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E. WOODWORTH, Manager.

VOL. 17.-NO. 10.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 843.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

—New York paper says the milk sold in that city is "white lie."

—A hail storm in Pecos Valley, N. M., is reported to have killed 2000 head of sheep belonging to one man.

—It is noted as a curious fact that the chinchona trees grown in house-gardens develop no quinine in their bark.

—An experiment is now in progress to make a new and standard cereal for breadstuffs, by crossing wheat and rye.

—The receipts of butter in the Boston market are in excess of those of last year, and large quantities of 2,000 tons have gone into cold storage.

—Puck's advice to farmers—Labour not alone for yourself. Think of posterity; plant trees to-day not that posterity may have trees whereon to hang the tree again.

—The White Egg Turnip is an excellent variety for table use—being very fine-grained and sweet, and possesses the good qualities of handsome appearance and productiveness.

—The largest barn in the world is probably that of the Union Cattle Company of Chepney, near Omaha. It covers five acres, cost \$125,000, and accommodates 2,750 head of cattle.

—An electric storm of a very destructive nature, accompanied by hail and rain, passed through Dixon, Ill., Sunday night doing great damage to crops of all kinds, especially fruit which will be a great failure.

—The forest products of the United States are worth to-day not less than \$333,000,000, which is a good deal more than the value of the metal and mineral output of all our mines of coal, gold, silver, copper, iron and lead all put together.

—The extreme richness of the milk of the reindeer, which feed on the wild mosses of Sweden, has led to an examination of the mosses of this article of commerce. It is found that the moss will yield on an average as much alcohol as good grain will, and three times as much as the same weight of potatoes.

—In 1884 there were shipped from Chicago a total of 498,000,000 pounds; in 1885 Chicago shipped 658,000,000 pounds and Hammond 110,500,000 pounds, making an aggregate of 776,000,000 pounds of beef or 28,280 carloads of ten tons each. That number of cars would make a train 180 miles in length.

—The drought in West Texas is causing frightful mortality among cattle. The cattle men place the loss to date as high as \$6,000,000. The drought has lasted a year in some portions. Crops in the dry regions are failures, and destitution prevails. Several counties are taking steps to appeal to Congress for aid.

—A terrible hail and wind storm, Friday night, moved in a path from three to four miles wide through the country ten miles southwest of Kan-kato, Ill. Every kind of vegetation in the storm's path was destroyed. Luxuriant fields of corn six feet high and clover and timothy were mowed down and even beaten into the ground.

—It is gratifying to note that the export of live stock from Canada continues to increase. The shipments of horses increased from 4,362 in 1875 to 12,310 in 1885; of cattle from 38,965 in 1875 to 144,441 in 1885; and of sheep from 242,458 in 1875 to 335,275 in 1885. The export of cattle in the last named year exceeds that of 1884 by 7,473.

—Ground plaster is an excellent thing to use about the farm; it forms a good absorbent about the hen-house or privy, or wherever there are foul odors; it is also excellent to dust over the young squash, cucumber and melon vines, preventing the ravages of the striped bugs. It is also the best article with which to mix Paris-green to destroy the potato bug.

—A member of the Fruit Growers' Association of the United States claims to have invented a cheap evaporator suited to general use, which is far more effective than the more expensive description. The process is completed in from two to three hours. The evaporator is a marvel of simplicity, and can be made by any one at a very trifling cost. By its use millions of dollars can be saved the producer and consumer each year.

—Notwithstanding the recent conflicts between labour and capital, business in the United States seems to be in a prosperous condition. The labour organizations have matched their strength against capital and have been taught some useful lessons which will probably keep them on their good behaviour for some years to come. The harvest promises to be exceptionally abundant, and the year 1886 will probably show a record above the average in all departments of business.

—A young gentleman at Kansas City sent seventy-five cents to New York for a method of writing without open or ink. He received the following inscription on a card: "Write with a pencil."

The Canadian Fisheries Court.

Some people are apt at times, and upon both partial data, to doubt Canada's agricultural pre-eminence, but very few will question the richness and value of her fisheries. For many years, when the countries which now go to make up the Dominion were scattered, weak and little appreciated portions of the Empire, the fisheries of the British Atlantic coast were regarded as of peculiar commercial and general worth. Sixteen years ago, just after Confederation came into being, the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries spoke of his charge as a "national possession of inestimable value," and an "inexhaustible field for industry and enterprise." At the time their value was but 7 1/2 million dollars. After a decade had passed it amounted to 14 1/2 million dollars; and now, according to the 1885 Fisheries Report, they represent no less than 17 1/2 million dollars. And it must be remembered that while these figures include the important deep-sea fishing grounds of the coasts of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, the extensive fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the valuable fresh-water fisheries of the Maritime provinces, the Great Lakes, Manitoba, and British Columbia, they naturally leave untouched nearly all the 3,000 miles of sea-coast in British Columbia which is yet practically undeveloped, though on high authority believed to be teeming with a great variety of commercial fishes.

But instructive and remarkable as these figures are, we have just now even greater practical evidence of the worth of this industry. It is not for nothing—not indeed for little—that foreign nations have so tenaciously clung to whatever right they may have believed themselves to hold in these fisheries. The United States would not at this moment be displaying so eager a desire and straining every nerve to retain the use of their profitable privileges, were the possession one of ordinary value; and for the same practical reason Canada does well to insist that her neighbours have a proper regard for the obligations which they have previously entered.

At the Colonial Exhibition, Canada's fisheries display occupies a space of 8,400 ft. in the West Arcade. Here Mr. Philip Vesle, the custodian of the Dominion Fisheries Museum at Ottawa, has arranged the collection under his charge so that visitors have an excellent opportunity of renewing and extending the acquaintance they may have formed at the International Fisheries Exhibition in 1883 with the products of Canadian waters, and their many associated industries. The whole exhibit is made by the Dominion Government, and comprises a large number of fish preserved in alcohol, and arranged in three large glass cases, as well as between 300 and 400 stuffed specimens. And of these stuffed specimens, it is well to note, show, in every instance, the natural skins, forming, in this respect, a happy contrast to the plaster fish to be seen not a thousand miles from the Canadian coast. Among the stuffed specimens too large for exhibition in cases, some deserve special mention. The Greenland shark, weighing 600 lb., caught in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has peculiarities of skin not found in other waters, while it is a whale eater. Near by, a tunny or horse-mackerel, also from the St. Lawrence, weighs 400 lb.; also two sturgeons—each of over 150 lb. weight, from British Columbia, where the fish sometimes reach 800 lb. and 1,000 lb. weight; and the one of 250 lb. weight, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In the three cases containing specimens of the smaller fish preserved in alcohol, the dollar fish—well-named, for the likeness is unmistakable—must claim attention. The same can be said of the ghost fish—as much a specter as fish as he and of the excellent specimen of the mysterious sea-horse. Many curiosities may be seen in the case devoted to invertebrate animals connected with fisheries. The collection of sponges is worthy of note, as the product of waters which one might imagine too cold for such growth; while close by are the forty long white shells—*spira qua shells*, as the Indians of British Columbia call them—which represented, when strung together as they are in single order, the conventional "catfish" or mark of wealth, of the squaw among the Chinooks of Columbia River who possessed it.

On the north side of the court, three cases contain the 300 or 400 smaller stuffed specimens, chiefly food fish. Here the salmon—the king of fresh water fish—is well represented, as indeed it should be, for its abundance in many Canadian waters is well attested by its presence on the table of the rich and poor of the Dominion. One specimen shown, from the Restigouche river, is an adult male caught in the breeding period, and its reduction in size and black and white bands are designed to teach the lesson that salmon should not be caught out of season. May the Canadian angler take it to heart and faithfully put up his lines at the time when the salmon fisherman is obliged by law to raise his nets and leave the fish free to go up the rivers to reproduce their species.

Specimens of muskellunge from the Bay of Quinte, Ontario, weigh 35 lbs. and 42 lbs. respectively, though this fish is known to reach as much as 90 lb. Some speckled trout among them the Pacific red-spotted trout, are very fine, and so are the lake trout, of which large quantities may be found in almost every Canadian river. Of cod, the most important of Canada's deep sea fisheries, good numbers are shown of the large, medium, and small sizes; and among sturgeon, the short-nosed sturgeon of Lake Ontario and the rare paddle-nosed sturgeon of Lake Huron. The red rock fish from British Columbia must also be noticed, for this is, according to good authorities, one of the finest food fishes of the Pacific Province. Beyond these are many more of great variety and excellent development, constituting a most complete representation of both the sea and fresh water fisheries of the Dominion.

In connection with the fisheries of Canada some interesting developments are now in progress. It will not, it is hoped, be long before a large amount of the fresh-water fish of Canada is brought to English markets in "freezers," instead of in a canned and pickled state as at present. In this direction the salmon alone opens up a great field for enterprise, especially now that the Canadian Pacific Railway makes the Pacific fisheries available. In the Colonial Market now one large "freezer" contains fish caught in May, 1885, in Lake Huron, and it is when opened at the close of the Exhibition, the test proves successful, as it doubtless will, the possibilities of an export trade in fish in a fresh state are almost unlimited. With the United States and Brazil a large trade of this nature is already done. Prices for salmon in this trade run, indeed, in New York and Philadelphia, as high as 50 cents per lb., and there is the great advantage that the fish is available at any season of the year. In white fish some fine good prospects of an export trade for it forms an excellent breakfast fish. During the present Exhibition inquirers for it have been numerous, including among them Prince Louis Bonaparte. At Windsor, Ontario, they are sold as cheaply as 2 1/2 to 3 cents per lb.

The Canadian Government are happily, quite alive to the importance of preservative measures. Of hatcheries there are thirteen scattered throughout the various provinces of the Dominion. Like most other institutions of this nature, these hatcheries have been "erected down" by some in Canada; but it is noteworthy that the men actually engaged in the fishing trade say that the fishing ground would be a serious state had it not been for the good work effected through these hatcheries during the last eighteen or nineteen years. Indeed, looking at the Canadian fishing industry generally, there is great reason to hope of continued and extended prosperity, though there is naturally a need of correspondingly increased care on the part of those having charge of the protection of the fisheries.

—Prince Oscar of Sweden, was recently asked by a courtier whether he had recently chosen one of the daughters of the Prince of Wales for his wife. "I can't say," he replied, "for I've only seen them five minutes in my life." If he does wed one of them he will not—like some Princes—he be a burden to the taxpayer. He inherits a considerable private fortune and, better still, the Bernadotte spirit of independence.

—During the riot excitement the Rielites declared that they would compel Mr. Blake to apologize for having offered \$5,000 for the body of Riel after the first rebellion. Mr. Blake has now stated that he certainly did offer a reward; but that he did not want Riel hanged; he only desired that he should be captured and tried. This is not an apology, but it is a retraction, and it should satisfy the Rielite demands.

—The Earl of Carnarvon, at a banquet, in proposing the health of the clergy, said, "In these days clergymen were expected to have the wisdom and learning of a Jeremy Taylor." His Lordship was, next day, reported to have said, "In these days clergymen were expected to have the wisdom and learning of a journeyman tailor."

—A peasant very much used at the present day in China and Japan is made from rice. It is only necessary to mix rice flour liberally with water and gently simmer the mixture over a clear fire, when it readily forms a delicate and durable cement, which answers all the purposes of common paste.

—Well, said McSwiggan, "the era of miracles is not yet over." "Heard of any lately?" asked Squidly. "Yes, I read some time ago that an Ohip man named Mirale was the father of seventeen children."

—Attention is called to the two races of men which must soon be come extinct—the Maoris, of New Zealand, now reduced to less than 45,000, and the Laplanders, who number 30,000.

—There are three sisters living in Ohio, who are respectively 106, 109 and 112 years old.

—The doctors and scientists are excitedly hunting for reducing all disease to the action of parasites or germs of some kind. Cholera, consumption, hydrophobia, sheep rot, have all been charged up to the microbe or the bacillus or whatever little beastie small enough to be called hard names without striking back.

An Italian scientist, Dr. Formasi Cradeli, now assigns "malaria" to a parasite which he calls a schizozoite bacillus, and gives him a character as hard as his name. He "attacks directly the globules of the blood and destroys them." Without his presence in them neither malarial putrefaction, water are capable of producing malaria.

He can even in them be made to mind his own business and keep his nose out of other people's globules by cold weather, by very hot weather, which will dry the soil, by exposing him to the oxygen of the air, or by luring him under a stream of healthy soil produced by the roots of herbage in a natural meadow. So if you can freeze him, or drain him off, or bury him you can make him stay on his own side of the fence.

Malarious soils, however, differ so much, says Cradeli, that one can only tell by experimenting what will purify them. The eucalyptus tree, which is a specific against malaria in Australia, is found to be a complete failure in the Roman campagna.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The mastery series of papers on "Great America Cities" in *Harran's Magazine* is continued in the August issue by Edward Kirke's contribution on Detroit, which is the leading article of the series. The "City of the Straits" is cleverly outlined from the time before Hendrick Hudson set foot on the island when the Haro pointed out to site to Champlain as the gateway to "the vast seas of water." The first settlement by the adventurous Frenchmen Chabot, the romantic frontier life of its early period, the revolutionary scenes clustering about the West, the concluding that the West, the surprising flood of Yankee immigration which was opened by the Erie canal, and the astounding growth ever since, are all deftly described. But the city of Detroit is the main subject, and its character in enterprising society, its commerce and culture are well treated. A lively part of the article is the two pages given to the "Detroit Question," a humorist, whose portrait is one of the numerous illustrations.

—United States Crops. From over 4,000 crop reports from all parts of the country, *The Rural New Yorker* concludes that the average crop of the whole is good, the probable yield being 295,000,000 bushels, against 312,000,000 in 1885, with slight increase in acreage. Spring wheat has been considerably damaged by the drought and blight. The yield will probably be 140,000,000 bushels, against 148,000,000 last year. In oats there has been a slight increase in acreage, and the crop will probably be 629,000,000 bushels in 1886. Of rye and barley there will be an excellent crop. The outlook is excellent for a fine crop of early potatoes; the crop will be heavy, and considerable in the West and South, and considerable in the West. There will be a heavy crop of say. There is a slight increase in the area of tobacco, and a decrease in the acreage under hops. The crop of cotton in the area under cotton in the older States is more than counterbalanced in the new. The condition is very good in 1886 outside of New England. Apples are likely to be only a fair crop. The pear crop will be poor, and the latter returns to the average. On the whole, there is an excellent harvest outlook.

—Don't sneer and turn up your nose at "mushroom growth." In a list of realized sales per acre of cultivated lands in England, mushrooms are valued at \$200 as the average product. Following come figs, \$200; onions, \$192; black currants, \$168; strawberries, \$150; gooseberries, plums, early lettuce and early potatoes, \$100 each. Who would think that mushrooms were more substantial than potatoes.

—Bob Ingersoll recently was talking with an old woman in Washington upon religious matters. "Do you really believe, amny," said he, "that people are made out of dust?" "Yes, ah, the Bible says deys," said she. "But what is done in wet weather, when there is nothing but mud?" "Den I spes day make individuals and such truck."

—The publishing house of Charles Scribner's Sons will, in a short time, begin the publication of a new illustrated monthly. It will be known as *Scribner's Magazine Monthly*, and the first number will appear late this year or early in 1887.

—The effects of the prohibitory law are being felt in the hotels of Providence, R. I. The second best hotel in town has just closed, and another, erected at the cost of over \$250,000, is losing money and will probably close.

—An extraordinary fallacy is the dread of night air. What air we breathe at night but night air? The choice between pure night air from without and foul air from within.

—When the shoals of little herring run small in the waters off the coast of Maine the stock of imported French sardines is very seriously affected.

—The limbs of the law are suited with brooches of promise.

Malaria from Parasites.

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Harmony of Colors.

By harmony of colors we understand colors placed side by side in such a manner that they do not injure the effect of each other; rather, on the contrary, complete each other, i. e., they gain in intensity.

Red and Green.—A red body reflects green rays, while, on the other hand, a green body reflects red rays. Therefore, green is the color which complements red, and similarly red is the color which complements green. Both colors, therefore, gain in intensity.

Blue and Orange.—A blue body often reflects orange rays, and in turn reflects blue rays. Orange is, therefore, the complementary color of blue, and vice versa, therefore each color intensifies the other.

Violet and Greenish Yellow.—A violet body reflects greenish yellow rays, and in turn reflects violet rays. Both colors, therefore, complete each other, and intensify each other.

Indigo and Yellow.—Indigo reflects yellow, and yellow indigo rays, hence they are complementary and intensify each other.

All spectral colors are complementary, that is, the two colors lying opposite each other; for instance, the upper carmine and the intermediate green.—*Lithographer and Printer.*

Household Hints.

—Salicylic acid is an excellent remedy for corns and bunions. It may be made perfectly sweet by boiling a pared potato in a bit of soap rubbed on the binges of soaps will prevent them from cracking.

—The juice of a red onion is a perfect antidote for the sting of bees, wasps, hornets, etc.

—Boiled starch can be much improved by the addition of a little sperm or a little salt, or both, or a little dissolved gum arabic.

—To render glue waterproof, soak it in water till it is soft, then melt it in linsed oil, assisted with a gentle heat. This glue is not acted upon by water or damp.

—Sir John Lubbock has a tame wasp that sits upon his hand, allows him to stroke it, and returns to his bottle when told to. "The difference between this bird and a fall-grown American citizen," says *The Rochester Post-Express*, "is that the latter returns to the bottle when told not to."

—Miss Effie Colette of Scranton, Pa. has a collection of \$10,000 in cash, consented to release from an engagement her lover, Frank Howell, who failed to put in an appearance on the night appointed for the wedding, because the spirit of his father told him not to get married.

—A crank is a man who labours, talks, and thinks on one subject. The more he knows and tells his knowledge, the greater crank. If he does not say much on any subject, he is called a wise man.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Salvation Army have rented the Academy of Music in Halifax for Sunday services during the summer months.

—Last Thursday morning the body of Mrs. F. L. Tilley was found floating in the river Manogue, Toledo, Ohio. From the condition of the body she had evidently been murdered. She was to have been married this week to a New York gentleman named Willis.

—The most terrible volcanic eruptions are reported from New Zealand. The entire country over a space 120 miles long by 20 broad is reported to be not only a mass of flame and hot crumbling soil. Many native villages have been destroyed, and the number of those who have perished is estimated at 100,000.

—The firm of Johnson and Phair, Presque Isle, Maine, are said to be the largest manufacturers of potato starch in the world. They have seven starch mills, making annually 2,000 tons of starch, having an invested capital of \$175,000, and using 450,000 bushels of potatoes, and distributing among the farmers annually \$100,000.

—The use of natural gas in the manufacture of starch is said to be a great saving. In 250 working days, which is considered a year by manufacturers, the amount of coal displaced would run up to 475,400,000 bushels. Although there is no natural gas in this region, 5,000 men out of work in this region.

—The "Popular Science Monthly" for August will open with a richly illustrated article of great economic value entitled "Cool and their Destructive Power." The author, Mr. E. H. Dudley, a civil engineer of rising reputation, has for several years been studying the structure of those woods most commonly employed in the arts, with reference to the agencies concerned in their deterioration. The results of his investigations put quite a different aspect from the generally accepted one on the close of the Dominion, and the value of vast industrial importance in their practical application.

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Legal.

T. A. WELING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, & C. BAIE VEITE, N. B.

ROBERT BECKWITH, Barrister, Solicitor and Notary, MONCTON, N. B.

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H. A. POWELL, A. W. BENNETT, W. W. WELLS, Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, & C. Office: in Office of late Hon. E. B. Chandler. DORCHESTER, N. B.

Coal for Sale. Spring Hill Mines Coal. PARTIES wishing to obtain their supplies of the above COAL can leave their orders at my office.

HEALTH IS WEALTH. Dr. C. W. Burt's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Headache, Dizziness, Neuritis, Nervous Prostration, caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, or by over-exertion of the brain, or by any of the causes mentioned in the prospectus, and leading to insanity, death, and premature old age. It restores the system to its normal condition, and cures all the diseases mentioned in the prospectus. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES TO cure any case. With each order enclosed by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the prospectus and written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Orders may be sent to Chas. G. Hart, Druggist, Sole Agent for Sackville, N. B.

If you want a clean and easy shave, as clean as barber ever gave, just get me at my address. At morning, eve, or afternoon. I'll cut and comb your hair with grace. To suit the contour of your face. To you I'll give a good shampoo. The best of shampoos is known to me. My scissors sharp, my razors keen. My soap is always soft and clean. And anything I do, I'll do with care. To suit the taste and please the mind. My words are new and always sweet, And with them others will be true. The ladies, too, I would invite. To let me trim their tresses right. My beauty thanks I now extend To all my patronizing friends; And should I have a word to say, My very best to satisfy.

WM. KNIGHT. Sackville, Nov. 7th, 1885.

ESTABLISHED 1874. They are always the Cheapest in the end, therefore Buy the Best. "Dyer & Hughes' Organs and 'Davis' Sewing Machines."

Both American make and always take FIRST PRIZES on account of their material and workmanship being the best. All Sewing Machines in stock supplied at small advance on cost. Murray's Best Goods, Lowest Prices, Prompt Terms and Fastest Sales. Music Books and Stools. Agents Wanted. Write me. Amherst, N. B. C. E. FREEMAN, Wholesale Agent.

Spring Goods. WE are now receiving and opening a choice assortment of WALL PAPERS at prices from 5c. upwards; also Boots, Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, and other varieties of Dry Goods, together with a stock of Boat Nails, Tar, Pitch and Oakum, and an assortment of HOUSE FURNITURE, consisting of Parlor and Dining Chair, Bedroom Suits, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at lowest prices.

E. O. GOODEN & CO. Sale Verte, Mar. 16th, 1886.

C. WARREN, Practical Watchmaker, Music Hall, Sackville, N. B.

Dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery. 164-75

L. WESTERGAARD & CO., Ship Agents & Ship Brokers (Consulate of Austria and Hungary.) No. 127 WALTON STREET, L. WESTERGAARD & CO., Philadelphia. G. S. TOWNSEND, July 24.

J. R. WOODBURN & CO. Were awarded the only Medal given for CONFECTIONERY at Dominion & Centennial Exhibition. Samples now on view in our Warerooms. An inspection is invited. DOCK-STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Medical.

O. J. McCULLY, M. A., M. D. Memb. Roy. Col. Surg., Eng. Speciality, Diseases of Eye, Ear & Throat. Office: Corner of Main & Church Sts., MONCTON, N. B.

DR. HEWSON, Surgeon Dentist. MR. JOHN BELLS BUILDING, SACKVILLE, N. B. Office Hours—9 to 12 A. M., 1 to 5 P. M.

C. O. TUPPER, M. D., D. D. S. AMHERST, N. S. Special attention given to Dentistry in all its branches. Office over Amherst Drug Store, may 26

DR. E. T. GAUDET, Physician and Surgeon. Office: Opposite St. Joseph's College, MEMRAMCOOK, N. B. Special attention given to Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

DR. J. W. SANCTER, Surgeon Dentist. Office: Opposite Incomers' House, SACKVILLE, N. B. Special attention given to preserving the Natural Teeth when replaced by artificial ones, all operations carefully and skillfully performed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours—9 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 5 P. M.

Machinery & Iron Goods. The St. John Bolt and Nut Company, MANUFACTURERS OF Track Bolts, Car Bolts, Turnbolts, Lagbolts, Washers, Carriage Bolts, Bolts, Rivets, Washers, etc. Factory ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 1886 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT! 1886 ON and after Monday, 14th June, 1886, the TRAINS will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE. Express for Halifax, Pictou and Digby, 3.30 a. m. Accommodation for Moncton, 4.15 a. m. Express for Halifax and Pictou, 5.15 a. m. Express for St. John, 6.15 a. m. Express for St. John and Quebec, 11.15 a. m. WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER: Express for Halifax, Pictou and Digby, 2.55 a. m. Accommodation for Moncton, 3.40 a. m. Express for Halifax and Pictou, 4.40 a. m. Express for St. John, 5.40 a. m. Express for St. John and Quebec, 10.40 a. m. All Trains are run by Queen's Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 5th June, 1886.

OXFORD FOUNDRY And Machine Shop. J. P. LAWTON, Proprietor. ST. JOHN, N. B.

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