

S. B. POSTER & SON  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Wire Nails,  
Wire Brads,  
STEEL AND  
IRON CUT  
NAILS.  
And SPIKES, TACKS, BRADS,  
SHOE-NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS etc.  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Railways, &c.  
IN BRITISH COLONIAL RAILWAY.  
1892 Winter Arrangement 1893  
On and after Monday, 17th Oct. 1892, the  
Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE:  
Through Express for Halifax (Monday excepted) 8.00  
Express for Oxford Junction, Fugwash, Pictou and Halifax 8.40  
Express for St. John, Moncton, and Halifax 11.50  
Through Express for Halifax 12.30  
Through Express for St. John, Moncton, and Halifax 12.50  
WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:  
Through Express for Halifax (Monday excepted) 7.45  
Accommodation for Moncton and Fugwash 8.00  
Express for Oxford Junction, Fugwash, Pictou and Halifax 8.40  
Express for St. John 11.50  
Through Express for Halifax 12.30  
Through Express for St. John, Moncton, and Halifax 12.50  
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.  
D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.  
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,  
20 Oct., 1892

N. B. & P. E. I. Railway.  
1892 - WINTER ARRANGEMENT - 1893  
EFFECT MONDAY, OCT. 17, 1892.  
Train Run by Eastern Standard Time.

On and after Monday, Oct. 17th 1892  
Trains will run as follows:  
Sackville daily (Sundays excepted)  
At 8.00 A.M. Arriving at Cape Tormentine at 2.24  
Returning, will leave Cape Tormentine at 8.00 and Arriving at Sackville at 5.24, connecting with Evening Express (Trains both East and West).  
Every Monday morning a Special Passenger Train will leave Sackville for Cape Tormentine, returning, will leave Cape Tormentine at 7 A.M.,  
All freight for the Eastern route, must be at Sackville Station or Wood's Wharf before 11 o'clock A.M.  
JOSHUA WOOD, President.  
Sackville, Oct. 19th, 1892.

JOCCINS RAILWAY.  
892 Summer Time Table 1892.  
To connect with N.B. & P.E.I. & 2 trains.  
To take effect 27 June

GOING WEST:  
No. 2 No. 8  
Leave Sackville 7.30 13.40  
" Lawson Mine 7.45 13.55  
" River Heights 7.55 14.05  
" Minnie Mine 8.10 14.20  
Arrive at Joggins 8.10 13.40  
GOING EAST:  
No. 1 No. 8  
Leave Joggins 6.00 11.00  
" Minnie Mine 6.15 11.15  
" Lawson Mine 6.30 11.30  
Arrive at Sackville 6.40 11.40  
" Flag Station  
W. C. MILLER, Secretary.  
Macdon, N. S., June 27th, 1892.

\$1000.00 REWARD.  
offered for any Sewing Machine that will beat the  
Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine  
I am bound to sell the best. Also in  
PIANOS, ORGANS, VIOLINS, ACCORDIONS, MOUTHORGANS,  
N. B. and parts for all kinds of Sewing Machines. Great Bargains for one month  
O. E. FREEMAN, Amherst, N. S.  
Oct. 22nd, 1892

The St. John Bolt and Nut Co.,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Track Bolts, Car Bolts,  
Machine Bolts, Bridge Bolts, High Bolt Bolts,  
Turnbuckles, Lag Screws, Fishplates, Washers,  
Carriage Bolts, Bolt Heads, Washers, Bolts,  
Hot Poured and Pressed Square and Hexagon Nuts.  
ALL KINDS OF  
Railway, Mining and Builders Supplies.  
Factory ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.  
dear Sir,

S. B. ANDRES,  
Marble, Freestone and Granite Works  
AMHERST, N. S.  
Send a Choice Lot of Monumental  
Stones, Tablets and Headstones  
of New and  
Elegant Designs.  
The subscriber has taken  
pains in the selection of the  
best Quality of Stock for  
Durability and Fineness of  
Texture, and is prepared to  
attend to orders to the satisfaction  
of all who may favor him with their patronage.  
Designs furnished on application free of charge

H. J. McGrath & Co.,  
DORCHESTER  
Marble & Granite Works  
The Subscriber begs to notify his old  
patrons and the public generally that he  
has re-opened his monument works at the  
old stand.  
Red and Gray Granites a Specialty.  
All kinds of Cemetery work executed in  
his best style, and at prices to suit the  
times.  
Dr. Hester, May 5th 1892. 1  
Latest Styles in  
WEDDING INVITATIONS  
At Chignecto Post  
Office.

All Description of Plain and Fancy  
JOB WORK Executed with Neatness and  
Promptness.

VOL. 23.-NO. 47.

Medical.  
DR. J. R. McLEAN  
EYE, EAR and THROAT  
SPECIALIST.  
Can be consulted at his office in Amherst every  
Tuesday and Saturday  
June 1st, 1893. 21

DRS. THORNE & CALKIN  
Physicians and Surgeons.  
Office and Residence just below and  
nearly opposite Baptist Church.

O. J. McCULLY, M. D.  
Memb. Roy. Col. Surgeons, London.  
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and  
Throat.  
MONCTON, N. B.  
Jan. 21-17

DR. J. W. SANGSTER  
DENTIST.  
MAIN ST., SACKVILLE  
Aug. 14th, 1892.

J. E. Trueman,  
M. D., C. M., (McGill).  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Office and Residence York St., near  
Crane's Corner.  
Telephone No. 1 Oct. 13, '92. 17

C. D. TRUEMAN,  
Produce and Commission Merchant,  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
Provisions, Groceries & General Merchandise.  
Prompt Returns on Consignments.  
No. 2 South Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.

J. A. SIMPSON,  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER  
PORT ELGIN.  
GOODS SOLD ON COMMISSION.  
July 23.

JAMES CURRIE,  
AMHERST, Nova Scotia.  
General Agent for the  
"NEW WILLIAMS' SEWING MACHINES  
Also Pianos and Organs.  
Machine Needles, Oil, and Parts, always  
on hand.  
June 26 17

Pt. Elgin Woolen Mills.  
Port. Elgin, N. B.  
The above mills are again in  
operation and are prepared to  
supply customers with a full  
line of  
Tweeds, Homespuns, Blanketings,  
Shirtings, Etc.  
Our facilities are better than  
ever for supplying Yarns at  
short notice.  
Custom Carding done as  
usual.  
June 23rd, 1892.

House Painting.  
THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform  
his friends and the public generally that he  
is prepared to do all kinds of  
HOUSE AND SIGN  
PAINTING,  
Papering, Kalsomining, Whitewashing  
Kalsomining and Decorating  
usually require during the spring season  
JOHN FORD.  
Sackville, Mar. 24, '92.

Kickapoo Indian Sagwa  
" Cough Cure  
" Indian Oil.  
" " Salve  
" " Worm Killer.  
FOR SALE BY  
M. MURRAY.  
Port Elgin, Feb. 28, 1893.

Legal.  
B. B. TEED, M. A.  
BARRISTER, NOTARY ETC.  
Office Opp. Allison Block,  
SACKVILLE, N. B.  
T. A. WELLING,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.  
BAIE VERTE, N. B.  
CHARLES R. SMITH,  
Barrister, Notary Public, &c.,  
MARIA AMHERST, N. B.  
A. D. RICHARD, LL. B.,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c.  
DORCHESTER, N. B.  
Special attention given to the collection of Accounts in all parts of the United States and Canada.

POWELL & BENNETT,  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.  
SACKVILLE, N. B.  
H. A. POWELL. A. W. BENNETT.  
Special attention given to the collection of Accounts in all parts of the United States and Canada.

WELLS & WELCH,  
Barristers and Solicitors.  
Moncton, N. B.  
Special attention given to collection of debts and settlement of estates. Mr. Wells will have a residence permanently at Moncton, but will be at his office in Dorchester on Mondays of each week, where a reliable correspondence will be in constant attendance.  
W. WILSON, WELLS, Q. C.  
DAVID I. WELCH.

Robinson & Sweeney,  
Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries,  
Conveyancers and Solicitors, Collections  
and all kinds of legal business  
Promptly attended to.  
Main St. Moncton, and Malrose, Boisfort.  
Mr. Sweeney will be at the Malrose  
branch on Saturday and Monday of each  
week for the transaction of business,  
July 23, 17.

H. J. LOGAN, LL. B.  
Barrister, Solicitor, &c.  
Office: Black's Stone Block,  
AMHERST, N. S.  
Leading Fire Insurance Companies re-  
dees 17 presented.

ROBERT BELL,  
Licensed Auctioneer,  
SACKVILLE, N. B.  
ARTHUR W. DIXON,  
Licensed Auctioneer,  
Sackville, N. B.  
GOODS SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Money to Loan.  
TPE subscribers are prepared to loan  
Money on good security at reason-  
able rates.  
POWELL & BENNETT.  
Sackville, July 15, 1892.

J. F. ALLISON,  
SACKVILLE, N. B.,  
AGENT FOR  
Spring Hill Coal.  
ALSO AGENT FOR  
Liverpool & London & Globe Fire Insurance Co.; Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.  
"Travelers" Life and Accident Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.  
Risks taken on all classes of Property at Lowest Rates.  
Office in N. B. & P. E. I. Railway Office.

G. L. MOSS,  
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,  
Main St., Amherst, N. S.  
Dealer in and repairer of Gold and Silver  
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silverware,  
Spectacles of all kinds.  
C. WARMUNDE,  
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER.  
OPP. BRUNSWICK HOUSE.  
DEALER IN  
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY.  
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery.  
Sackville Aug. 20, 1892.

# Chignecto Post.

Preserve Success and you shall Command it.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1893.

WHOLE NO. 1,202

## "August Flower"

The Hon. J. W. Pennington is the Sheriff of Kent Co., Del., and lives at Dover, the County Seat and Capital of the State. The Sheriff is a gentleman fifty-nine years of age, and this is what he says: "I have used your August Flower for several years in my family and for my own use, and found it does me more good than any other remedy. I have been troubled with what I call Sick Headache. A pain comes in the back part of my head first, and then soon a general headache, until I become sick and vomit. At times, too, I have a fullness after eating, a pressure after eating, at the pit of the stomach, and sourness, when food seemed to rise up in my throat and mouth. When I feel this coming on if I take a little August Flower it relieves me, and is the best remedy I have ever taken for it. For this reason I take it and recommend it to others as a great remedy for Dyspepsia, &c."

WE MAKE MEN  
Young, middle-aged or old men suffering from the effects of ill health and excess, restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor.  
OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN  
Cures Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Tobacco, Opium or Stimulant Abuse, Indigestion, Headache, Weakness, Lack of Energy, &c.

A Cure is Guaranteed!  
To every one using this Remedy according to directions, 97 money cheerfully and unconditionally refunded. PRICE \$1.00, 6 PACKAGES \$5.00.  
Sent by mail for any amount. In Canada, securely sealed, free from duty or inspection. Write for free trial.

BOOK STARTLING FACTS  
FOR MEN ONLY  
TELLS YOU HOW TO  
GET WELL & STAY FREE  
Address or call on QUEEN MEDICINE CO.,  
NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, Montreal, Can.

IN THE SUPREME COURT IN  
EQUITY:  
NOTICE OF SALE.  
There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at or near  
CRANE'S CORNER,  
so-called, in the parish of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, in the Province of New Brunswick, on  
THURSDAY, 6th DAY OF JULY  
A.D. 1893, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to the directions of a Decree of the Supreme Court of Equity, made on the 8th day of April, A.D. 1893, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Charles Fawcett is plaintiff and Thomas J. Eiter and Elsie Eiter, his wife, Margaret E. Eiter, and Joseph Atkinson, her husband, are defendants and pursuant to the fourth chapter of the Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, made and passed in the fifty-third year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act respecting practice and proceedings in the Supreme Court in Equity," with the application of the undersigned, a referee in Equity to whom such sale is referred the mortgage premises described in the plaintiff's Bill of Complaint and in the said Decree of the Court as follows, that is to say: "All those certain premises or parcels of land situated in the parish of Westmorland, in the County of Westmorland, in the Province of New Brunswick, bounded and abutted as follows: South, westerly by marsh lands of Joshua Eiter, northerly by the channel or water of the "Globe Lake" so-called, and southerly by the lands of James B. Eiter, containing thirty-three acres.  
Also a piece of upland bounded south, westerly by lands of Joshua Eiter, and northerly by marsh owned by the said William B. Eiter, containing thirty-six acres, by the same more or less.  
Also a certain other piece of marsh, lying between the marsh of the said Joshua Eiter and the marsh of the said James B. Eiter, containing two by Palmer's survey and bounded northerly by lands of Joshua Eiter, southerly by the lands of James B. Eiter, and easterly by the upland containing eight acres more or less. With all erections and buildings thereon and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand at law and in Equity of the defendants or any of them, in and upon the same and every part thereof.  
For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the plaintiff's solicitors or to the undersigned referee.  
Dated this 29th of April, A. D. 1893.  
JAMES McQUEEN,  
Plaintiff's Solicitors,  
Sackville, May 4th, 1893.  
POWELL & BENNETT,  
Defendants' Solicitors,  
Sackville, May 4th, 1893.

GENERAL NEWS.  
—The fund for a present for Princess May now amounts to \$4,000.  
—Townsend, the man who attempted to kill Mr. Gladstone, has been adjudged insane and sent to an asylum.  
—The Pigeon Fertilizer Works at Windsor, N. S., have been destroyed by fire.  
—The oldest violin in the world was found in an Egyptian tomb, dating about 3000 B. C.  
—Mark Twain's oldest daughter, Miss Clara Clemens, not yet 20, has written a play of an allegorical character which is said to be entertaining and clever.  
—The carpenter at Rockville, Conn., have secured the demand for the nine hour working day with ten hours' pay. All but one contractor yielded. The masons secured it on May 1st.  
—An iron meteorite, weighing nearly a ton, and measuring four feet two inches in length, two feet three inches in width, twenty inches thick, was recently found at Youngeville, Western Australia, and has been forwarded to London.  
—Doctor Haffkine, the bacteriologist, who has been investigating cholera, writes from India to the Russian papers that he has conquered the disease by an inoculative method which he will give to the world. He regards his tests in India as conclusive.  
—Carnegie Music Hall, New York City, is probably the only building of the sort which is ventilated by introducing fresh air at the roof and removing foul air through the floor.  
—Mayor Fleming, of Toronto, has promised that the city will lend its support to the scheme of Mr. J. S. Lark, Dominion Commissioner to the World's Fair, of taking the foreign commissions to the World's Fair on a tour through Canada, at the close of the exposition.  
—St. John, June 1. Under the abounding debtors' net the right, title and interest of G. Herbert Lee, barrister, in certain properties in this city, was disposed of by auction yesterday, pursuant to an order of the supreme court. The real estate realized practically nothing above the amount of mortgage held by other parties.  
—In a recent trial of speed workmen in a Lynn shoe factory completed a pair of kid button boots in 15 minutes 45 seconds. The boots were put through the various processes and were put into the cartons in the time mentioned. The shoes, together with a detailed record, will be exhibited at the World's Fair and entered for the prize for quick work. In a factory which was burned in the great fire of 1890, a pair similar to these just made were completed in 35 minutes, the best record up to that time.

LITERARY NOTICE.  
The latest arrival in the arena of trade journalism is The Canadian Engineer, published in Toronto and Montreal, and devoted to the mechanical, mining, marine, locomotive, sanitary and other branches of the engineering trades. The new paper is very practical, and besides many technical and illustrated articles, contains an immense budget of news relating to the mechanical, mining and general manufacturing trades of Canada. The last number, which alone makes it well worth the subscription price, which is only \$1 a year. The address is: The Canadian Engineer Co., 62 Church Street, Toronto, or the Fraser Building, St. Sacramento street, Montreal.  
The month of March, 1819, ten armed men at the head of White Bay went into the interior, where they found an encampment from which they brought away the only person they found there, a woman. She was brought to St. John, where a reward had been offered to anyone who would bring a red Indian there. She was named Mary March and treated with great kindness, loaded with presents and taken back to the place from which she came. Her manners when in St. John were said to have been very pleasing. Some years after this an exploring party visited Red Indian Lake, Mary's home. Here they found a number of wigwags, a building for drying and smoking venison, and a logstorehouse. They found also wooden huts which were used as repositories for the dead. In one of these two full-grown persons, wrapped in skins, were found lying on the floor. It was thought they had been five or six years dead. They also found a white dead coffin containing a skeleton neatly arranged in white muslin. This was supposed to have been that of Mary March, and the white muslin was in all probability one of the presents she had received when in St. John. Beside her were two small wooden images of a man and a woman. In the same building were models of boats and canoes and a bow with a quiver full of arrows. There were also two fire stones made of iron pyrites which the Indians used for striking fire.  
Four years after Mary March was brought to St. John, three others of the tribe were captured and brought there. Of these persons, whom Mr. Wilson saw himself and with whom he shook hands and tried to converse, he has left an interesting description. It was in June, 1823, that he met these remnants of a persecuted race. They had been captured by a party of hunters, seeing an Indian whom they took for a Miocene approaching, felt no anxiety. But they soon found their mistake, as the Indians advanced in a threatening attitude brandishing a large club. When he was close to them one of the party fired and the red Indian fell dead. In passing through the woods they found a wigwag, which they entered, capturing three Indian women, consisting of a mother and two daughters. These they took home with them, finally carrying them to St. John in order to receive the government reward for bringing captive a red Indian. The women were first taken to Governor's house, and by the governor's orders a room in the court house was assigned to them. The mother was far advanced in life. They declined to sleep in beds, but slept on their deer skins which they placed in one corner of the room. The elder sister being ill refused all medicines, and when the doctor attempted to bleed her resisted so furiously that he had to desist. Her sister, who was in good health, appeared to be about 20 years of age. Her complexion was like that of the Micmacs, her features were handsome and she had a fine figure. Her height was near six feet. She had a beautiful set of teeth, and in her manner she was amiable and kind. She was much amused at the tinkling of a watch and much astonished at the reflection of her face in a looking glass which was held before her. She was delighted when a piece of paper was laid on the table and a black lead pencil placed in her hand. She first made a few marks on the paper in order apparently to try it and then drew a deer perfectly, beginning at the tail. One of the company pointed to his fingers and counted ten, which she repeated in English. The name by which she was known was Shanandithit. After a few weeks a vessel was sent to take these women to the place whence they came, but when they were landed they screamed and rushed into the water refusing to be left. They were accordingly left in charge of the person who had brought them away and remained with him. The sick daughter soon died, and the mother did not live long. But Shanandithit survived for about two years, during which time she learned English and became useful as a servant. It was understood from her that her tribe was reduced to a very small number, and that the reason why she and her relations would not be left on the beach because they would have been killed as traitors by their own people because they had been among the whites whom they looked upon as their deadly enemies.

China's Ultimatum.  
A recent Washington dispatch says:—When the new Chinese Minister expected to arrive in this country, he was asked today of Mr. J. Hubley Ashton, one of the counsel for the Chinese government in the recent case before the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the Geary law.  
"In about a month," was the reply.  
"Is the statement correct that he is delaying his departure in order to bring an ultimatum from the Chinese Government as to the Geary law, and its violation of treaty obligations?"  
"Oh, I think not," was the reply. The Chinese government has already informed the State Department that if anything is done under the Geary law all relations with China—may be considered as terminated. The Americans now in China will be ordered to withdraw, and when the trade war with China will stop. Mr. Graham has already been notified of this, as the diplomatic phrase goes. There is nothing further to be said on the part of the Chinese government.  
All the United States papers appear to accept the above as authentic. And, if so, it puts the United States in a very humiliating position. They have either got to suffer the consequences of enforcing the Geary law, or back down in the face of the whole world under threats of retaliation from China. And it is ten to one that they will do the latter.

Lawns and Walks.  
HOW TO KEEP THEM FREE FROM ANNUAL BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS.  
Intensive cultivation allows no weeds to appear, but then comparatively few persons practice it. Annual weeds die after the season's growth and require no special treatment. The biennial species may be held in check by preventing them from seeding, as by moving them when coming into flower. The perennial species, which live indefinitely, often require particular treatment.  
Weeds in lawns are to be prevented by a liberal use of commercial manure and clean grass seed sown thickly. Fortunately grass can stand more cutting than weeds, and therefore most perennial weeds may be kept down by frequent mowings with a good lawn mower. Those that do not succumb to this frequent cutting must be cut off below the surface with a spade and the crown pulled out, or a little oil of vitriol may be poured upon the crown of each plant.  
Walks ought to be made so that weeds cannot grow in them. Prof. W. L. Bailey tells in the "Horticulturist's Rulebook" that this can be done by making a deep stone foundation and then filling in between the stones with cinders, coal ashes and other similar materials. But when weeds become established they can be destroyed with hot brine applied with a watering can. Another remedy consists in sprinkling the walks with carbolic acid solution in the proportion of one ounce of acid to a gallon of water. This will also destroy nuts.

ONE ENJOYS  
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, in many excellent qualities commended to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.  
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Manufactured only by the  
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

OUR Seeds are  
direct from Carter's  
the largest seed house in  
England, America, Europe,  
India, &c. &c. &c.  
Send for Assorted Flower  
Collection, Favares, Fava  
roses, Azaleas, Bro. Als  
as and 50 cent packages  
assorted.  
Vegetable Seeds, Carrots, Beets, etc., 12 papers for  
one cent. "G. W. Trip" says "I raised as bush  
Carrots from one Guarano Seed"—also, an  
called, ALLIANCE DRUG STORE, Montreal, Q.C.

An Extinct Race.  
The Red Indians of Newfoundland.  
WRITTEN FOR THE SUN, BY EDWARD JACK, C. E.

So little is generally known about this persecuted and now extinct race that any mention of them must be interesting to the ethnologist, and hence the following details are placed before the public. When in Newfoundland some few years since, I was shown by the Rev. Mr. Harvey one of the bones of the leg of a very large man. It had been discovered, as I learned from him, in a cave and was stained with red ochre. With it had been buried some trinkets of bone, as well as an iron nail, this proving the remains to have been those of an Indian. And when visiting the home of the Rev. Father Flinn, the learned priest of Little Bay in that island, a tall Micmac, was ushered into the room, who had in his hand a stone pot which he had found and which he had brought as a present to his priest, whose antiquarian tastes he knew of. The father at this time informed me that he had seen somewhere on the island a rock of soap stone which was perforated with holes made by the Indians when they were obtaining pots therefrom.  
The Rev. William Wilson, who published in 1886 a work on Newfoundland, says that years ago the hunters in search of furs shot down the red Indians like dogs and took away their property, and that no one thought any more of shooting a red Indian than of killing the animals with the skins of which the Indian was clothed; and this so exasperated these people that they seem to have sworn eternal revenge on the whites. There is a place called Bloody Bay, on the north side of Bonaville Bay where frequent encounters were said to have occurred with the red Indians. When the fishermen were looking for bait or getting wood from the shore they would be assailed by a shower of arrows discharged by the concealed Indians. In a place called Cat Harbor the Indians stole the sails from a fisherman's boat, and when pursued they were seen with the sails cut into a kind of cloak colored with ochre.  
Early in the present century the government determined to defend the lives and property of these poor people, and in 1810 proceeded against a man who had taken one of their canoes. A few years later Captain Buchanan of H. M. schooner Pike was commissioned by the governor, Sir I. T. Duckworth, to bring about a friendly intercourse with the red Indians. He cruised up the Bay of Exploits, and at last came upon an encampment. He prevailed upon two of the Indians to come on board of his vessel, but to effect this had to leave two mariners with the Indians as hostages. He removed the vessel to another place with the Indians on board, and when he returned to the encampment he found his two mariners with their heads cut off. The two Indians who were on the Pike also escaped, and were never seen again.  
In the month of March, 1819, ten armed men at the head of White Bay went into the interior, where they found an encampment from which they brought away the only person they found there, a woman. She was brought to St. John, where a reward had been offered to anyone who would bring a red Indian there. She was named Mary March and treated with great kindness, loaded with presents and taken back to the place from which she came. Her manners when in St. John were said to have been very pleasing. Some years after this an exploring party visited Red Indian Lake, Mary's home. Here they found a number of wigwags, a building for drying and smoking venison, and a logstorehouse. They found also wooden huts which were used as repositories for the dead. In one of these two full-grown persons, wrapped in skins, were found lying on the floor. It was thought they had been five or six years dead. They also found a white dead coffin containing a skeleton neatly arranged in white muslin. This was supposed to have been that of Mary March, and the white muslin was in all probability one of the presents she had received when in St. John. Beside her were two small wooden images of a man and a woman. In the same building were models of boats and canoes and a bow with a quiver full of arrows. There were also two fire stones made of iron pyrites which the Indians used for striking fire.  
Four years after Mary March was brought to St. John, three others of the tribe were captured and brought there. Of these persons, whom Mr. Wilson saw himself and with whom he shook hands and tried to converse, he has left an interesting description. It was in June, 1823, that he met these remnants of a persecuted race. They had been captured by a party of hunters, seeing an Indian whom they took for a Miocene approaching, felt no anxiety. But they soon found their mistake, as the Indians advanced in a threatening attitude brandishing a large club. When he was close to them one of the party fired and the red Indian fell dead. In passing through the woods they found a wigwag, which they entered, capturing three Indian women, consisting of a mother and two daughters. These they took home with them, finally carrying them to St. John in order to receive the government reward for bringing captive a red Indian. The women were first taken to Governor's house, and by the governor's orders a room in the court house was assigned to them. The mother was far advanced in life. They declined to sleep in beds, but slept on their deer skins which they placed in one corner of the room. The elder sister being ill refused all medicines, and when the doctor attempted to bleed her resisted so furiously that he had to desist. Her sister, who was in good health, appeared to be about 20 years of age. Her complexion was like that of the Micmacs, her features were handsome and she had a fine figure. Her height was near six feet. She had a beautiful set of teeth, and in her manner she was amiable and kind. She was much amused at the tinkling of a watch and much astonished at the reflection of her face in a looking glass which was held before her. She was delighted when a piece of paper was laid on the table and a black lead pencil placed in her hand. She first made a few marks on the paper in order apparently to try it and then drew a deer perfectly, beginning at the tail. One of the company pointed to his fingers and counted ten, which she repeated in English. The name by which she was known was Shanandithit. After a few weeks a vessel was sent to take these women to the place whence they came, but when they were landed they screamed and rushed into the water refusing to be left. They were accordingly left in charge of the person who had brought them away and remained with him. The sick daughter soon died, and the mother did not live long. But Shanandithit survived for about two years, during which time she learned English and became useful as a servant. It was understood from her that her tribe was reduced to a very small number, and that the reason why she and her relations would not be left on the beach because they would have been killed as traitors by their own people because they had been among the whites whom they looked upon as their deadly enemies.

The Morgue.  
Were you so weary, then, and void of hope,  
O white-faced company of silent dead,  
That course fallen yearnt the last to cope  
With care, so in a grave unthoughtful  
Ye chose to fall O, rash and fearful  
choice!  
To fling the treasure of your lives  
away  
Back in the face of God, before His  
voice  
Had summoned you to judgment,  
Who shall say  
What fate befell you when the muddy  
wave  
Of mud-rous Seine closed round you  
In enuce  
Of certain death, beyond all power to  
save!  
You secret this and God's, of which  
no trace  
Lurks in your fixed features' locked re-  
pose.  
I faint would think God's wondrous,  
patient love  
Wrought on your callous spirits at the  
close,  
And not in vain, to sweet repentance  
strive  
To win you, Lo, I pass into the light—  
The dear glad sunrise of the summer  
day—  
Not wholly downcast by the dreary  
sight  
Of this dim, dismal chamber's pale  
Men hasten by unheeding what is here,  
Each on his separate task or pleasure  
bent,  
Yet even of these, to-morrow we shall  
hear  
That some have followed in the way  
ye went.  
LILY E. P. BARRY.

The Farmers' Trouble.  
Out of nearly 90,000 farms in the state of Michigan from which returns have been obtained it appears that about 30 per cent. are mortgaged, and that the mortgages represent about 40 per cent. of the value of the property. An important fact brought out by the investigation is that the estimated value of all the farms in the state in 1893 is \$15,000,000 less than the estimated value of the same property in 1888. In commenting on the latter fact the Boston Herald says:—"This falling off implies a diminished return in the way of 'profits' and, this we dare say, is what is bearing heavily upon the agricultural classes all over the United States." There is much truth in the observation, which is applicable to farming the world over. It is not so much lower prices for what he buys than it is higher prices for what he sells that the farmer requires for his contentment. He never was able to live so cheaply as he can today. His clothing, food and implements cost him less by many a percent. than ever before, and if he reckoned up his income and expenditure he would probably find that after all he is not so badly off as some politicians would have him believe. His real trouble, or rather the real source of such grumbling as he indulges in, is that prices of his wheat, barley and other grains have heavily declined. Here is a chance for a new political party to start a tariff reform that will increase the price of all agricultural products in the home and foreign markets.

'Is this hot enough for you?' is a silly question; but if you meet a man who complains of suffering from the heat, ten to one you will find, on inquiry, that he does not use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He has tuned up his system and free his blood from irritating humors.  
—A Toronto man has been given five years in the penitentiary for using cleaned postage stamps.

How to Keep Them Free from Annual Biennial and Perennial Weeds.  
Intensive cultivation allows no weeds to appear, but then comparatively few persons practice it. Annual weeds die after the season's growth and require no special treatment. The biennial species may be held in check by preventing them from seeding, as by moving them when coming into flower. The perennial species, which live indefinitely, often require particular treatment.  
Weeds in lawns are to be prevented by a liberal use of commercial manure and clean grass seed sown thickly. Fortunately grass can stand more cutting than weeds, and therefore most perennial weeds may be kept down by frequent mowings with a good lawn mower. Those that do not succumb to this frequent cutting must be cut off below the surface with a spade and the crown pulled out, or a little oil of vitriol may be poured upon the crown of each plant.  
Walks ought to be made so that weeds cannot grow in them. Prof. W. L. Bailey tells in the "Horticulturist's Rulebook" that this can be done by making a deep stone foundation and then filling in between the stones with cinders, coal ashes and other similar materials. But when weeds become established they can be destroyed with hot brine applied with a watering can. Another remedy consists in sprinkling the walks with carbolic acid solution in the proportion of one ounce of acid to a gallon of water. This will also destroy nuts.

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as and 50 cent packages  
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Vegetable Seeds, Carrots, Beets, etc., 12 papers for  
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Carrots from one Guarano Seed"—also, an  
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O white-faced company of silent dead,  
That course fallen yearnt the last to cope  
With care, so in a grave unthoughtful  
Ye chose to fall O, rash and fearful  
choice!  
To fling the treasure of your lives  
away  
Back in the face of God, before His  
voice  
Had summoned you to judgment,  
Who shall say  
What fate befell you when the muddy  
wave  
Of mud-rous Seine closed round you  
In enuce  
Of certain death, beyond all power to  
save!  
You secret this and God's, of which  
no trace  
Lurks in your fixed features' locked re-  
pose.  
I faint would think God's wondrous,  
patient love  
Wrought on your callous spirits at the  
close,  
And not in vain, to sweet repentance  
strive  
To win you, Lo, I pass into the light—  
The dear glad sunrise of the summer  
day—  
Not wholly downcast by the dreary  
sight  
Of this dim, dismal chamber's pale  
Men hasten by unheeding what is here,  
Each on his separate task or pleasure  
bent,  
Yet even of these, to-morrow we shall  
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That some have followed in the way  
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