

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"Orville, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1882.
"Having been subject to a bronchial affection, with frequent colds, for a number of years, I hereby certify that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL gives me prompt relief, and is the most effective remedy I have ever tried."
JAMES A. HAMILTON,
Editor of The Freeman.

"Mt. Gilead, Ohio, June 20, 1882.
"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL this spring for a severe cough and lung trouble with good effect, and I am pleased to recommend it to any one similarly affected."
HARVEY BAGWELL,
Proprietor Globe Hotel.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

The average wealth of Massachusetts farmers is said to be about \$2,529 per capita.

The export of cattle from Montreal to Great Britain since the opening of navigation has been 19,000 head—5,000 more than last year to the same time.

Antwerp and Hamburg and one or two other places throughout are in the habit, it is said, of shipping twenty million eggs to the United States every year.

Sixty persons at Momenie, Ill., have been poisoned by eating dried beef made from diseased cattle. The sickness is attended by colic, cramps, inflammation of the bowels and vomiting.

Good authorities in England claim that there is too much wool being produced in the world of an inferior grade. The finest goods and wools are in demand and hold their price the world over better than the low grades.

It has been recently estimated that there are 6,000,000 miles of farm fences in the United States, which cost over \$2,000,000,000; that in a number of States the fences on a farm cost more than the buildings on it.

Shipments of cattle from the United States and Canadian points for the first six months of 1885 have been 102,381 head, of which New York is credited with 32,844 head; Boston with 27,764 head, and Montreal with 21,399.

The new \$10,000 experimental station which is to be built at Amherst for the Mass. Ag. College will be 31x42 feet, and will have two wings, each 18x42 feet. A portion of the building will be devoted to the analysis department, one wing for fertilizers and the other for milk and special subjects.

Don't neglect to give the pigs a run on the ground and in the open air. The breeding sows should run in open pasture and be left to root or go hungry. It will give them strength and constitutional vigor. No wonder hogs die of cholera or something else when kept in close cellars, wallowing in filth.

More cattle, hogs and sheep were received last month at the previous stock-yards than for any previous June in the history of the trade. The figures were 156,117 cattle, 590,980 hogs, and 55,299 sheep. For June, 1884, they were 127,187 cattle, 436,917 hogs, and 38,566 sheep, showing an increase of 28,930 cattle, 154,063 hogs, and 16,733 sheep.

The Farmers' Review, of Chicago, last Wednesday said that it saw no reason to change its estimate of June 1, that the total wheat crop of this year will not exceed 230,000,000 bushels. Other crops it summarizes thus: The corn crop is holding its own well, and promises a full average crop. Oats promise, owing to increased acreage and fairly good condition, the largest crop ever harvested in the country. The hay crop will not fall short of the average.

Shoeing Horses.

On light soils that are free from stones, horses may generally go unshod without injury. It is probably too sudden an innovation to stop shoeing horses under all circumstances at present, but no doubt a colt which has run without shoes for two years, might still go on without them and not suffer. A light shoe without calks, to protect the crust of the hoof from breaking, and put on without ever cutting the frog, leaving that to wear naturally, would answer every desirable purpose where shoes are necessary. There are light steel shoes, made with projecting blunt spurs, that give a secure foothold, and are better for the horse than the common, roughly made, heavy iron ones, which are often ignorantly so. —American Agriculturalist for August.

Cholera is said to have been carried to every country on the globe except the islands of the South Pacific, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, the islands of the North Atlantic, and the Western coast of South America, all separated from India by a wide expanse of ocean, and having no commercial intercourse with that country.

Professor Proctor says that at least 50,000 meteors fall from the heavens and strike the earth every hour during the year. And yet when a man goes home with a black eye and a damaged tile and tells his wife that he was struck by a meteor, she will not believe him.

CHICINECTO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 16.—NO. 11.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 792.

Trappist Monastery at Oka.

The building is situated on an eminence that commands the whole of the beautiful lake and the mountains from which it derives its name. The monastery itself is a large square building, solidly built of wood on a stone foundation, built at the expense of the Dominion Government, which also gives an annual grant to help support the institution. This order has only been established in Canada about two years. They were driven out of France during the late political troubles there, and forbidden ever to return. They being thus cast upon the world, naturally sought protection in the province of Quebec, that great stronghold of Romanism. It is pretty generally known that these monks are the most vigorous of any order. They are also of very ancient origin: they were founded in the sixth century by the abbot of La Trappe; they were reformed in the year 1150, again in 1600.

The driver, who performed the office of guide and interpreter, soon made the attendant in charge understand that the lady and gentleman wished to inspect the institution. It was answered by a very low bow, French being strictly forbidden unless by permission of the Father Superior of the Monastery. However, he went to communicate with that gentleman who soon came forward and urbanely welcomed his guests in good English with French accent. He was a man about six feet in height, of good build. He was rather prepossessing in appearance, and when he spoke, his face was partially attractive, owing to a very genial expression and a somewhat humorous twinkle in his eye. His head was cleanly shaved, all but a short close fringe of hair about an inch long all the way round. He was dressed in a long robe of cream-colored serge that reached down to his ankles, displaying low-cut shoes, and stockings of the same color as his robe. Over this robe he wore another garment, a sort of over-dress without sleeves, composed of black material of a finer grade than the robe. The latter had a sort of cowl or hood attached to it.

He was very polite to the visitors, and informed them that while he would be delighted to show the gentlemen all over the establishment, it was strictly against all usage to allow a lady the same privilege. Personally, he was entirely at madame's service; but—with a truly Parisian shrug of the shoulders—madame knows we must obey orders. So we drove with him to the reception-room, while her husband explored the monastery, and learned the manners and customs of its inmates; but the lady did not keep a solitary vigil, as a handsome young man, who had his hand to the hilt, although I was sadly afraid he transgressed the rules by talking so much. But, shades of good St. Anthony, was there not a woman in the case? The artist returned to his ecstatic. Oh, if one could have lived with these Trappists, there would be no lack of subjects. After going through the dormitories and other portions of the building, he had gone out into the fields and watched the brothers at their work of reaping and gathering in the harvest, for they do all their own work, both out-doors and in, even to making their own clothes. No female element is allowed to enter their lives. As the artist watched the picturesque groups of men performing their silent labor, still in the garb of their order, what effects, tones, values, and keys of color were evolved in his mind, as he noted the sun striking the rich golden brown costume of the lay brothers, forming vivid contrasts to the more sombre hue of those in full orders!

How strange it seemed, all this active life going on round about, and to see them suddenly fall on their knees while the father whose duty it was would perform the office. For everything is done by rule, and whatever the occupation, it must be executed when the bell sounds for these religious exercises. Everything was so automatic-like that it almost appeared like enchantment. Father Alban, the Superior, at length rallied our absorbed friend, by asking him if he would not like to join their order. "Yes, if you will take me in the capacity of special artist," he laughingly replied. "Well, come and live with us a month or two, and see how you like our life." This proposition was eagerly responded to on the part of the artist, but met with indignant frowns from his wife. The worthy father, who was a bit of a wag, quietly gave her a reassuring smile, and proceeded to give her husband the sun striking the rich golden brown costume of the lay brothers, forming vivid contrasts to the more sombre hue of those in full orders!

Entire abstinence from meat, fish, eggs, or butter; a very sparse quantity of bread, vegetables, and milk only being allowed. The brothers were compelled to rise at 2 A. M. for prayer and meditation. Here the worthy father was interrupted by the artist exclaiming very emphatically, "No, thanks; I won't join." His enthusiasm had been visibly dying out during the father's recital, and the final clause provoked downright rebellion. But they com-

The Benbow and Her Big Guns.

The new British ironclad Benbow, which was launched on June 15, excites a peculiar interest from the fact that she is to carry heavier guns than any now afloat.

She is a ship, also, worthy of attention on other scores. Her displacement is 10,000 tons, but, with her powerful engines of 9,800 indicated horse power, the huge vessel will have a speed of not less than sixteen knots an hour through six hours trial with forced draught. Some authorities say that she will make seventeen knots; at all events, she will be faster than any of the existing British battle ships. She is one of the new belted vessels, her armor being largely concentrated in a belt eight inches thick, covering 150 feet, or not quite half the ship's length, but protecting the vital parts, and extending in breadth five feet below the water line and half that distance above it. Further protection is secured by the disposition of the gun turrets, which, when filled, oppose a thickness of nine feet of coal to the passage of a projectile. Armor bulkheads sixteen inches thick cross the ship at the extremity of the belt, to protect her from a raking fire, and complete the idea of a central armored fort set into a swift vessel. Decks plated with three inches of steel add to her defensive strength, and gun turrets are made for the unprotected ship by directing them into watertight compartments, of which there are in all two hundred. Perhaps a thin steel belt may hereafter be added fore and aft; but penetration there will not destroy her efficiency in a fight.

These, however, are not the most interesting points of the Benbow. As to size, the inflexible surpasses her by 1,880 tons displacement, and the Italia and Lepanto 3,600 tons. All these vessels surpass her also in armor, protection. The tone of the instrument is reported not to be loud, but very sweet. The short, broken character of the sounds emitted by ordinary pianofortes is replaced by a soft, full, quasi-continuous tone, resembling something of that of the organ. It has been suggested that the evenness of texture of the compressed paper may have some influence in affecting this modification of sound.

The practice of retiring to "cyclone pits" during a storm has led to a schism in a Georgia church. A majority of the brethren considered such a means of safety an act of distrust in God. The minority replied that they trusted in God as much as anybody, but when they saw an able-bodied cyclone coming, they were going to get out of the way. All efforts to bridge over the schism have failed, and the church is now divided into two parties known as Cyclone Primitives and Anti-Cyclone Primitives.

An enormous quantity of grog is being sent to western Africa. From Boston a single vessel recently took out 132,000 gallons, and a ship which sailed previously carried a few missionaries to the tribe on the Congo and two boxes of 5,000 gallons of rum to the same tribe. Tremendous quantities of liquor are shipped at Liverpool and Glasgow. Hamburg is now said to be providing liquor of the worst kind for the Niger and Congo regions.

A bird has been discovered in South America which is born with four feet. Only one pair of feet, however, remain with it for any length of time. The other pair gradually changing into wings. The London Graphic vouches for the reality of the bird, which it says is found on the island of Marajo, at the mouth of the Amazon.

The prohibitory liquor law of Kansas requires a statement by the purchaser and the druggist for every portion of rum sold, and this document must be filed with a county judge. The fee for his Honor is five cents in every instance, and some of the judges enjoy handsome incomes from this source.

A St. Louis newspaper objects to a college paper published by the students of the University of Missouri for speaking of one of the faculty as a "pop-eyed apparition," and for remarking of another of the faculty that "not all the praise of the polished town can smooth the roughness of this barn-yard clown."

Old Shoes Remade.

It may be a surprise to some people to learn that the old shoes cast into the ash barrels are liable to re-appear in the bazaar and parlor. A New York reporter who saw a couple of rag pickers quarreling over a lot of worn out and seemingly worthless foot gear interviewed one of the chiffonières, and found that they said them to the manufacturers of wall paper. He followed up the clue, and on questioning the foreman of one of these establishments elicited the following bits of information:

"We buy," said the foreman, "all the boots and shoes that the scavengers can bring us. We pay different prices for the different qualities of leather. A pair of fine calfskin boots will bring as high as 15 cents. The embossed leather, however, which have come into fashion lately, and the stamped leather fire screens are really nothing but thick paper covered with a layer of this pressed leather pulp. The finer the quality of the leather, the better it takes the brown and old gold and other expensive colors in the designs painted on them."

"We could buy the old shoes cheaper if it were not for the competition from carriage houses and boot-makers. I don't know how many other trades use old shoes and boots but the tops of carriages are largely made of them, ground up and made into sheets. Bookbinders use them in making the cheaper forms of leather bindings, and the new style of leather frames with leather mats in them are entirely made of the cast-off covering of our feet."

A pianoforte has been made in Paris in which paper takes the place of wood, the whole case being manufactured from paper so compressed that it is able to receive a hard surface, and a perfect polish. The color is cream-white. The tone of the instrument is reported not to be loud, but very sweet. The short, broken character of the sounds emitted by ordinary pianofortes is replaced by a soft, full, quasi-continuous tone, resembling something of that of the organ. It has been suggested that the evenness of texture of the compressed paper may have some influence in affecting this modification of sound.

The weight of the gun itself is not the most noticeable element in the expected efficiency. It is the enormous powder charge that denotes the results to be achieved, this charge being double that of the eighty-ton gun. Krupp has made a gun weighing 119 tons, but its muzzle energy, according to good authority, is much less than that of the new Armstrong; indeed, the latter is expected to perforate thirty inches of armor at a thousand feet distance. The Benbow carries these guns in barbette towers, sixty feet long by forty-five wide, covered with steel-faced armor fourteen and twelve inches thick.

Besides these two heavy guns, the Benbow will have ten six-inch breech-loaders in broadside, eight small quick-firing guns, and a dozen machine guns. She, of course, has a powerful ram and a complete torpedo equipment. Perhaps, after all, before the Benbow is ready to go into commission, even her monstrous naval ordnance may be surpassed. Krupp has cast a 130-ton gun for Italy, to be used on land, and Col. Hope is said to be making in England a 100-ton gun in which he expects to fire the prodigious charge of 1,500 pounds of powder. There is no limit yet discernible to the making of great guns.

One of the best stories told of President Cleveland lately is to the effect that when a member of Congress was urging him recently to appoint one of his constituents to office he mildly inquired how long the applicant had been in Washington. "He has been here nearly three months on expense," was the reply, "and he is growing very anxious." "Very good," said the President, "if your friend has any business, he has been neglecting it severely for three months and he would probably neglect the Government's business in the same way if I should appoint him. If he has no business to neglect he is not the kind of man wanted at present in the Government service." That settled it, and in this particular instance the amiable President was not imposed upon.

The Boston Post says that Homer did not write the account of the siege of Troy until 300 years after the war was over. He thereby avoided seeing the contradictory accounts about it in the magazines.

A Good Filter. Pure water is indispensable to health, the most important being removed by good filter. Pure blood is also indispensable; there can be no perfect health without it, which will ruin the blood. Regulate the Liver with Burdock Blood Bitters and make pure blood.

Holstein Bull. "SINGULAR VILLAGE" FOR SELL. Cows from a distance kept free of charge. Terms reasonable. Thoroughbred Calves for sale, also a few Grade Calves. J. E. PAGE & SONS. Amherst, May 4, 1885.

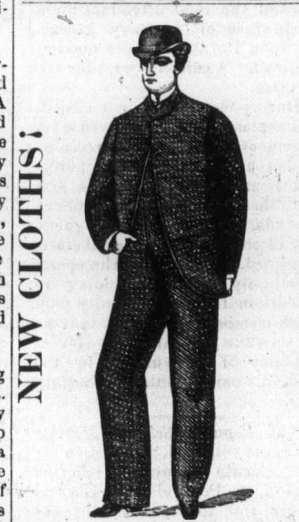
Turn About.

Gen. Custer and Gen. Pierce Young were messmates and classmates and devoted friends at West Point. In the war they were generals of cavalry on opposing sides. One day Gen. Young was invited to breakfast at the Hunter Mansion, in Virginia. The beautiful young ladies had prepared a smoking breakfast, to which the General was addressing himself with ardor, when a shell burst through the house. Glancing through the window, he saw Custer charging toward the house at the head of his staff. Out of the window Young was coming to the young ladies. "Tell Custer I leave this breakfast for him," Custer enjoyed it heartily, and looked forward with pleasure to the dinner in the distance. In the meantime Young, smiling over the loss of his breakfast and his hasty retreat, drove the Federal line back, and by dinner time was in sight of the Hunter Mansion again. Custer, who was just sitting down to dinner, laughed and said: "That's Pierce Young coming back. I know he wouldn't leave me here in peace. Here's my picture. Give it to him, and tell him his old classmate leaves his love, with this excellent dinner." And out of the window he went, and away like a flash; while the Georgia general walked in and sat down to dinner—N. Y. Post.

A deserted wife was hunting for her husband in Iowa. He had eloped from Maine with his neighbor's spouse. There were only slight clues to aid the pursuer, and she was about to give up the chase when, in driving through rural town, she saw a man sitting in flowers with the word "Rosalie." That was the name of the fugitive woman, and her partner was a skillful forger. The wife did not wait to have the gate opened, but urged her horse right through it, so excited and confident was she, and she made no mistake, for the guilty couple were found there.

A Scotch farmer determined, in spite of the bad times, to pay his rent by his last shilling, and saying to the landlord who received it, "It is my last shilling," he threw down a roll of notes. The landlord counted them and said: "There are £50 too much." "Odds man," said the farmer, "I put my hand in the wrong pouch."

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion? If so, use Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic. It will cure you when everything else has failed.



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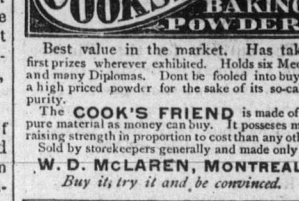
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This is to certify that W. K. French passed three years in Medical College, New York, and a first-class diploma. Besides College attendance, he has spent more than three years in medical study. J. W. French, M. D., President Medical Faculty.
Diploma Registered by Provincial Secretary, May 20, 1887.

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