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1894—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—1895

EFFECT MONDAY, OCT. 1, 1894.

Train Run by Eastern Standard Time.

ON and after Monday, Oct. 1, 1894, Trains will run as follows:

Leave Sackville daily (Sundays excepted) at 12.10 P. M., Arriving at Cape Tormentine at 2.50.

Returning, will leave Cape Tormentine at 3.00 and Arrive at Sackville at 5.24, connecting with Evening Express Trains both East and West.

All Freight for the Eastward, to insure being taken on day of delivery, must be at Sackville Station or Wood's Siding before 11 o'clock A. M.

JOSIAH WOOD, President.

Sackville, Oct. 1st, 1894.

Intercolonial Railway.

1894. Winter Time Table. 1895.

TO TAKE EFFECT OCT. 2nd

GOING WEST	ARRIVE AT SACKVILLE.
Accommodation	8 12
Montreal Express	12.00
Express	13.15
Through Express	18.11
GOING EAST.	
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The Owens Art institution which with its magnificent gallery has been transferred to the Ladies College is still in charge of Prof. Hammond, R.C.A. an associate in the Royal Academy London, etc

The Conservatory of Music employs eight instructors, at the head of which is an experienced teacher from the staff of the N. England College of Music, who has studied in Berlin, under Von Bulow and Joseffy After 4 years successful study under some of the greatest masters in Germany, Mr. C. L. Chisholm returns to take charge of the Violin department.

Voice Culture is taught by an accomplished Swedish vocalist, who is a graduate of the Munich Conservatory.

Every care is taken to make the school a refined Christian home, where lily-like manners and nobility of character shall be cultivated.

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Sackville, N. B., Aug. 2nd

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Gives a Night's Sweet Sleep so that you need not sit up all Night gasping for breath for fear of suffocation. On receipt of name and P. O. address will mail Trial Bottle **FREE**

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EARLY CLOSING.

WE the undersigned merchants of Sackville, N. B., hereby mutually agree to close our respective places of business at the hour of six o'clock Local, p. m., on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday of every week from the date of this agreement to the first day of October next; and thereafter from 1st Jan. to the first day of October each year until further notice.

W. TURNER, P. HANSON, M. WOOD & SONS, H. F. PICKARD, J. E. HICKEY, H. R. FAWCETT, JOSEPH L. BLACK, HORSLER & GASS, W. I. GOODWIN, R. M. FULTON, JAMES READ, C. PICKARD, GEO. E. FORD, C. W. RICHARDSON, J. R. AYER,

Sackville N. B. Mar. 29 1895.

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VOL. 25.--NO. 45. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1895. WHOLE NO. 1,254

THE CHIGNECTO POST.

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—AT—

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W. C. HEWSON.

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Aug. 23, '94. tf.

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Machine Needles, Oil, and Parts, always on hand.

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Will visit Sackville twice a year. Please address, TURO, N. S. for any orders for the County or elsewhere.

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Special attention given to the collection of Accounts in all parts of the United States and Canada.

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Apply at this office.

—Cesare Lombrose, the Italian criminologist, who believes that genius is madness, is of Venetian Jewish ancestry. His father's name was Aaron Levi.

"Young man," said the sage, "you know it all now, but when you have reached my age you will find you know almost nothing."

"Yes," said the youth, "I have often heard that one forgets much in his declining years."

"I notice," remarked the Casual Caller, "that the lower house of the New York Legislature has invited Canada to join the American union."

"Yes," replied the Snake Editor, "an invitation has been extended to Canada to come in out of the reign.

AFTER HAVING BEEN KEPT

UP ALL NIGHT

With that COUGH, if you do not want to repeat the experience, buy a bottle of the

OLD STANDARD REMEDY

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum

The best Cough Cure in the world. Sold everywhere 25 cts. a bottle.

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WOOD-VIOLETS.

Like nuns demure,
With faces pure,
You droop your modest heads,
Or, bending there,
Seem rapt in prayer,
Beside your mossy beds.

Your cloister, these,
The whispering trees,
Where none dare kiss you but the wind;
Though naught you preach
How much you teach
To the receptive mind.

Lift up your heads!
That he who treads
These hallowed woodland aisles
May, in your looks—
Fair written books—
See purity which naught beguiles.

Your modest lore
To me is more
Than all the pomp of learning can impart;
Symbols of Youth—
Grace, Virtue, Truth—
You speak unto the heart.

This murmuring stream
Will sadder seem,
And with these airs of incense-odored breath
Will join its own
Soft monotone,
And chant a tender requiem at your death.

Easy if You Know How.

"Do you know?" said the cheerful idiot, "that it is the easiest thing in the world to tell whether a man is going out on a journey or returning by the way he carries his valise?"

"I never thought of that," said the youngest boarder. "What is the difference?"

The cheerful idiot settled himself a little firmer in his chair and gloated a moment before answering.

"It is just this way," he went on. "When a man is going away he carries his valise toward the railroad station and when he is coming back he carries it in the other direction."—Indianapolis Journal.

After The Great Freeze.

C. E. HOWARD, FLORIDA.

The following account of the effect of the late disastrous freeze in Florida to the orange groves in particular, is not sent forth in any spirit of pessimism, nor with any thought of shaking the faith of any who may have indulged in the fascinating dream of some time being the proud possessor of a grove of golden apples. For, as demoralizing as the effects of the freeze have been to many, the man of philosophic mind regards it simply as one of the many risks to be taken in agriculture, horticulture, or any other pursuit, and consoles himself with the thought that as many years have passed since so great a destruction as this visited the state, a generation will likely come and go ere another freeze sweeps over this fair land. The freeze of December last caught the orange trees with little sap in them, thus killing only the tenderest twigs, which in itself was not so damaging as the loss of the crop, except in the case of nursery stock, which was in many places cut to the ground. The fruit literally froze on the trees and soon after, with the leaves, fell to the ground, in many places so covering it that it formed a carpet of golden oranges, startlingly beautiful, but none the less sad to see. These oranges were gathered and thrown into furrows drawn between the trees, to serve as fertilizers. The grower felt hopful, notwithstanding his loss, sure that a month's sunshine would clothe his trees with a new growth of foliage, and that the usual time for blooming would arrive. "Nipped in the bud" does not express the freeze of February. Now the trees were filled with sap, the growing season being farther advanced, leaves were forming and buds swelling. Like a demon of death came the stroke that not only destroyed the tender leaves and blighted the prospect of fruit, but nearly killed the goose that laid the golden egg. Nay, in many cases did kill to the ground. The freeze was a great blow to the trucking industry throughout the southern states. Early vegetables were generally killed.

—If seven cats kill seven rats in seven minutes, how many cats will it take to kill 100 rats in fifty minutes?

Wife—Haven't I suffered in a thousand ways since I married you?

Heartless Husband—There is one way you haven't.

Wife (indignantly)—In what way is that?

Heartless husband—In silence.

Terrible Headaches

RESULTING FROM

DERANGEMENT OF STOMACH, LIVER, OR BOWELS,

Relieved by

AYER'S PILLS

"I don't believe there ever was so good a pill made as Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They will do all you recommend them for and even more. When I have a cold and ache from head to heels, a dose or two of these pills is all the medicine needed to set me right again. For headache, they never fail. I have been a victim of terrible headaches, and have never found anything to relieve them so quickly as Ayer's Pills. Since I began taking this medicine, the attacks have been less and less frequent, until, at present, months have passed since I have had one."—C. F. NEWMAN, Dug Spur, Va.

AYER'S PILLS

Prize Medal at World's Fair

GENERAL NEWS.

—Five-cent telegrams are to be tried in Italy.

—Three thousand car windows were broken during the recent trolley car strike in Brooklyn.

—Goblets with stem and stand like those we use to-day were employed in Troy 900 B. C.

—The ball-shaped Russian thistle plants each hold from 20,000 to 200,000 seeds.

—Of all the nations, the histories of ancient Greece and Britian most resemble each other.

—One hundred Greek volunteers are about leaving Athens to join the French forces in Madagascar.

—The feeling of France toward England because of the latter's occupation of Egypt is growing in bitterness.

—The theory that the statue of the present day man is smaller than that of his ancestor has no foundation in fact, according to a French scientist.

—At the Bombay Zoological garden a "sea serpent's skin" sixty-four feet long is shown, and the curator wants to know who's got a bigger one.

—Ten lawyers appeared in a case before a Saratoga justice the other day, in which only sixty-five cents were involved.

—In France it is decided that the makers of bicycles are responsible for damages when an accident occurs through a structural fault in a machine.

—It is not surprising that people seeking divorce courts never go to South Carolina. Under no circumstances nor for any cause whatever are divorces granted in that state.

—Fayette Co., Ky., has improved roads and these draw so much custom to its towns that adjoining counties will be compelled to improve their roads to save their trade.

—Rocking cradles for babies were used by the Egyptians many centuries before Christ. Among the pictures conied by Belzoni is one of an Egyptian mother at work with her foot on the cradle.

—A gold-weighing machine in the Bank of England is so sensitive that a postage stamp dropped on the scale will turn the index on the dial a distance of six inches.

—To the pyramids by trolley may soon be a possible trip. The Egyptian government has just granted a concession, for an electric railroad in Cairo, and the pyramids are only eight miles away.

—Milton, W Va has a military company composed entirely of girls. They are are drilling under the tutorship of a captain of the state militia, and propose to appear in public when they become proficient.

—Two carloads of the salted heads of the leading Rahamma rebels, in Morocco, which were taken to Sultan Abdul Aziz by a detachment of the Moorish cavalry, have been suspended from the main gate of the city of Fez.

—The six great nations of Europe maintain standing armies of 3,000,000 men. In times of war they could marshal into the field more than 10,000,000 men.

—Charles Anderson, of Cincinnati, aged twelve years, was so worried over failing to pass an examination at school that he took Paris green Thursday night and died Friday.

—The practice of croping the ears of dogs in England has received its death sentence as the result of a decision in the Worship Street Police Court, London, and the Kennel Club has been notified of the law in the case.

—A tradesman of Landberg, in Germany, has been fined for publishing an elegy on the Princess Bismarck which wound up with a eulogy on his stock of goods. The editor of the paper in which the poem was published was also fined.

—The British warship Mercury has returned from Formosa. The British Consul was assaulted during the Black Flag riots at Tokan. The riots were quelled before the Mercury arrived and twenty-five of the leaders were beheaded.

—The great Edison incandescent lamp works are no longer turning out lamps with bamboo filament. Bamboo has given way to paper as the basis of the delicate black filament that glows golden when the current passed through it.

—An eminent Viennese physician has discovered that fever is the remedy provided by nature for many and the most common forms of insanity, and that by producing this fever artifically many cures may be effected.

—The Canadian Government, in reply to its request for bids, has received eight offers for the construction of a Pacific cable at a cost varying from five million to seven and a half million dollars. The proposed routes are all from Vancouver, B. C., to New Zealand or Australia.

—The Athens (Greece) Archaeological Society has issued an appeal to all nations, asking them to assist in providing a fund for the restoration of the Parthenon and the Temple of Thesuse, which the Government architect has reported to have been so greatly injured by the recent earthquake shocks that they are in a dangerous condition. One million drachmas, about $200,000, will be required.

Personals.

—Mir. Sultan, a grandson of the late King of Delhi, is a clerk in a police office in India.

—John R. McLean, the owner of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has bought the New York Morning Journal.

—Count Tolstoi, the famous Russian novelist, has written another book called "Priceless Wealth and the Trouble Attached to It."

—M. Andre, a European aeronaut thinks he could get to the North Pole in a balloon at an expenditure of about $35,000.

—An action for $50,000 damages against the North German Lloyd Steamship Company will be brought in Buffalo by Siegmund Frank, brother of Jacob Frank, the ticket broker who lost his life in the wreck of the Elbe.

—It is said that Anna Gould, Jay Gould's youngest daughter, who recently married the Count de Castellane, of France, is to build a beautiful palace in Paris.

—The German Emperor has decided to visit Rome in October. The German Emperor's numerous visits to other sovereigns are usually unwelcome, as it is very expensive to entertain him.

—President Angell, of the Humane Society, offers a prize of $50 for the best collection of instantaneous photographs of docked and overchecked horses, with the names and addresses of their owners.

—President Dole, of Hawaii, has long suffered from ill-health, though he is a big man, over 6 feet high and weighing nearly 200 pounds. He was born in Hawaii, of New England missionary parents.

—Major John H. Gilbert, who died at Palmyra, N. Y., the other day, at the age of ninety-three, was the publisher in 1830 of "The Book of Mormon," which Joseph Smith professed to have found in Cumarrah Hill, near Palmyra.

—The Rev. Dr. C. B. Foster, of MacMaster College, Toronto, has accepted a call to the chair of theology in the University of Chicago Divinity School, recently made vacant by the death of Prof. B. F. Simpson. Prof. Foster was for several years pastor of the First Baptist Church at Saratoga.

—Prince Bismarck is suffering from an attack of neuralgia; and his illness is aggravated by a cold and the excitement astendant upon the preparations for the celebration of the eightieth anniversary of his birth, which occured on April 1.

—President Faure, of France, was recently arrested at the garden door of his official residence as a result of his inability to give the countersign to the sentinel on duty, to whom he was unknown. President Faure afterwards approved of the sentinel's conduct.

—Eighty years ago Sri Vikrama Rajah Singha, King of Kandy, the last native ruler of Ceylon, was deposed and Ceylon was added to the British Empire. His grandson has just been appointed a clerk in a Government office at Colombo at a salary of 600 rupees, or about $180 a year.

—It is said that "Ouida" never shakes hands. She declares it to be the most vulgar form of salutation. As soon as she enters a room, she makes for a seat. Once seated, she will not budge until she takes her leave. Any one who wishes to meet her must play Mahomet to her mountain. No matter who he be, she never rises or changes her position.

—When the present Czar of Russia examined his late father's papers to decide which were to be kept in the family archives and which in those of the State, he found a complete plan of a Franco-Russian alliance, with which lay some letters and notes referring to it in the late Czar's own hand. The young Czar locked these papers up in his own bureau.

—While the German Emperor and Empress were out sleigh-riding in Berlin they came across three small boys snowballing in the Thiergarten. One of the snowballs struck the Emperor, and the culprit, abashed, ran and said: "Did I hurt you much, Herr Kaiser?" His anxious tone made the Emperor laugh, and next day he sent the offander a memento of the meeting.

—Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, celebrated his fifty-eight birthday recently in San Antonio, Tex. On the same day, his mother, Mrs. Betsey Holton Moody, celebrated her ninetieth birthday in the house in which she brought up her children, and in which she has lived sixty-six years, in East Northfield, Mass. She is in good health and superintends the work of her house every day.

—Though famous as a physician and noted as an author, Dr. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, has the additional and uncanny distinction of being an expert in snake venom. The assertion is made that he has handled more live rattlesnakes than any other man in America, and no one seems disposed to dispute it. He has analyzed the venom of almost every insect and reptile, from a mosquito to a cobra, and his contributions to medical literature on the subject of snake poison and its antidotes have been most valuable Dr. Mitchell in personal appearance is tall and spare almost to the point of emaciation.

The Boys' Brigade In Canada.

A conference of officers called by the provisional president, Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, of St. John, N. B., assembled in Toronto on the 26th of March. There were present twenty-two representatives from St. John, N. B., Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Ottawa and Sarnia, and letters of regret and concurrence were read from Montreal, St. Catharines, Berlin and Victoria, B. C. Rev. T. F. Fotheringham was elected chairman and T. W. Nisbet, of Sarnia, secretary of the meeting, which was opened by prayer by Rev. John Young, of Toronto.

The adoption of a constitution for the brigade in Canada was the next order of business; the constitution of the parent brigade with some few alterations was adopted.

The following officers were then elected;

President—His Excellency Lord Aberdeen.

Vice President—Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, M. A., St. John, N. B: Rev. J. H. Dixon, Montreal; Hon. Senator Allan, Toronto; Major Walker, Calgary.

For Manitoba and British Columbia (the president was asked to nominate men to fill the office for these provinces.)

Brigade Secretary and Treasurer—T. W. Nisbet, Sarnia.

Eastern District Secretary—J. W. Cassidy, St. John, N. B.

Western District Secretary for British Columbia—Referred to the executive to appoint.

Executive Committee—W. B. Rankin, Esq., Halifax; Rev. John Young, Toronto; Major McLaren, Hamilton; Rev. A. J. McLeod, Regina; Rev. J. G. Stuart, London.

The Boy's Brigade hall, Sarnia, Ont. was then adopted as the headquarters of the brigade for the Dominion.

Votes of thanks were passed to Messrs Manchester, Robertson and Allison, of St. John, N. B., for valuable services rendered; to Rev. T. F. Fotheringham for introducing the brigade into this country and for his services during the past six years; to the Bible Society for the use of their rooms for the meeting, and to Mr. W. A. Smith, of Glasgow, the founder of the Boys' Brigade, for the interesting meetings he has held since coming among us, and the interest he has created in the work by his visit to Canada.

After some discussion on the practical work of the brigade the conference was closed by prayer by Rev. T. M Winfield, chaplain, to His Excellency the Governor General.

The newly elected executive committee afterwards met and took steps to raise a headquarters fund, and instructed the secretary to publish a leaflet containing the constitution as adopted at the conference, and other information, which will be sent to all officers as soon as possible.

Correspondence and contributions to the Headquarters Fund are solicited by

T. W. NISBET, Brigade Secretary.

Two Old-Time Love Letters.

In an old book, dated 1820, there is the following curious love epistle. It affords an admirable play upon words:—

Madame: Most worthy of admiration! After long consideration and much meditation on the great reputation you possess in the nation, I have a strong inclination to become your relation. On your approbation of the declaration, I shall make preparation to remove my situation to a more convenient station, to profess my admiration; and if such oblation is worthy of observation, and can obtain consideration, it will be an aggrandization beyond all calculation of the joy and exultation of yours,

"SANS DISSIMULATION."

The following is the still more curious answer:—

Sir: I persued your oration with much deliberation at the great infatuation of your imagination to show such veneration on so slight a foundation. But after examination and much serious contemplation, I supposed your animation was the fruit of recreation, or had sprung from ostentation to display your education by an odd enumeration, or rather multiplication, of words of the same termination, though of great variation in each respective signification. Now, without disputation, your laborous application in so tedious an occupation deserves commendation, and thinking imitation a sufficient gratification, I am, without hesitation yours,

"MARY MODERATION."

A New Volume.

This Easter issue is the initial number of Volume XIII of Munsey's Magazine. The volume just closed has the distinction of having shown a greater gain—a vastly greater gain—in circulation than any single volume of a magazine in the whole wide world has ever had. It started with the October issue with a circulation of quarter of a million, and ended with the March issue with half a million. The increase in these six months alone, represents a larger circulation than that of any other magazine either in the old world or the new, while the total circulation of Munsey's is in excess of the combined circulation of any other four magazines in America.

The Wonders of Wood Pulp.

In the United States in 1890, the production of wood pulp was 97,000 tons. In 1894, it probably exceeded a million tons. In Germany it increased 60 per cent from '90 to '93. Norway exported about 200,000 tons in 1890, and over 300,000 tons in 1894.

With regard to Canada, it is somewhat surprising to find the pulp-manufacturing industry so far behind. As a suitable country for the production of the material Canada stands among the foremost in the world. It might be a great national industry. They possess enormous forests of suitable wood. It seems almost incredible that paper manufacturers of the United States should go up into Canada for large supplies of wood, manufacture it into paper, and then export the paper into Canadian markets. The United States manufacturers excluding, perhaps, those of the New England States, are fully aware that to Canada they must look for their future supply of raw material. Canadians are certainly masters of the situation, and with the requisite enterprise and capital, they may yet become one of the largest producers of pulp and paper in the world. It is to the interest of Canada to manufacture on a large scale both pulp and paper. It is satisfactory to find that one or two Canadian firms have been enterprising enough to commence exporting pulp to England, and have most successfully faced the competition with Scandinavia. The quality of this Canadan pulp is of a very high standard and is certainly equal, if not superior, to any European make. The paper imported into Canada from the United States alone amounted in 1893 to $730,000.

Although wood pulp was originally intended for the manufacture of paper, its adaptation for other purposes has gained a wide range. It has been successfully employed for the manufacture of all kinds of furniture, carriages, wheels, portmanteaus, kitchen utensils, barrels, waterpipes, floor coverings and ornaments of every description. The fibres are now being spun and woven into various garments, which for warmth and softness are almost equal to wool. Blankets and rugs are made at about half the price of those of wool. Quite recently some beautiful specimens of artificial silk fabrics have been made from cellulose fibres. At Hamburg a complete hotel has been built of wood pulp, and matches, bricks, doors and window sashes are now being made from this material.

If British paper makers wish to retain this particular branch of the papermaking industry, they will certainly have to take immediate steps and provide for the future. If I might be here permitted to make a suggestion, I would advise our makers of this class of paper to turn their attention to Newfoundland or Canada, and there secure their future supply of raw material before it is too late. By selecting the most suitable localities they could manufacture their own pulp and supply their paper mills with the raw material at a very much lower price than they now pay.

Tehner's artificial silk is a new material for use in textile manufacture possessing distinct and valuable characteristics, which render it unique among all fibres hitherto existing As the result of study and analysis of the natural methods of production of silk by the silk worm, the inventor has by simple chemical and mechanical means closely and successfully reproduced a natural process. Wood pulp cotton or jute waste, etc., are chemically digested and the liquid product is spun by a mechanical silk worm to a thread of even diameter throughout and of unbroken and unlimited length. The same machine which draws the threads from the liquid twists three threads in any desired number into the requisite "count" or thickness of yarn, in an uninterrupted and continuous process with perfect regularity. The machine is inexpensive and extremely simple.

Tehner's artificial silk has been spun in Bradford, and has been worked up in a large variety of fabrics. unlike most vegetable fibres, Tehner's artificial silk can be dyed in all other colors and the shades obtained excel in brilliancy and delicacy those of the finest natural silk.

For softness and beauty of appearance the new material equals the best Chinese and Italian silks. By its use therefore in combination with cotton, wool or natural silk, broaded and other ornamental and decorative results can be obtained, which have hitherto been unattainable except by the employment of the finest trams, and the expensive character of these necessarily limits their sale for this purpose The cost of B. D. article silk being small, it follows that the fibre will open out a large and profitable new field to manufacturers, affording encouragement to them in the production of an unlimited variety of both choice and saleable novelties in fabrics of almost every description.

The intention was first to manufacture the raw material in England, but as a large quantity of alcohol is consumed in its manufacture, and the tax on alcohol in England is almost prohibitory for manufacturing purposes, the company decided to establish the factory in a country where spirits used for the arts, science and manufacturing purposes are untaxed. The plant was therefore established at Ghallbrugg, near Zürich under the supervision and management of A Lohner. Here alcohol consumed for such purposes is untaxed. The artificial silk is thus forwarded in a raw state to England, and there manufactured into textile fabrics.—Scientific American.