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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.

N. B. & P. E. I. Railway. 893-WINTER ARRANGEMENT-1894 EFFECT MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 1893.

On and after Monday, Sept. 11th 1893, Trains will run as follows: Leave Sackville daily (Sundays excepted) at 12:15 P. M., Arriving at Cape Tormentine at 2:55.

Returning, will leave Cape Tormentine at 8:15 and arrive at Sackville at 5:40, 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 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, Sept. 11th, 1893.

A FORTUNE!

For 50 to 100 live Agents selling a PATENT ARTICLE used in every house in N. B., N. S., & P. E. Island.

New and second hand Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines, for sale at all prices.

For Further information, circulars, etc., apply to C. E. FREEMAN, AMHERST, N. S.

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Marble, Freestone & Granite Works AMHERST, N. S. Hand, a Choice Lot of Monuments, 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.

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Marble & Granite W'orks The Subscriber begs to notify his old patrons and the public generally that he has re-opened his business at work at the old stand.

Red and Gray Granites a Specialty. All kinds of Cemetery work done in the best style, and at prices to suit the times.

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Port. Elgin, N. B. The above mills are again in operation and are prepared to supply customers with a full line of Tweeds, Homespuns, Blanketing, Shirtings, Etc.

Our facilities are better than ever for supplying Yarns at short notice.

Custom Carding done as usual. June 29rd, 1892.

Kickapoo Indian Sagwa

Gough Cure Indian Oil "Salve" Worm Killer.

FOR SALE BY M. MURRAY, Port Elgin, Feb. 23, 1893.

OYSTER SALOON

William Meqeney has opened an oyster saloon in Chignecto Hall block opposite Brunswick Hotel, where he will keep a choice stock in

OYSTERS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONARY, CIGARS, ETC.

He will also serve OYSTERS, PIGS FEET, BAKED BEANS, AND HOT COFFEE

Leave your orders at this office for LETTER and NOTE Heads.

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Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 24.-NO. 41.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 1,248

THE CHIGNECTO POST.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT \$1.50 per Annum; or \$1.00 in Advance. PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING OF ALL KINDS. PROMPTLY EXECUTED LOWEST RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS Inserted at Very Lowest Rates. ROBERT KING, Publisher.

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Prompt Returns on Consigned Goods. No. 2 South Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.

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Machine Needles, Oil, and Paris, always on hand. June 26 17

MT. ALLISON ACADEMY Commercial College! SACKVILLE, N. B.

will reopen Aug. 31st. For calendar with full information apply to C. W. HARRISON, PRINCIPAL.

G. L. MOSS, WATCHMAKER & JEWELER, Main St. Amherst, N. S.

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In Hanson's new block where he keeps a hand a full stock of choice Confectionery, Fruit, Cigars, and TEMPERANCE DRINKS of all kinds.

ICE CREAM, BAKED BEANS, Fresh pies, cakes, rolls, bread, etc., supplied. BIRDEN'S CONFECTIONERY fresh from Amherst every week.

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CHARLES R. SMITH, Barrister, Notary Public, &c., mar14 AMHERST, N. S.

A. D. RICHARD, LL. B., Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., DORCHESTER, N. B.

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POWELL & BENNETT, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. SACKVILLE, N. B.

H. A. POWELL, A. W. BENNETT. MONEY TO LOAN.

THE subscribers are prepared to loan Money on good security at reasonable rates. POWELL & BENNETT, Sackville, July 16, 1886.

MONEY TO LOAN. \$2000.00 on easy terms. Good Freehold security. B. B. TEED.

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Mr. Sweeney will be at the Melrose branch on Saturday and Monday of each week for the transaction of business. July 28, 17

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G. O. GATES, PIANOS, ORGANS, MANUFACTURER'S AGENT FOR Leading American & Canadian Instruments.

Tuning and repairing a specialty. Old Instruments taken in exchange for New. Over Twenty Years Experience. The original maker of the Gates' Pianos and Organs. Will visit Sackville twice a year. Please address, TRURO, N. S., for any orders for the County or elsewhere.

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John Maynard, C. P. R. Baggage Master at Fredericton Junction, N. B., writes an open letter. January 31, 1894.

THE GHOSE COMPANY: Gentlemen, I regard it as a duty to let you know what Grose's Syrup has done for my family. For five years I had dyspepsia so badly that I could not eat meat without distress, belching of wind, and pain around my heart. I took two bottles of your remedy last spring. It has relieved me of all distress. I eat anything without any of the old trouble.

Mrs. Maynard had suffered terribly from sick headache for fifteen years. Was often confined to her bed, without eating for two days at a time. One bottle Grose's Syrup relieved her at once, and for eight months she has not had a symptom of headache. It also benefited her many other ways. We each recommend your remedy to all who suffer as we did.

JOHN MAYNARD, Mrs. MAYNARD, FOR SALE BY ANAS DIXON. LITERARY NOTES

The strong literary movement in Philadelphia will be illustrated in the May HARPER'S, three out of six short stories in that Number having been written by the best of our authors. R. C. V. Myers, Mr. Owen Wister, and Mr. Richard Harding Davis.

No matter what other magazines and papers the American woman buys, she subscribes to HARPER'S BAZAR. For information it contains about fashions. It is her mentor not only regarding the latest styles in dress, but also in the matters of the world, but in those other matters of mode which are not less important—the fashionable innovation in dinner-giving, in receiving, in furniture and decoration, and in the thousand and one things which distinguish the cultivated American household. There is no other paper published in the BAZAR has no rival; it has not even a competitor.

The Toronto Ladies' Journal has of late been greatly improved typographically and editorially and is rapidly winning its way into the hearts and homes of Canadians. The Journal is the only paper in Canada which caters to the interests of Canadian women, both in their home and public work, and it therefore deserves the liberal patronage of all earnest-minded Canadians. The April number, which is now out, contains a comprehensive article on the work of the W. C. T. U. in the Dominion and is beautifully illustrated with the best photographs of the leading workers. These cuts are made by the best photographers in Toronto, and are clear and good. Cuts are also made especially for the millinery, fancy-work and fashion departments. All the departments are now crowded with original and selected matter appropriate to the season. The May number promises to be of peculiar interest and is to contain an article "Prominent Canadian Musicians." The Journal's subscription is only \$1 a year, 10 cts a copy. This paper may be had with the CHIGNECTO POST at clubbing rates for both \$1.25.

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CANADA.

The East-Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. From A Correspondent to the London Times. MARCH 20th.

The brains and pith and marrow of the country are still in the Eastern Provinces; that these are still the centre of political force, of the country's progress, wealth, and culture, of those decisive characteristics which have given Canada its strong individuality, and will, for many years to come, chiefly mould its future; that, in fact, the North-West is but a yesterday's offshoot and creation of the sturdy life which has been steadily growing up for a long time in the East. It would therefore leave a very strong impression on readers in other parts of the Empire to lay the emphasis, in discussing Canada's affairs, on the West, to the exclusion of the East. An opposite course would at the present moment be more just. The great possibilities of the prairie country have impressed the imagination of people at a distance, and have made it, during the last few years, rather unduly overvalued. The older provinces of which I am now to speak, as far as political and social power goes, have therefore to be regarded as the greater part of Canada. Of 80 members of the Dominion Senate 72 come from the east and but eight from the west of Lake Superior. In the House of Commons the proportion is 200 to 15, while of the Western representatives themselves, excluding those of British Columbia, a large majority were born and bred in the East. These figures will enable the reader to form in his own mind some fair balance of the relative present positions and influence of the two sections of the country.

Nor must it be thought that the developments of the future belong to the West alone. All the Eastern Provinces still have large unoccupied areas, while their resources are much more varied than those of the somewhat monotonous West. Eastern Canada is a country of seascoast, islands, peninsulas, great rivers, and lakes; of splendid fisheries; of varied scenery and climate; of coal, timber, iron, and gold; precisely that combination of condition and resources which history has proved most favourable to human progress.

Passing by the Province of Quebec for the present, as requiring individual treatment, I go on to the Maritime Provinces—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Here the industrial position during the last 15 or 20 years has been very peculiar. For a long time the chief industries, those which occupied the great mass of the population, were lumbering, shipbuilding, and fishing. The finest pine timber has now become partially exhausted. Spruce timber, which at present constitutes the principal export, grows on soil not very well suited for agriculture, reproduces itself rapidly if the forests are protected from fire, and will therefore remain a permanent industry, though not one capable of maintaining a large population. Besides, the timber trade is very uncertain, and subject to serious fluctuations from variation of snowfall and flood.

The substitution of iron for wood in shipbuilding has had a disastrous effect upon several formerly prosperous communities. Places like St. John and Yarmouth, which 25 years ago had more tonnage afloat in proportion to population than any places of equal size in the world, have seen the carrying trade which brought them wealth gradually slipping away without chance of recovery, and in the effort to maintain an almost hopeless contest many large shipping firms have come to grief.

The fishing and agricultural industries have been seriously affected by American legislation in the case of agriculture chiefly from want of organizing capacity among the people to meet new conditions.

All these circumstances have weighed heavily against the provinces. The destruction by fire in 1877 of nearly the whole city of St. John, and the consequent ruin, though in many cases delayed a few years, of its leading commercial firms made the situation more precarious. The falling off of the West Indian trade left Halifax for a time without one of its chief means of support, but this is now again reviving. The facts which I have mentioned are quite sufficient to account for severe depression in any communities not having extraordinary industry. But there has been a lack, among the mass of the people, even of such energy as might fairly have been expected. There is perfectly manifest to the observer who has the opportunity of making comparisons with other communities, but would require too much space to discuss fully here. Partly a business fatalism, the offspring, I think, of long subjection to the ineluctable chances of the lumber and fishing industries; partly careless habits of farm work induced by the same employment; partly the hope constantly indulged of help from some god's hand thrust out from the political machine; this, perhaps, embodies in the fewest possible words what one wishes to express. Surely nowhere in our side British Empire, or in any other country, have so much talent, effort, and time been spent in trying to squeeze public and private prosperity out of politics as in

the Maritime Provinces of Canada. The attempt has not succeeded; the provinces by the sea, though with most varied resources, remain comparatively poor, while Ontario grows increasingly rich, and Montreal begins to add up its long lists of millionaires.

But it must not be thought that the poorer provinces are without their compensations for the present or their hopes for the future. In no part of the country are there so many fair and well-balanced situations. If these provinces have not the prestige of wealth, they have the highest glory of moral influence and intellectual power. One of the most remarkable facts connected with the growth of federated Canada, has been the influence—quite disproportionate to population—of the public men of the Maritime Provinces in the councils of the Dominion. Ontario owed to Scotland Sir John Macdonald, George Brown, Alexander Mackenzie, and Sir Alexander Gait. Montreal also has drawn its merchant princes and organizers of industry chiefly from Scotland and England. The smaller provinces have bred their own men, and they need not be ashamed of the type. No doubt it was Sir John Macdonald's mind, with its Imperial turn of thought which first fully grasped the idea of a United Canada as a part of a United Empire, but no one who knows the prejudices and problems he had to face believes that he could ever have realized his dream without having had at his back the political fighting energy of Sir Charles Tupper and the remarkable financial prudence and ability of Sir Leonard Tilley, the one a son of Nova Scotia, the other of New Brunswick. When the veteran Premier died, the first and second choice for a successor, after the temporary leadership of Sir John Abbott, was from among Maritime Province men.

The present Premier of the Dominion, the present Minister of Marine, and the scientific specialist, Dr. Dawson, whose great services contributed so much to securing a favourable issue for the Behring Sea award—work which has lately been so warmly recognized by Lord Rosebery—are all Maritime Province men. Those who know most of the conduct of the Halifax Fisheries Commission in 1877, the first great national arbitration won by Great Britain, are aware that success was largely due to the presentation of the British case by the late Mr. S. R. Thompson, the brilliant New Brunswick advocate. The present able Finance Minister is from the same province, as was the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion.

This range of influence is not confined to politics and law. Very singular it is to observe how these comparatively poor provinces, with their simple and even rigorous conditions of life, are furnishing brains to other parts of the continent. Sir William Dawson, the distinguished scientist and head of McGill College, Montreal; Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston; Dr. Rand, President of the new McMaster University at Toronto; Dr. Bourinot, of Ottawa, the keen analyst and exponent of Federal Government; Dr. Schurman, President of Cornell University, New York; Professor Simon Newcomb, of the Washington Observatory, admittedly one of the foremost astronomers of the world; Archbishop O'Brien, the most conspicuous figure of the Roman Catholic Church in Eastern Canada, are all from the same provinces. So are Charles Roberts and Bliss Carman, whose names as poets, well known in Canada and the United States, are also beginning to be known in England, and who, whatever estimate critics may ultimately put upon their work, are at least genuine outgrowths of their native soil, and catch their inspirations from the conditions amid which they live. Professors, editorial chairs, and the pulpits of all denominations, not only across the breadth of the Dominion from Quebec to Vancouver, but through the Eastern and Western States, are in a singular proportion supplied from the same source.

Britain herself owes no small debt to these Maritime Provinces. They gave her General Fenwick Williams, the hero of Kara, whose name will always be associated with one of the most brilliant episodes in our country's military history, as well as Sir Provo Wallis, whose memory is still fresh in the minds of English people. Ingils of Lunenburg was the son of a Nova Scotian Bishop. Stairs, Robinson, and Massey, the three brilliant Canadian youths who have laid down their lives for the Empire in Africa within the last two or three years, were all from the Maritime Provinces. Samuel Cunard, whose name and far-sighted plans laid the foundations of what was long the most perfect steamship service in the world, and gave Great Britain the foremost place, which she has always retained in this great field of national enterprise, worked out these plans in his native city of Halifax. His friend Joseph Howe, with extraordinary prescience, anticipated by 40 years nearly all that statesman and thinkers are now saying about the unity of the empire, and advocated it with a warmth of eloquence and power of statement as yet absolutely unmatched.

To be continued.

Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures colds, Wood's Norway Pine Syrup heals the lungs.

Lady Henry Somerset at Home in London. Her Work and How She Does It.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD, Resident of the World's W. C. T. U.

It would be inaccurate to speak of Lady Henry Somerset as being especially at home in London, though she has a house there always open and ready when it suits her convenience to occupy the same for days or weeks. Her beautiful Castle of Eastnor is over a hundred miles from the Babel of the metropolis, and her charming seat at Reigate Priory is more than twenty miles from the modern Babylon. She often says that two of the cardinal principles of her life until within a few years were these: First, I will live in the country; second I will not travel.

While bringing up her son, Henry Somerset, now nearly nineteen years of age and about to enter Oxford University, Lady Henry adhered strictly to these rules, but she has now become so much involved in temperance work and the philanthropies closely associated with that great reform that she has been obliged to restate her principles. This she has not done in so many words, but in action. The change is to the following effect: First, I have no home; second, I am obliged to be on the wing, and the round earth is my parish. For Lady Henry is Vice-President at large of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and letters come to her from every nook and corner of the earth urging her presence and help in the foundation of national and local unions. From seventy-five to one hundred letters a day and from a dozen to twenty-telegrams must be taken care of as a mere incident of her greatly preoccupied life. Engagements with leaders with whom conference is desirable occupy much time; her conferences with women whom she desires to enlighten take her out through the towns and cities of Great Britain, and her attendance at great mass-meetings in the strategic centres makes the final draft upon her strength.

All these first, exclusive of an immense business which she insists upon knowing the "true inwardness." Her estates at Eastnor are fifteen miles in length, and the number of her tenants there, at Reigate, and in Somers Town, London, is very large. Besides, this she has the care of her relations in the middle class, which is so well defined in England. But the health, education and interests of her son are paramount to all other considerations. He is a fine young fellow, over six feet tall, and resembles his mother in general appearance, having the same dark eyes, dark hair, and fresh complexion; he is devotedly attached to her, and is an exemplary young man in the purposes and habits of his life.

Lady Henry has each of her three homes well supplied with servants and kept open the year round, as she can never tell to which she may wish to go on account of her own engagements or in order to entertain friends. She does a great deal in the way of giving holidays, vacations, and outings to those who otherwise would not know what a pleasant thing these variations are in the lives of those who have not the money to provide themselves with such pleasures.

Like all other English women of her antecedents and training, Lady Henry sits up late at night, and hence rises late in the morning, taking a light French breakfast in bed between eight and nine, and having breakfast about ten, lunch between one and two, tea at five, and dinner anywhere between six and eight o'clock. She reads her innumerable letters as rapidly as they come, unless they are purely routine letters, when they go to her secretary. Lady Henry sits with stenographers all day long, unless she is obliged, which is