

THE CHIGNECTO POST
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E. WOODWORTH, Manager.

HALIFAX
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CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1887.

WHOLE No. 869.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

—California's barley product is estimated at 27,000,000.
—The Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, offers to sell his Irish estates to the tenants.
—The restrictions imposed in 1864 on the transshipment of American cattle on the Thames have been removed.
—The decrease in the number of cattle in Texas during the past twelve months is estimated at fully 1,500,000.

—The number of gallons of spirits produced from grain in the United States in the last fiscal year was 80,344,320.

—Hon. Donald Ferguson of P. E. Island, has been elected Vice-President of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.

—The daily consumption of milk in Boston is 45,000 gallons, and, it is said, if the quality was good a much larger quantity would be used.

—The wool clip of the United States and territories for 1886 is estimated at 300,000,000 lbs., and the number of sheep at 48,500,000.

—The Holstein-Friesian Association of America offer a prize of one hundred dollars for the best essay on the "Breeding of Holstein-Friesian Cattle."

—The farmer who keeps very little stock, selling the products of his farm, must not complain, if after awhile his acreage does not yield as bountifully as formerly.

—After zero weather becomes a weekly occurrence, swine not well fattened will make slow progress, even with the best feeding, and there will be little profit in keeping.

—California has sent 20,000 tons of grapes to the East this season. The total crop is estimated at 175,000 tons, worth on an average \$20 a ton, or \$3,500,000 in the aggregate.

—The best butter has the least competition to contend against, while the worst dairy products have the most. The better anything is, the more rare is it and the greater its value.

—A dairyman wants the fat in the milk and not in the cow's ribs. Weed out the cows that put the feed upon their ribs rather than into the milk pail.

—Never mind their looks. Handsome is that handsome does."

—It is claimed in behalf of the Holstein herd of Henry C. Jewett & Co., Willink, N. Y., near Buffalo, that for five years past, an annual average yield of over 11,000 pounds of milk per cow has been obtained from the entire number of mature cows.

—At a recent auction sale of racing stock at Rancocas, N. Y., five stallions and seventy-eight mares were sold for a grand aggregate of \$142,895. Average for stallions, 5,390; average for mares, \$1,422.37. The stallion Ironsides sold for \$20,000, and the brood mare Aranza brought \$4,700.

—The steamship Friesland arrived at London not long ago, with thirty thousand frozen carcasses of mutton, from the Falkland Islands. The steamer has four engines for freezing the mutton, and keeping it in the frozen state. This is said to be the largest supply of meat ever brought to England in one cargo.

—Ashes are a valuable fertilizer, and the ash of hard woods is more valuable than that from the softer woods, like pine, hemlock, etc. Ashes are especially beneficial to fruit trees and vines, and in fact there is no crop which does not respond to the judicious application of ashes to the land in which it is grown.

—Mr. E. B. Douglas, of Vermont, with ten Jersey cows, made 300 pounds of butter each in a year, and selling it only at a slight advance above the New York market, received \$72 per cow net. Obed Whipple and B. S. Wood of same State made 300 pounds per cow last year, and received from \$50 to \$60 net per cow per year for the sale of butter at fair prices.

—The resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, and the manner in which it was effected, will be remembered as one of the most remarkable political surprises. Sir Drummond Wolff, Sir John Gorst (just back from Egypt), and Mr. Henry Matthews all became acquainted with the facts through the columns of the Times, and none of the Chancellor's chosen counsellors appear to have been taken into his confidence. The news was received at the Carlton with undisguised jubilation; the "consternation" and "dejection" of the daily papers never existed for a moment; and amidst the universal cry of condemnation on Thursday morning Lord Randolph found a solitary defender in the person of Lord Henry Thynne. It is impossible to conceal the fact that Lord Randolph has made troops of enemies, who rejoice openly in what they believe to be his political extinction.

—London World.

—A circus performer in Berlin, jumps from one horse to another at full speed in opposite directions around the ring.

—Minneapolis talks of having erected 4,000 buildings in 1886, at a cost of \$11,000,000.

A German Reports on Japan.

Mr. Kreitzer, the Consul of Austria-Hungary at Yokohama, has published in a Vienna journal an elaborate and interesting report upon Japan, from which we take a few extracts. The kingdom consist of 3,100 islands (including the Kurile and Liu-Kiu groups), the vast majority of which are of submarine volcanic location, while only the four large ones, Yesso, Nippon, Shikoku, and Kiusiu, have been detached from the continent depression and inundations. Fushu Yama, 12,200 ft. in height has been inactive since 1707, when a terrible eruption occurred, spreading destruction far and wide; similar catastrophes are recorded to have happened at intervals of 170 years since 286 B. C., and it is a general belief therefore that a fresh outbreak is imminent. Earthquakes, though frequent, never lose their terror: it is calculated that at least one entire town falls a victim to their ravages every seven years, and in 1855 Tokio suffered a loss of 15,000 houses, and an equal number of inhabitants. The difference of climate in the northern and southern islands is as great as that between Iceland and Sicily, and though nowhere is it absolutely inimical to the health of Europeans, yet its extreme humidity and mutability are a source of serious discomfort. The coal mines are now worked on modern principles and with improved machinery. The output in 1881 was 700,000 tons. Foreign vessels can always get a sufficient supply of coal at Nankai. The existence of petroleum has been known for centuries, but began to be in use only 50 years ago. It would be of the very best quality if properly cleared. In 1885, 1,300 new wells were opened at depths of varying from 30 to 300 yards. Mines are Government property. They are let out to natives at high royalties and are moreover subject to exceptionally heavy taxation. Foreigners are excluded from all participation in them except as engineers.

Gold mining and washing have proved unremunerative, and more than 100 placers now stand idle. Although gold and silver were discovered in the 8th and 9th centuries, the Japanese are still so unskillful in separating the two metals that their gold has invariably an alloy of silver. Notwithstanding the abundance of minerals, the Japanese manufacture is so clumsy and costly that it fails to compete with foreign articles. Steel, however, of the very best quality, especially for sword blades, is turned out, but the secret of its manufacture has not been divulged. Few precious stones, and those only of inferior order, are found. Asbestos of an excellent kind comes from the province of Hugu. Oil plants, the camellia tree ought to furnish a useful export for trunk-makers, as the wood is an effective preservative against moths. The manufacture of camellia oil from the leaves of the tree is known to the Japanese only in its rudimentary stages; the refining processes take place in China and are a specialty of that people. The culture of the lacquer tree occupies many thousands in the field and many more in the workshops, preparing its sap for the famous lacquer ware, which is a most delicate and difficult operation. These secrets are but little known beyond the circle of the guild. The preparation of the fruit of the wax tree is another of the cherished monopolies of Japan in connection with the lacquer industry, and the result is a very valuable item in commerce. Japanese agriculture has undergone little change for centuries; only one-tenth of the whole land, about one-fourth of the so-called fertile parts, is cultivated. A recent attempt, on the part of the Government to exploit the island of Yesso in an agricultural sense has been abandoned, the severity of the climate being too much for the Japanese. Tobacco was introduced into Japan by the Portuguese a few years after Raleigh brought ash that soothing and taxable weed. It is now widely grown and largely exported to England. The tea plant was first brought from China early in the 13th century. It is now cultivated as far north as the 39th degree of latitude and in nearly all the inhabited islands. It is very hardy and produces copiously for 60 or 70 years. Near forty specimens are shown which have been prolific for 200 years.

—A blast of 44,500 pounds of powder was touched off at Easton, Penn., on Saturday. The charge was distributed in five chambers, each fifty feet apart and fifty feet back from the face of the quarry. The whole hillside, 150 feet high, was blown out and about 200,000 tons of stone were loosened.

—The famous traitor Harry Wilkes won \$17,857 during the season of 1886. It is the largest sum won by any trotting horse in recent Lord Henry Thynne. It is impossible to conceal the fact that Lord Randolph has made troops of enemies, who rejoice openly in what they believe to be his political extinction.

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The Parishes of Sackville and Dorchester.

I beg to offer you a short article on the parishes of Sackville and Dorchester. The reason why they are put together in this way is, that although they are distinct Civil Parishes, until the year 1878 they formed one Mission of the Church of England. In this paper we desire to give you a brief history of the parishes, leaving the details since the separation for a future number of your paper.

My experience in collecting information about the earlier history of the Church in our several parishes, I have no doubt the experience of others. It is very difficult, after the lapse of some fifty years, to obtain correct detailed information on many interesting points; and whilst it is to be regretted that so much has been irretrievably lost, it should encourage us all to try and save what we can. In nearly every Parish there are elderly, trustworthy persons of good information, whose stores ought to be gathered before it is too late. Such persons in these parishes are the Hon. Senator Botsford in Sackville, and the widow of the late Governor Chandler, Dorchester, to both of whom, together with others, I am indebted for much of what I have been able to gather up.

The very earliest trace of either a layman or a clergyman in such parishes is from the month of a very old man—Mr. John Palmer, now in his ninety-eight year—who tells me that in the year 1795, being then a "lump of a boy" about eight years old, he was brought by his father, Rev. John Millidge. This was the year in which Mr. Millidge was ordained, as may be gathered from a report of Bishop Inglis; and it seems to indicate that, as a young missionary, Mr. Millidge was sent on a missionary tour in these parts. For "he wasn't settled here," says Mr. Palmer, "but only came round visiting. There are records which show that Mr. Millidge was first settled at Granville, N. S., and that afterwards he became Rector of Annapolis.

There was no Church in either Parish until, by the exertions of the Hon. Amos, father of the late Judge Botsford, the Church of St. Anne was built in the Parish of Sackville in 1817; nor are there any records of any kind before that year. There are accounts still extant of the cost of the building, as well as some leases of Glebe lands. This indicates that there was a more careful hand at that early date guiding the Church's interests in that Parish than was characteristic of the period. How much valuable property in numerous parishes has been lost to the Church for the want of such care in making and keeping such records and accounts. How many Churches in the Diocese, built seventy years ago, can produce the bills showing the amount of the cost. Although built in the Parish of Sackville, St. Anne's was built in the woods as near as was practicable to the Parish of Dorchester, in order that both sets of Parishioners might be conveniently. It answered at the time, but it is frequently happened in such cases that arrangement is found finally to be convenient to neither. But for many years, till Trinity Church was built in Dorchester, and St. Paul's in Sackville, many elderly persons went their ten miles, or more, regularly, rain or shine, to attend Church services. Judge Keilior, a fine old Yorkshire Churchman, went, fifty years ago, from Dorchester to Sackville every Sunday, and, what over the state of the weather, he removed to Truro, N. S. He used to go through to Dorchester, where he preached in the Methodist Meeting House. It is doubtful whether, during his two years' stay, he accomplished anything for the Church.

Mr. Burnyeat was followed in 1820 by the Rev. Christopher Milner, who remained in the Mission till 1836. Mr. Milner resided on the Glebe at Westcock; and, in addition to discharging the duties of his Cure, he kept a private school, in which many boys, who afterwards became prominent men in the Province, were educated. There still being no Church in Dorchester, he was in the habit of preaching first in the village school room, and afterwards in the Court House. After being sixteen years in the Mission he removed to the Parish of Westfield. Mr. Milner is allowed to have been a robust, manly Yorkshireman, who was quite as much, by nature and taste, a country gentleman as he was an English Church clergyman. Christopher Milner, Esq., now the senior practicing barrister in this Province, is his son.

Mr. Milner was succeeded in 1836 by the Rev. John Black, who came to Sackville from Shediac very soon after taking charge of the Parishes. The Rectory at Westcock was burnt together with all Mr. Black's effects, including his valuable library. Mr. Black is yet well remembered as a sensitive gentlemanly man, of estimable character, uncommonly well read, and possessed of more than

ordinary musical ability. In the fourth year of his work in the Mission, the Church at Dorchester was built, and from that time the people of Dorchester ceased to go through to Sackville. Mr. Black's musical knowledge and ability, joined with the circumstance that there were then many fine voices in Dorchester, combined to make the music of those days far above the average. From 1840 till 1844 Mr. Black led his choir with a fine voice, but about 1845 an organ was imported from England, which did good service for many years. E. V. Tait, Esq., the present organist in Dorchester, was taught by Mr. Black, and as he has been organist in Sackville and Dorchester since 1848, I fancy that Mr. Tait must be the Nestor of organists in the Diocese.

In 1847 Mr. Black removed to Kingsclere, and was followed by the Rev. I. N. DeWolf, well remembered as a worthy man, somewhat heavy indeed, but much respected. It was during Mr. DeWolf's residence that Saint Paul's Church, Sackville, was built for the convenience of the Church people in that section of the Parish. St. Paul's is a somewhat remarkable building, having been entirely, even to the details of the seats, built from a model which was, under the Bishop's direction, made by a skillful artist who had worked on the Cathedral. As this was in 1857, well nigh thirty years ago, it must have placed a Church, which even now, after the lapse of that time, commands respect, a long way in front of the Parish Church of the period.

Mr. DeWolf retired from the Mission in July 1860, and was followed in the same year, by the Rev. G. G. Roberts, who, after rather 20 years of residence, left in Oct. 1873, to become Rector of the Parish of Fredericton. Mr. Roberts was followed by the Rev. D. Nickerson, in December of the same year, who left in June 1875. He again was followed by the Rev. J. D. Brown, who came in June 1875. During his incumbency the Dorchester Rectory was built; and, as Mr. Brown was the last clergyman in charge of the united Parishes, the first part of his task is completed with his removal in March 1878.

J. ROY CAMPBELL, Rector of Dorchester.

GENERAL NEWS.

—A Calais, Me., despatch of the 10th inst., gives the following thermometer readings at 7 a. m. Sunday: Calais, 40°; London, 38°; Paris, 40°; Quebec, 38°; Montreal, 38°; St. John, 38°; Halifax, 38°; Fredericton, 38°; St. John's, 38°; Sydney, 38°; Antigonish, 38°; Miramichi, 38°; Moncton, 38°; Sackville, 38°; Dorchester, 38°; Kingsclere, 38°; and Truro, 38°.

—Thomas Stevens, the bicyclist who left San Francisco April 18, 1884, on a grand lacerous tour, arrived at his starting point on Friday, from Japan on the steamer "City of Peking."

—The jury that recently tried two sailors keepers, of Woodstock, Cal., for grand lacerous tour, arrived at their verdict on Friday, and returned a verdict of guilty, with the recommendation that they leave the town within forty-eight hours.

—A little girl, while looking at some wares in a Sparta (Wis.) store window, remarked, "My papa has got a whole lot of money, and he's a rich man. The owner of the store immediately secured a search warrant, and the result was that the child's father was arrested on a charge of burglary.

—The Antigonish Echo says: A young man named Chisholm, scarcely out of his teens, was in town last week from London, Ont., and was very much attracted by the sight of the weather. He stands 6 feet 3 1/2 inches with his boots on. The tallest man in Antigonish measures 6 feet 4 inches in his socks.

—"THE HIGHEST SATISFACTION" PUTTER ENGINEERING CO.

GENTLEMEN:—I have largely used Putter's Engine for cutting and grinding of all kinds of machinery, and have found it to be readily taken by patients, especially by children, pleasant and followed by no nausea, applicable to lung and Scrophulous diseases, as so of the nervous system and digestive organs. I am much pleased with the results and it is giving the highest satisfaction.

J. R. MOSE, M. D. Lawrencetown Annapolis Co., Oct. 20th, 1886.

"I want an Annablis" said a tall, gaunt woman stepping into a bookstore. "Do you wish the revised edition?" inquired the clerk, civilly. "I ain't pertikler. I jes' want one in the house so I'll have a safe place to keep my specs in. A family bible that won't never be meddled with is the kind, I reckon." She got it.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you distressed at night and broken of rest by a sick child's crying and the sound of cutting teeth? If so, give your child a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers: there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, soothes the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is for sale by all druggists in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists in the United States.

—Eating a dry-god store a tramp said, "I don't see what I want—can I ask for it?" "Certainly," was the reply. "I am tired and thirsty, and want a quarter." Attributing his cheek the clerk gave it to him.

—The United States has an area of between three hundred thousand and four hundred thousand square miles of coal fields; one hundred million tons of coal being mined from these fields annually.

—Wonderful is the effect of Warr's World's Wonder or Family Liniment in Rheumatism, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, and all diseases requiring external application. It stands without a rival. Price 35 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Chas. G. Hart, Druggist.

Christmas.

'Twas the night after Christmas, when all through the house
Every soul was abed, and still as a mouse;
Those stockings so lately St. Nicholas' care
Were emptied of all that was eatable there.
The darlings had duly been tucked in their beds,
And Nancy was rather far gone in a nap,
When out in the nursery arose such a clatter
I sprang from my sleep, crying "What is the matter?"
I drew to each bedside, half half in a dose,
To see what the cause and the cure of the noise.

While the light of the taper served clearly
To show that the stockings were empty of store,
The plucking of those objects below
For what to the fond father's eyes should appear
But the little pale face of each sick little dear;
For each pet that had crammed itself full
As a tick
I knew in a moment how felt like old
Their pulses were rapid, their breathing
What their stomachs rejected I'll mention
And coughs and croupers, and crabs and
Now turkey, now stuffing, plum pudding
Of course,
And custards and cranberry sauce,
Before outraged nature all went to the wall.
Yes, lollypops, fapodides, dinner and all,
Like pellets, which urachus from pop-guns
Let fly.

Went figs, nuts and raisins, jam, jelly and pie;
Till the horror of diet was brought to my view,
To the shame of mamma, and of Santa
I turned from the sight, to my bedroom
stepped back,
And brought out a phial marked "Pain-
Ipecac."
When my Nancy exclaimed, for their
sufferings shocked her,
"Don't you think you had better, love,
run for the doctor?"
I ran, and was scarcely back under my
doctor's coat.

When I heard the sharp clatter of old
Jalap's roof;
I might have said that I hardly had turned my
self round
When the doctor came into the room with
his bag,
And he looked like a Falstaff half puzzled
with sack;
His eyes, how they twinkled! his head
how he quaked;
His cheeks looked like port, and his
breath smelt of sherry;
He hadn't been shaved for a fortnight or so,
And the beard on his chin wasn't white as
the snow.

But, inspecting their tongues in despite of
their teeth,
And drawing his watch from his waistcoat
beneath,
He felt of each pulse, saying, "Each little
belly
Must get rid of—here he laughed—"of the
rest of that jelly."
I gazed on each chubby, plump, sick little
elf,
And groaned when he said so in spite of
his eyes.

But a wink of his eye, when he physicked
our Fred,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to
dread.
And he prescribed—but went straight-
away to work
And down all the rest—gave his trousers
a jerk,
And adding directions while blowing his
nose,
He buttoned his coat—from his chair he
arose,
Then he laid his gig—gave old Jalap a
whistle,
And Jalap dashed off as it pricked by a
bullet,
And the doctor exclaimed, ere he drove
out of sight,
"The little fellows, my boys, good night!"

—The Methodists of England are
divided into Wesleyans, Primitive
Methodists, United Methodist Free
Church, and Methodist New Con-
nection.

Notice, Notice, GOODS

Just Received: The following
Which I will sell at the lowest prices
for cash or in equivalent.

TEAR Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Oil;
Raisins, Currants, Apples,
Onions, Ginger, Cloves, Cassia;
Almonds, Macs, Summervary;
Pepper, Mustard, Pickles;
Corn Starch, Cream Tartar, Soda;
Rice, Candy in abundance, Tapioca;
Coffee, fresh ground or by package;
Broma, Prepared Desiccated Coconut;
Gelatine, Hops, Sage, Split Peas;
Beans, Cranberries, 1/2-bbl. Shad;
1/2-bbl. Herring, Boats, Soda Polish;
Canned Fruits, Canned Mackerel;
Canned Beef, Canned Blueberries;
Canned Squash, Macaroni, Tamarind;
Frosting Sugar, and other small articles
too numerous to mention.

Useful Articles for Every Day Use:
Coal Hods, Oil Cans, from 1 gal. to 4 gal.,
Jugs, Wash Basins, Pans, all sizes,
Copper Tea Pots, Pans, Dippers,
Brooms, Fells, Brushes, in Store,
Shoe and Scrub, Hay and Manure
Forks, the celebrated A. H.
Hins Axes, and other makes,
Hinges, Tacks, and other
small wares.

O. W. KNAPP.
MEN'S and Boys' Hard and Soft HATS
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CHRISTMAS CARDS from 1c. up.
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WANTED—Eggs, Butter, Pork, Tur-
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which I will give the highest price.
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I'll cut and comb your hair with grace
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To suit the taste and please the mind.
My razors sharp, my soaps keen,
My shop is always neat and clean.
And everything I sell you'll find
To be of real service to the kind.

My boys thank I now can shave
For with their fathers can't compete.
The little hair I would invite
To let me trim their hair tonight.
To all my patronizing friends,
And in the future I will try
My very best to satisfy.

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

APPLE TREES.

THE subscribers have for sale at their
Nursery, near Colonial Copper Mine,
Dorchester, a large number of choice
APPLE TREES, of varieties best adapted
to this climate. The trees are all of
native growth, and are guaranteed to give
better satisfaction than stock raised in
warmer localities. Prices on application.
Orders by mail carefully filled.
A discount of 30 per cent. will be given
to purchasers who personally take their
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GEORGE KING & CO.,
Dorchester Copper Mine, Oct. 6th, 1886.

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0014187

NEW Harness Shop.

THE subscriber having taken Mr. Alas.
Ford's Building, opposite the new
house of Messrs. M. Wood & Sons, begs
to notify the public that he will carry on
the
Harness Business
In all the various branches, and hopes to
strict attention to business and moderate
charges to receive a share of public pa-
tronsage.
Repairs neatly and promptly done,
and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JOSEPH W. BOBSON.
Sackville, 23rd June, 1886.

WE WANT POTATOES.

WE handled 60,000 Bushels Potatoes
last Season, and made money for
our Shippers, having decided to sell in
small lots from Store, to get out side
of us, we want a few more good shippers.
Write us and ship to
HATHEWAY & CO.,
General Commission Dealers,
23 Central Wharf, Boston.
Members Chamber Commerce. Established 1872.

S. B. ANDRES.