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CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 15.--NO. 8. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1884. WHOLE NO. 737.

J. WILSON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Marbleized Slate Mantels
—AND—
GRATES.
DEALERS IN
Stoves, Ranges, &c.
104 PRINCE WM. STREET,
ST. JOHN, - - - - - N. B.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—Charcoal is a remedy for mildew.

—English fruit crop reported a failure.

—Wash hen roosts with kerosene to drive away insects.

—Canada has doubled her make of cheese in six years.

—A heavy crop of clover kills off the meadow daisies.

—The Helstein cow is every year becoming more popular.

—The army-worm has appeared in large numbers in several parts of Connecticut.

—The Massachusetts legislature has appropriated $36,000 for its agricultural college.

—It is expected that 200,000 head of cattle will be driven from Texas into Colorado this season.

—Twenty-five per cent. less area of potatoes has been planted in Maine this year than last.

—Potatoes are selling as low as 10 cents per bushel in some of the rural districts of Pennsylvania.

—More than a million cattle wintered in Wyoming, and the "round-up" began about the middle of May.

—It is claimed that three-fifths of all the cattle in the United States, outside of milch cows, are west of the Mississippi.

—It is expected that the flocks of Colorado will number 3,000,000 head after the lambing season shall have passed.

—The United States raises 48 bushels of grain per head of its population, and consumes 41 bushels per head.

—The English agricultural papers teem with reports, experiments and discussions on ensilage, its supporters being chiefly among those who have tried it; its opponents among those who haven't.

—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: Welcome and timely rains have ended the drought. The condition of all spring-sown grain has materially improved.

—The latest novelty in live stock interests is an opposum farm which has been started near Hawkinsville, Georgia. The place is fenced with wire netting, and as the animals breed readily, and they have ready sale, the owner expects to make it pay.

—On the 3rd of May no less than four entire pages of the London *Times* were filled with announcements, printed in small type, which referred to various landed properties which different agents had been commissioned to sell during the present year.

—The export of live cattle from Canada to England assumed unusually large proportions in May. Twenty-five steamers left the port of Montreal carrying 9,114 head of cattle, of which one-half went to Liverpool and the remainder to Glasgow, London and Bristol. In 1877 the shipments for the whole year amounted only to 6,940 head, or considerably less than that of that month.

—At a sale of Jersey cattle in New York, on the 18th ult., sixty-eight animals were sold, realizing in all about $17,000. The highest price paid for a single head was $900, for a year old cow imported by Mr Havemeyer. A. B. Darling's three-year-old cow Victoria Darlington brought $615. John J. Holley's five-year-old cow Golden Horn $760, and Mr. Hevemeyer's nine-year-old cow Fancy Fan $500.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

For sale by all dealers.

A Sudden Attack.

All people, and especially travellers, are liable to a sudden attack of Cholera Morbus, Colic, Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is the most prompt and reliable remedy known.

Great Fatality.

The ravages of Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints among children is truly alarming. The most reliable cure is Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry. Every bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction.

A Good Time.

When is the best time to take a blood purifier? When ever the blood is foul and humors appear, or when the system is debilitated take Burdock Blood Bitters.

A Firm Opinion.

The firm of Ormand & Walsh, druggists, of Peterboro, say Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is one of their best Standard Medicines for Summer Complaints.

BEEF.

From the Range to the Shambles.

Canning and Packing.—Statistics.—Camp Life on the Range.—Coaching on the Prairie.—Practical Advice.—Road Agents.—Life on the Plains.

CONTINUED.

The canning and packing department is another branch of the business entirely distinct from that of shipping. Up to a certain point the process is substantially the same, until it comes to cutting up the quarters into suitable pieces for these uses. Here division of labor takes complete possession of the work, and it is carried to the perfection of economy. A man will stand by the hour giving but a single turn to his knife, which separates a joint. But one portion of the carcass comes upon his block. His work is done with unerring accuracy, but he does this, and only this. A hundred others are on the same floor with him, each doing what may seem a trifling portion of the work, but before the carcass, which came in on one side in quarters, leaves the room, it is entirely bereft of bones, and then wheeled wheeled away in small pieces ready for the curing and the canning. It is marvellous with what rapidity "boned ox" can be made ready for the table. We are not prepared to say that it will ever find its way on the *menu* of a Delmonico supper alongside of a turkey rival, nor can we say that we should care to give it a place on even an ordinary bill of fare. We should tabeo it, however, only on the ground that it is made up of the inferior parts of poorly fattened animals, or of the "lean and ill-favored kine" of the stock-yards.

While walking through one of the latter one day in May last we noticed a pen of gaunt, raw-boned "through Texans," and turning to our companion said, "What are those cattle doing here? there certainly can be no market for them." Much to my my surprise, he replied, "They will go off quicker than a better lot; the canners will pick them up at once." And so it proved, for they were driven away before a splendid pen of corn-fed "Iowas" near by had found a purchaser. Aside from the facts here stated, there is nothing repulsive or objectionable in the matter of canned beef.

The average weight of the class of animals used for "mess" and "canning" is 950 pounds, and 800 head are daily disposed of in this way. If necessities of trade call for a large proportion of barrelled beef, then the carcasses are mostly cut with reference to this demand. In this case the division is made into the various pieces here named, many of which are familiar to household providers, viz., loins, ribs, mess, plates, chucks, rolls, rumps, hams, shoulders, tenderloins, striploins, sirloins, butts, rump butts, strips, rounds, and canning beef. "Extra mess" is composed of chucks, plates, rumps, and flanks, and the time of curing is twenty-four days. All hams are cut into three pieces, or "one set"; time of curing, sixty days. Plates are cut into five pieces. Loins, ribs, and shoulders are also sold to the city butchers. "Prime" tallow is made from the kidney and caul fat only, while "regular" tallow is made from the other fat, bones, and trimmings. Glue facteries and fertilizing establishments use up the bones and refuse, and the hides find their way to the tanneries. Not a scrap of the animal is wasted, or fails to yield some revenue to the buyer.

To show the immense nature of the business now centering in Chicago, and the increase which has taken place in the last ten years, we give the statistics as furnished by the reports of the Union Stockyard and Transit Company. Five railroads leading into Chicago brought, in the year 1883, 1,512,212 head; the receipts from all other sources were 366,732—making a total of 1,878,944. The receipts for the year 1873 were 761,428; so that the business has more than doubled itself during ten years past. The largest receipts on any other day during that period was on November 15, 1882, being 11,076. The largest for one week was on that ending October 20, 1883, being 52,192, while that of the same month gave 217,791. The total valuation of stock of all kinds received during the year 1873 was $91,321,162, while for 1883 it was $201,252,772. A record so remarkable of the growth of a single industry is indeed a marvellous one But who shall say what the next decade may bring forth?

Before closing this article let me give a few words of suggestion and advice to those who wish to become thoroughly posted either in the cattle business or in the empires over which it is conducted, for such they are in extent and territory, if not in name. Not all the articles and books that have been written will suffice to convey a clear idea of the wonderful country which extends for 200 miles north and south and west of the one-hundredth meridian of longitude. Personal inspection and experience will alone satisfy.

A brief summary of camp life on the range during the summers of 1882 and 1883 may be of benefit to those who are to follow, and of some interest to those who remain at home. The line of railway travel across the continent is familiar to many; the experience on the stage routes, which extend for hundreds of miles far away into the interior of the Territories, is known to but few. Before leaving home you have, no doubt, taken some pains to look up your destination and the means of reaching the same, and have possibly become possessed of a handbill which gives the information that a line of "four-horse Concord coaches" has been established, leaving tri-weekly, and making the distance, it may be, of 400 miles in six days, or in half the time in ease of night travel. When speaking of a Concord coach one not unusually has in view a White Mountain outfit, and looks out on leaving the train for the familiar equipage. Vain delusion! A low, two-seated, canvas-covered, mud-stained, or alkali-dusted vehicle stands near the platform, under the flapping curtains of which we crawl, if fortunate enough to have secured a seat several days in advance; otherwise one may have to stay over two or four days, as the case may be waiting for the same. And here for a little practical advice as to personal luggage. You may have been beguiled on leaving home into taking a trunk, and this may be well, as part of the journey is to be within the limits of civilization; but leave it behind at the railway station, in it all linen of every description, except handkerchiefs and a few towels. "Boiled shirts" are not admissible on the plains, and collars and cuffs are an unheard-of luxury. Wear coarse, second-hand, thick clothing and flannel shirts. Put as few necessaries as possible into a stout valise, not omitting a small supply of medicines most likely to be needed when you are fifty miles from the nearst doctor. Carry a pair of the best and heaviest blankets to be had, a pair of boots, a rubber pillow, and a "slicker," all tied up with a cord into as compact a bundle as possible: weight and space are both to be considered when on the stage or riding the range.

I was told on leaving the East that after the 1st of June we should have almost cloudless skies, with possibly now and then a light shower. Whereas the facts are it rained more or less every day for three weeks, and we were more than once encamped beside raging torrents, waiting for the subsidence of the waters. Therefore do not be beguiled in leaving "slicker," overcoat, or boots behind, as when it rains it rains hard, and when it is muddy the mud is deep and tenacious beyond expression. I had taken the precaution when journeying through Wyoming in 1882 to leave gold watch at home, and take a cheap silver one, also to carry as little money as possible. No "road agents" had been seen on the line for over two years and I had not hesitated to say, in consequence, that one was in much more danger of being robbed in the streets of New York than on the plains of Wyoming. This year, although equally fortunate over the stage route, in Montana, yet I had hardly reached home when, on the same line taken by me from Helena to Deer Lodge, two cases of "holding up of hands" occurred in the passes of the mountains, and the passengers were relieved of their available assets. That such unpleasant episodes may have still more disagreeable incidents was shown by one of our fellow-travellers of last season, who pointed to a scar on the lobe of one ear caused by a road agent's bullet, who mistook his motion in pulling on a boot, as the stage was stopped by the robbers, and fired without delay.

Strictly speaking, there are no roads on the great plains. Certain well defined trails there are, which cannot be mistaken, and as there is very little limit to the area of freedom, as soon as one track becomes rough and cut up by travel another alongside takes its place. There are places where no road in Central Park can excel the smooth, hard surface of a track across the prairie, while again there are passes over the mountains and through deep canons which would exhaust a descriptive vocabulary. Bridges are an exceptional convenience, and streams are forded with safety or with doubtful results, as the weather of twenty four hours previous often determines. A sudden shower in the mountains, or a day or two of hot sun melting the snows, will send down a raging torrent with very little warning. A variation of two feet in a night is not unusual, and I have sat beside a rapidly running stream more than once, with a stick planted in the edge of the current, anxiously noting the number of inches rise or fall, and predicting thereon the chances of crossing during the day. Many narrow escapes have been had and some fatal accidents have occurred in these wild streams of the West. We crossed one roaring little run in Wyoming six times in as many miles, the water coming into the bottom of the coach every time. The sensation is not a pleasant one, when the possibility of an upset in the middle of a stream is considered, especially in a current running six or eight miles an hour.

But it will not do to be too critical while travelling through this primitive country. It is barely seven years since the Custer massacre, when central Wyoming and Montana were given over to roving bands of red men. It is none too safe even now from the revolver of the road agents. Be satisfied, therefore, if your slumbers are comparatively safe, even if not altogether undisturbed, and take your rations, which are fair if not luxurious, seasoned with the appetite which travel and the breezy air of these elevated plains are sure to give. You may not always have butter for your bread or milk for your coffee, notwithstanding that thousands of cows are roaming within a few miles of you. But one gets used to almost anything when necessity compels.

If we are to ride a range for a few weeks to get some insight into the cattle business, we will join an outfit and take what experience comes in our way. First in importance is to secure a good saddle. Much of our comfort and ability to endure depends upon this. One day's ride upon an ill-fitting, badly constructed saddle may send a man into "the hospital"—*i. e.*, the camp wagon—at the outset. This provided, we will take our choice of fifty horses, more or less, belonging to the ranch, and there is a choice although the animals are plenty enough. If we should chance to select "a bucker," the probabilities are that we will come to grief, and bite the dust before many hours are past. An experienced cow-boy will keep his seat, and the animal soon knows that he has found his master. But he also is quite well aware when a "tenderfoot" bestrides him, and he will carry him as far as "his own sweet will" inclines him, and no farther.

The Texas ponies are small, tough, and unkempt in appearance. Seldom groomed, shod, or stabled, they run loose until wanted for the saddle or the harness, when they are driven in from the range to the pen. Picking up their own living on grass only, they can not stand the hard work of grain-fed animals; consequently two or three sets must be provided. Each is ridden in turn until exhausted, when another lot takes its place. For this reason at least double the number of horses in daily use must be kept on hand during the season of the round-ups.

A couple of horses are placed at our command, and having secured a well-fitted saddle, we are ready for business. This means riding twenty, thirty, or forty miles a day, according to circumstances, starting with the rising sun, perhaps reaching some ranch at noon, or giving a rendezvous for the wagon with the commissary stores. At night we look out for wood and water as prime requisites for a camping ground. These are not so readily at hand as may be imagined in a region proverbially treeless, and where alkali is the basis of most of the water deposits. They are found, however, and we pitch our tent, making it secure by banking against the insidious draughts in the low temperature of summer nights in this elevated region. Blankets are unrolled, and we proceed to make our beds, having previously spread a canvas over the damp or dusty earth, as the case may be. Others are cutting wood, mixing bread, frying bacon, or making coffee, as called upon by the chief cook. The welcome cry, "To supper!" soon brings hungry men to their hams around the improvised table. A smoke by the camp fire concludes the day, and exhausted nature generally seeks repose ere twilight has fairly faded from the western sky. A cow-boy seldom indulges in the luxury of a tent, but with his saddle for a pillow, and a soft hollow in the ground for a cot, rolls himself up in a blanket and takes the stars for his canopy.

The limits of a range may be twenty-five or thirty miles square, or it may be twice the distance in one direction, as the size of the herd or the different sections occupied may determine. Cattle turned out in a region well susplied with water, and where hills and broken country form a natural boundry, will not often "drift" a very great distance, except in the cause of prolonged severe winter storms. When these occur, natural instinct seems to come to the aid of the beasts, and they move before the gale in search of bare ground and better grass. If they find it, all is well; if not, the weak ones must succumb, and losses take place according to the depth of snow and the period which it remains upon the ground, cold weather is not so much dreaded by cattle men as a deep fall of snow without wind. Twenty below zero in the dry air of the plains does not carry with it the same intensity as a like temperature on our Eastern coast; and although many calves are seen with frozen ears and tails, attesting the severity of the cold, yet they come through all right if they are old enough to run by the mother's side.

If an Eastern man wonders, when first discussing the cattle business, how the animals are ever found after being turned loose upon the limitless prairies, it is an equal mystery to him, while riding the range, to know on what they manage to subsist. To the unpracticed eye a full grown steer would apparently starve to death in a week, while the facts are that he is growing fatter every day, and in a moderate winter will even hold his own during the entire season. There is no such thing as a sod known upon the plains, and the general outlook is that of bare ground rather than of grass. Yet what there is is nutritious beyond the comprehension of one brought up in a region where rain and not dry weather is supposed to be required for the development of grass.

I say this with a qualification, for early rains are desirable to start the growth in the spring. After that, the less moisture the better, as the grass cures like standing hay; and cattle do their own foraging with much better success than an Eastern farmer can put his hay under cover and feed it out to his stock in the winter.

The limits of this article will not permit a further insight into the details of the working of a range. Let him who seeks to know it better leave the fox hunters of Newport to chase one poor frightened Reynard, whose hounding to death seems to be considered a great achievement, and comes out on the breezy plains where the buffalo still roams, and into the region of the big-horn and elk—game worth the seeing and the killing; let him camp, hunt, and fish under the mighty shadows of the mighty mountains which form the back-bone of the continent, and he will take in a good deal more stock of health, wealth, and knowledge than he will get on the velvety lawns of tennis, or riding the little circuit of the polo grounds.

SHAKER BLOOD SYRUP.

Cures Completely Scrofula, Syphilis, Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers and Skin and Blood Diseases of every description.

$1000 reward to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of Shaker Blood Syrup, one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any mineral substance.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Price, - $1.00 Per Bottle, or Six for $5.00.

A. DIXON, Sackville, Sole Agent for Westmorland County. july2

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MRS. C. H. BENT wishes to inform her numerous friends and the public that she is prepared to do

All Kinds of Millinery.

Having secured the services of Miss McKee, of St. John, N. B., for this department, whose long and varied experience we feel assured will give satisfaction.

In addition to her large and complete Stock she is daily receiving

NEW GOODS
OF THE LATEST STYLES IN
Plain and Fancy Straw, Chip and Tape,
Also Trimmings of the Latest Designs.

She wishes to further inform her patrons that she has added a Complete Assortment of Ladies' and Children's Underwears, and at prices to suit the times. An examination of Stock and Styles is solicited—at the Old Stand formerly occupied by Mrs. Barnes.

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St. Mary's Carriage Man'f'g Co.
(INCORPORATED.)
CAPITAL, - - $48,000.
A Division of Surplus Stock will take place ON OCTOBER 22ND, 1884.
SUBSCRIBE NOW.
SHARES FOR SALE $2 EACH.
This is the best investment in the Country. Send for prospectus and full particulars to
JAS. THOMPSON, President. H. A. L. WHITE, Sec'y-Treasurer, St. Mary, Ont.
Agents Wanted. Big Commission.

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Baie Verte, June 14, 1884. 4i

$2 Watches, Stem Winders $2.50. Wh. Metal Hunting Case $5. Imitation gold $6. Solid gold $18. Cheapest and best for use or speculative purposes. Valuable catalogue free. Thompson & Co. 153 Hanover, N.Y.

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Down with High Prices.
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june11-3m W. A. THOMPSON.

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Music Hall Block,.....SACKVILLE, N. B.
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Rotary Saw Mills.
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SUPERPHOSPHATE.
Three Sizes Ground Bone.
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OFFICE: Opposite St. Joseph's College, MEMRAMCOOK, N. B.
Special attention given to diseases of the EYE and EAR. 1y dec29

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OCULIST AND AURIST
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OFFICE 40 COBURG ST. ST. JOHN, N. B.

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DR. E. L. FULLER,
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TEETH extracted without pain by means of Nitrous Oxide Gas. No charge for extraction when Artificial Teeth are inserted. Special attention given to the preservation of natural Teeth, and to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Celluloid.
Office hours—From 9 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.
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mar5 tf

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HAS removed his office to the office formerly occupied by Dr. Botsford, near Chignecto Hall, where he may be consulted professionally each week day—Monday excepted.
No charge for examining Teeth or extracting Teeth when replaced by Artificial ones.
Particular attention paid to preserving Natural Teeth.
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At Dorchester on Monday of each week. Rooms over Jas. Cook's Oyster Saloon. mar21

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THE BEST IN USE.
IS HIGHLY recommended by parties in Sackville and the surrounding country who gave it a thorough trial last season.
Sold by the Pound or Bag by
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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JUST opened at T. H. GRIFFIN'S, next door to Lamy's Hotel, a very large Assortment of Fine Goods in LADIES' and GENTS' GOLD WATCHES, GUARDS and VEST CHAINS; Fine Gold Wedding Rings in Flat Band and Half-Round; also Engagement Rings of latest design; Fine Gold Sets, Necklets, Lockets, Bracelets, Ear-Rings, Bar-Pins, Gold Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Gold Pens and Pencils.
A Large Stock of Silverware
suitable for Wedding Presents. Best lines of low-priced AMERICAN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES. This is the Finest Stock in this line ever shown in Amherst. No misrepresentation. Every Article Guaranteed as represented, and at very close prices. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry cleaned and repaired.
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Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Window and Door Frames, Brackets and Mouldings of all Descriptions, Kiln Dried Lumber and Building Material, Planing, Sawing, &c.
Stores and Offices fitted out. All orders promptly attended to. may7

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New Tailoring Establishment!
THE subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of Sackville and vicinity that he has Opened a Tailoring Establishment in the Store lately occupied by Mr. C. A. Bowser, opposite Chignecto Hall, where he is prepared to
Make up Clothing in the Most Fashionable Styles
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1884 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1884

ON and after Monday, the 2nd June, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

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Express for Halifax and Pictou..3.32 a.m.
Accommodation for Moncton....8.00 a.m.
Express for Halifax & Pictou...12.35 p.m.
Express for St. John..... 1.27 p.m.
Spring Hill Accommodation.... 7.38 p.m.
Express for St. John & Quebec..11.57 p.m.

WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:
Express for St. John & Quebec..12.25 a.m.
Express for Halifax & Pictou... 3.07 a.m.
Accommodation for Moncton... 8.45 a.m.
Express for Halifax & Pictou..12.10 p.m.
Express for St. John..... 1.52 p.m.
Spring Hill Accommodation... 6.58 p.m.

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., May 28th, 1884.

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250 " Goldies' Star, do do
250 " Jersey Lily, do do
125 " Epsilon, do do
125 " Lady of the Lake, Superior;
250 " Forest City Queen, do
125 " Sidts, Choice Superior;
125 " Dove, Low Grade Extra.
For Sale Low by
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Moncton, June 25, 1884.

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25 " No. 1 Crown, 10s;
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