

THE CHIGNECTO POST

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W. C. MILNER, Proprietor.

CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 14.—NO. 47.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 724.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

A large number of horses are dying in Oregon from blind staggers.

No fodder should be stored over live stock, unless the floor is airtight.

A good fleece of wool is as much the result of good food as it is a fat carcass of mutton.

The man who is dependent upon Nature's methods for his crops, cannot afford to be ignorant of Nature's laws.

If two or three rats are caught alive, given a coat of tar and tarred loose, it is said the whole colony will vacate the premises.

You will soon need all the work the horses are able to perform. See to it now that they have the best of care and a little extra feed.

The foot and mouth disease has broken out in Kansas, supposed to have been carried there in a herd of imported cattle from Baltimore.

Ventilate, light, and make warm poultry houses, and don't feed hens all corn if you want them to lay. Put sulphur in the dust bath. Provide lime.

The number of hogs packed in the United States during the season of 1883-84 is 5,370,000, as compared with 6,132,212 for the corresponding time in 1882-83.

Mr. J. J. H. Gregory states that onion seed grown on a strong clay soil is heavier, and a larger proportion will germinate than if grown on a light soil.

It is stated that Germany and France have raised more hogs than their home markets will consume, and are furnishing the English markets with their products.

It has just been testified before a committee of the New York Legislature, that fully forty per cent of the butter sold in New York the present winter, is not genuine.

Swine plague is prevalent in Arlington, Mass., and neighboring towns. One farmer has lost 200 out of 400, and with others the loss is heavy, half their droves having died.

The best cuts of horseflesh sold in France at eight cents per pound, the rest for six cents. The use of this meat is steadily increasing there, and much of it is worked up into sausage.

Three cases of typhoid fever in a Lancashire village were traced to use of milk from a cow that drank water from a small pond into which the leaching of a pig-sty washed during wet weather.

The celebrated Holstein cow, Mercedes, died at Iowa City, Iowa, last Monday, of milk fever. Her calf also died; both were valued at \$10,000. Mercedes had the greatest milk record in the world. Her last calf sold for \$4,200.

The Canadian Agricultural and Arts Association ask that further importations of cattle, sheep and pigs into the Dominion be prohibited until such time as the foot-and-mouth disease is abated in Great Britain and the United States.

Speaking of the new white grape, Jessica, Mr. Smith, (of St. Catharines, Ontario), says that it is very early, of good flavor, and the berry is no larger than that of the Delaware, and the clusters are "loose." It ripens soon after the Champion.

The following is said to be an excellent receipt for making grafting wax. One pound rosin, one half pound beeswax, and two ounces of linseed oil. Melt the rosin and pour in water and work till it becomes tough and strong. If not exactly of the right "temper," add a little more oil. Old receipts gave tallow instead of oil, but a vegetable oil is now preferred.

Mr. C. O. Elms tells *The Massachusetts Ploughman* that by keeping pigs in portable pens which can be moved from place to place, after having, over part of a worn-out meadow intended for corn the next year, the old turf was quickly pulverized and the soil so manured that the crop was noticeably better on the surface thus treated. There would also be a gain against white grubs and wire worms.

A small piece of resin dipped in the water which is placed in a vessel on a stove, says one who knows, will add a peculiar property to the atmosphere of a room, which will give a great relief to persons troubled with a cough. The heat of the water is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the resin, and gives the same relief that is afforded by a combustion of the resin. It is preferable to the use of incense, because the evaporation is more durable. The same resin may be used for weeks.

In dissolving bones with wood ashes farmers sometimes add plaster to the mixture for the purpose, they claim, of holding the ammonia rendered free by the ashes. This is a mistake. The effect of the presence of the plaster in the mixture is to neutralize the solvent effect of the ashes on the bone. Thus the work of breaking down the bone is defeated by the presence of this plaster. The ashes mixed with the bones must be wet down with the liquid, since it is the potash, not in the ashes, but which is leached out by the ashes, which acts on the bones.

The Battle of Tami.

Full accounts of the decisive battle at Tami are given in late English papers. The following graphic description of the critical period, when one of the British squares was forced back in confusion, is taken from the account of the battle furnished by the special correspondent of the *London Telegraph*.

Our men could not easily be got, despite trumpet calls and officers' shouts, to reserve their fire and aim carefully. In a few minutes our line was obscured by dense smoke from our own rifles, and under cover of this the enemy crept up the sides of the nullah, and a succession of rushes by our brave and resolute foes was made at the troops. The 65th, who were on our right, Marines on their left, and 42nd on extreme left, were nearest the brink of the nullah, which, on their front, made a bend inwards towards them. They were ordered to have gathered there 1,000 strong. Creeping up under cover of the smoke and sloping ground they dashed at the 65th and 42nd. A hundred swarthy Arabs came bounding over the rocks up the plain, spear and sword in hand. Half were instantly shot down, but thirty or forty were bayoneted, giving and receiving fearful wounds. Quick as lightning the rush increased, and in less time than it takes to tell the 65th gave way, falling back upon the Marines. To their credit be it ever said many men declined to run, but went back with their faces to the foe, firing and striking with the bayonet. The bulk of the regiment crowded in upon the Marines, throwing them into disorder, and bayoneted many of them in a confused mass, men and regiments being inextricably mixed up.

Gen. Graham and his staff tried their best to hold and rally their men, and Gen. Davis and all the officers labored to get the troops to stand their ground in an orderly way. Even the 42nd were thrown into disorder by the general confusion; but here and there the Marines and Highlanders retired slowly, firing steadily at the rushing Arabs, who they lowered like napes, though—truth to tell—they were instantly replaced by others. The Naval Brigade, who had been sent to the front with their machine guns, during the rush, lost three of their officers and many of their men. The machine guns had to be abandoned, partly owing to the hurried retreat, and partly because of the nature of the ground. The Blue-jackets, despite the misadventure, managed to remove the sights and otherwise temporarily disabled the weapons, which all fell into the hands of the rebels.

We came back about 800 yards, moving in a more easterly direction than the line of advance. By this time the fire from the 1st Brigade, on our right, as well as front, and the cavalry on our left, held the Arabs; and the officers succeeded in checking the retreat, the Black Watch, who were fairly in hand, and a portion of the Marines largely assisting in stopping what might have been a most serious disaster to the Brigade. The Brigade was re-formed, and the men who had got out of their regiments were sent into their own lines again. I must revert to the way in which several hundred of the Marines and Highlanders found their way back, firing and retiring in excellent order. They were over two hundred yards to the brigade front when it halted and re-formed, and to their great coolness and steadiness is largely due the final success of the day. Ten minutes after the rally was effected four Marines brought in a wounded comrade on a stretcher, and a private of the Black Watch came limping up to the square out of the jaws of death. In that single struggle over the nullah, nearly 100 men were killed. I counted the bodies of thirty of the 65th and about an equal number of the 42nd within a radius of fifty yards, all shockingly mangled and hewn with sword cuts and spear wounds. I rode over to the 65th corner, as they were driven in, and had ample opportunity of seeing how the enemy did their work. Fearless and daring, they hit right and left. Even when themselves badly wounded, it was this very recklessness of death on their part which made them so dreaded. I think, all the same, many of our fellows soon realized that when the bayonet and Martini and coolness they had nothing to fear from the rudely armed and nearly naked savages.

It was nine o'clock by the time formed and, some more re-advanced in lines, going over the nullah, when a quarter of an hour's halt was called.

In an introductory address to the students of Harvard a few years ago, Dr. O. W. Holmes said that doctors had been using the common elder as a remedy for 2,000 years, had just found out that it possessed no medicinal value whatever. So says Dr. Beal, in the Philadelphia *Weekly Press*, and it is better to have found out that it had no medicinal value than that it was excessively harmful, as has been ascertained of calomel, blood-letting, etc.

Egyptian Affairs.

A despatch from Cairo dated April 1st, says that Gen. Gordon has finally decided to abandon the policy of conciliating the natives, having become convinced that it is utterly useless.

A London despatch says: Orders have been sent to Gen. Stephenson and Sir Evelyn Baring, at Cairo, to report afresh as to the advisability of sending an expedition via Suakin or Khorosko to Berber to assist in the relief of Khartoum.

Admiral Hewett's mission to King John of Abyssinia has been hastened in order that arrangements may be made for the co-operation of Abyssinian troops in Southern Sudan. Admiral Hewett is timed to meet King John at Aden on Monday. King John offers the services of from eight to ten thousand Abyssinians on condition that the English guarantee a allowance of two shillings daily to each man and thecession of two points to Abyssinia. It is agreed to these terms the Abyssinians will attack El Mahdi and release Massala.

The Paris *Figaro's* correspondent at Cairo says Gen. Gordon, before the sortie of the 16th inst., sent the following proclamation to the rebel sheikhs: "Come to me without fear, as I have come to you in all confidence. I came not to fight, but alone with the help of God, and God is with me." The sheikhs replied: "We have read your letter. You say you are with God. If you are with God you are with us, because God is with us. If you are not with us, then God is against thee and we shall do with thee as we have done to the Hacks Pasha." The Arabs are exasperated against Gen. Gordon, as his present action contradicts the preceding proclamation.

A despatch from Suakin, under date of April 2, says: Osman Digna is actively resuming the offensive now that the British forces are withdrawn. He is attempting to cut off the friendly tribes about Hadanab and Tamaieb from the water. Sheikh Mahmoud Ali is opposing him. It is likely the difficulty will result in a battle.

Despatches from Gen. Gordon state that El Obeid is poverty-stricken and destitute of trade. A few of the Mahdi's followers are there. There are no signs that the Mahdi is about to advance upon Khartoum. The Kababish tribe is in open rebellion against the Mahdi.

A London despatch of the 3rd inst., is as follows:—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone replying to Sir Stafford Northcote said that the time had not yet arrived for sending preliminary orders to Gen. Gordon to withdraw from Khartoum. At the same time Gen. Gordon was not under orders to remain; he could leave at any time if he felt so disposed. Gen. Gordon believed himself to be perfectly safe.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone moved an adjournment to discuss the Government's Egyptian policy. He said that the honor of England was pledged to insure the safety of General Gordon.

Mr. Gladstone complained against the Opposition for constantly raising a debate in regard to Egypt. The motion of Sir Stafford Northcote, he said, was mischievous. He believed that the object of the Opposition was to consume the time of Parliament in order to weaken the resources of the House in regard to the franchise bill.

Sir Stafford Northcote's motion was negatived.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SASSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the addition of Potassium and Iron, a powerful, blood-making, blood-cleansing and life-sustaining—and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain, it produces rapid and complete cures of Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of waning vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy.

For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick.

For sale by all druggists.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., Feb. 2, 1880.

I know Hop Bitters will bear commendation honestly. All who use them center upon them the highest eulogiums, and give them credit for making cures.

I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first, and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep their high reputation for purity and usefulness, I will continue to recommend them—something I have never before done with any other patent medicine.

J. J. BARCKOCK, M. D.

The False Prophet.

He who prophesies falsely of the weather, leaves off his flannels and over-shoes, and catches cold, is indeed unwise. If you follow this false prophet your rescue lies in taking Hagar's Federal Balm.

It is the best remedy cure and safest throat and lung remedy known to medicine.

—It was found necessary to prepare the marriage of an old lady in Maine the other day, and after a little search three credible witnesses were produced who testified that they were present at her wedding 63 years ago.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Are English girls trying to become too muscular? Is the physical development produced by excessive indulgence in the horizontal bars, trapeze, and other graceful forms of exercise, good for them? This is a question asked by a medical man in the columns of a London newspaper. If we are to believe this doctor, the ideal of some British mammas would seem to be that of the people of ancient Lacedaemon, among whom the women were specially instructed to put on as much muscle and as little clothing as possible.

—That the temperance sentiment is strong and vigorous among the people of the United States is shown by the flood of constitutional prohibition petitions that continually pour in upon Congress. The *Evening Star* of Washington speaks of these petitions as "fairly flooding the Senate." And the Rev. Joseph Cook, in his first Monday lecture of this season, sums up a part of the Western states in the words: "Constitutional prohibition is a rising tide, and has already submerged the converted young men and women as workers."

—Paul Fredericks, brother of the grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, having been converted to the Catholic faith, has renounced his hereditary rights in favor of his younger brothers and their offspring. If his brothers' families become extinct the throne is to revert to the family of Paul Fredericks, provided his successor becomes a Protestant.

"Your fare, young lady," said the stage driver, as a pretty miss stepped from his vehicle and was about tripping away. "Oh! thank you!" responded the absent-minded little beauty. "I think your mistake becomes your real wealth, too." She got her ride free.

"Yes," said a fashionable lady, "I think Mary has made a very good thing. I hear her husband is one of the shrewdest and most unprincipled lawyers in the profession, and of course he can afford to gratify her every wish."

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Personal and Political.

—The eighty-seventh anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor of Germany was celebrated with great pomp on the 22nd ult.

—J. J. Hill, the Canadian "railway king" of the American North-West, is going to build a residence at St. Paul that will eclipse anything north of Chicago.

—The Duke of Athol has twenty-three titles, the Duke of Hamilton seventeen, the Duke of Buccleugh sixteen, the Duke of Abercorn thirteen, and the Marquis of Bute fifteen.

—The religious movement under Mr. Moody is spreading in London. A monster meeting of converts was held in St. Pancras' at which Moody and others spoke. Steps are being taken to bind together the converted young men and women as workers.

—Paul Fredericks, brother of the grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, having been converted to the Catholic faith, has renounced his hereditary rights in favor of his younger brothers and their offspring. If his brothers' families become extinct the throne is to revert to the family of Paul Fredericks, provided his successor becomes a Protestant.

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Business Cards.

Lawson & Wallace,
Carriage Builders,
AMHERST, N. S.
Carriages and sleighs of all descriptions made at short notice. Top and Open Phansie a specialty.

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Hair Dressing Saloon.
Under New Management.
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D. D. BETTS.

ROBERT BECKWITH,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
DORCHESTER, N. B.

R. BARRY SMITH,
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary,
Main Street, - Moncton, N. B.

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