

THE CHIGNECTO POST

EVERY THURSDAY.

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PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS

Promptly Executed at Lowest Rates

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at very Lowest Rates.

E. WOODWORTH, Manager.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

At Emonton, N. W. T., eggs

sell for \$1 per dozen.

More than ten million eggs ar-

rive in New York each week.

No one should ever go about a

horse in any way without speaking.

Seventy tons of Canadian tur-

keys were shipped to England last

month.

C. N. Cummings, of London-

derry, N. S., shipped 83,000 bushels

of potatoes to the United States

during the past season.

On account of the recent im-

provement in stock cars it is said

that live stock now reaches distant

markets in 50 per cent. better con-

dition than six years ago.

To wholly abandon a staple

crop or product because it is tem-

porarily unprofitable, is to loose

one's hold on the market when it

becomes profitable again.

During the last seven years

more than 200,000 acres of land in

England have gone out of cultiva-

tion. It means a loss of \$300,000,

000 to the land owners and farmers.

Buttous made of dried fresh

beef blood are among the trimmings

used largely this season by dress-

makers. They are made in a factory

near Chicago, and some 8,000 or

10,000 pounds of blood are utilized

daily.

Sheep in America do not pay

as great profits as those in England.

Everything depends on the mode

of management. Our farmers keep

sheep to fatten, while in England

they are treated as carefully as are

cattle.

It is a fact, says a Vermont man,

that the low price of wool which has

caused a diminution in the number

of sheep kept in that state, is re-

sponsible for diminished fertility of

the farms. Farmers turned their

attention to raising hay, selling it,

and returning nothing to the land,

and the exhaustive process resulted

in the loss of fertility.

A Westmorland Boy Abroad.

One of the most prominent business

men in the neighboring republic is

Byron A. Atkinson, head of the firm

of B. A. Atkinson & Co. This firm

commenced business in Boston in

1873 as dealers in second hand fur-

niture, and their operations have

grown to such an extent that they

now occupy three huge buildings on

Washington Street, containing about

ten acres of floor room filled with

everything that can be mentioned in

the house furnishing line. They also

carry on a large business as com-

pany with its main offices and ware-

rooms in Portland, Me., and large

branches in all the principal cities

and towns. Mr. Atkinson, who is 34

years old, is a son of Capt. Joseph

Atkinson, of Wood Point, and is a

credit alike to his native land and

the country of his adoption.

Mr. J. Snowball, is building a

large steamboat to be used chiefly

for towing. The boat, which is well

under way, has a 100-horse power

triple expansion engine. The boiler,

which is being built at Glasgow

mill, carries 160 pounds of steam.

R. McGuire, of St. John, is building

the engines and will place them in

position as soon as the boat can be

got ready.

A Presbyterian minister in

Reading, Pennsylvania, is accused

of plagiarism. His defence is that

having read a sermon by Talmage

some of the sentences stuck in his

memory and he, unintentionally,

delivered them as his own. His

congregation are divided in opinion

as to whether it was a literary

theft or an unconscious

reminiscence.

The Spectator gives as a good

example of an Irish bull the "cele-

brated remark of the man who as-

serted that the state of affairs was

"enough to make a man commit

suicide, or perhaps in the attempt."

First city sportman: "Just back

from a hunting trip, I see. Get any

game?" Second city sportman (who

did considerable unintentional kill-

ing). "No-o, I had to come home,

run out of dogs."

A witness in court, being inter-

rogated as to his knowledge of the

defendant in a certain case, said he

knew him intimately—he had supped

with him, dined with him and horse-

whipped him.

The number of pieces of mail

matter handled during the last

twelve months in the New York

city post office was 797,773,145, or,

in other words, something over two

million a day.

The immigration figures for the

Dominion during the past year will

show the total number of arrivals in

Canada to be 143,162, against

103,482 in 1886.

The total loss by fire in the

United States and Canada for the

year 1887 amounted to \$129,264,000.

It is estimated that for the past

six years strikes have cost the United

States \$10,000,000 a year.

The Liquor Traffic

Should Not be Licensed by Legislation.

Exodus XXI, 28th and 29th.

The Israelites are just being regene-

rated at the wild and rugged foot-

hills of Mount Sinai. From being a

race of slaves they are being born

again into a race of free men; a great

nation, and the people of the Lord.

Crossing the Red Sea was crossing

the Rubicon of their destinies. Af-

ter this act of faith and decision on

their part, God completes the cove-

nant made with their fathers by giv-

ing them laws to keep which will

ratify the agreement. Examine

these laws and you will find that

they contain guiding principles

which cover many more cases than

are formally stated.

After the decalogue come various

laws for regulating the municipal

and social life of the new born com-

munity. We do not need to say that

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WOMEN'S COLUMN.

Conducted by Members of Sackville W. C. T. U.

Should We License the Liquor Saloon?

Before a community calls an in-

stitution into existence, declares it

right, and pledges protection to it,

the people should carefully consider

what are its aims and effects.

(a) It provides nothing useful.

No fabrics to wear, no foods to sus-

tain the body, no implements of la-

bor, no books to inform the mind,

article of comfort for the home,

nothing that adorns civilization, ele-

vates society, or adds a single im-

pulse of good to the community, can

be found on its shelves or within its

four walls. If every dram-shop in

Canada were to be burned to-mor-

row, Canada would not lose a single

iota in all that goes to clothe, feed,

develop, and beautify her millions.

(b) It encourages idleness. A

dram-shop immediately reduces

"leading" to a fine art. It is a con-

venient place to "drop into." Some

of the "boys" are always on hand.

There is constantly something to

hear or see. Games for the idle

hours are ever ready. Drinks are

forthcoming at any moment, and

stories and songs fill in the inter-

vals. All are invited and welcome

to stay. And thus the dram-shop is

continually turning the active and

industrious into the idle and shift-

less. Thus it is a standing peril to

the children in its neighborhood.

(c) It is a school for upping.

The principal object of the dram-

shop is to get sober people to tip-

ple, and tipplers to drink to excess.

It exists for no other purpose,—if

it succeeds in doing this its gains in-

crease; if it fails, it starves and

dies. Unless it is able to turn sober

people into drinking men and

women, it must cease with the pre-

sent generation.

Breeds disorder, vice, poverty and

crime.

Antagonizes our homes, schools

and churches.

Can we, dare we call such institu-

tions into existence, set them up in

our midst, sanction their work, and