

THE CHIGNECTO POST
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EVERY THURSDAY,
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PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING
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Promptly Executed at Lowest Rates.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted at very Lowest Rates.
E. WOODWORTH, Manager.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

—One cranberry marsh at Berlin, Wis., gives employment to 900 pickers.

—Ayrshire cattle won the champion milking prize at the Bath and West of England show the other day.

—The number of hogs required for Boston packers for last week, was about 18,200. Same week last year, 17,000.

—Of the 237,000,000 lbs of butter imported by Great Britain last year, only 11,000,000 lbs. came from the United States.

—The latest report from the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the wheat yield more than 80,000,000 bushels greater than last year.

—The United States Department of Agriculture has been invited to send a commissioner to inspect the quarantine station and methods at Point Lewis.

—An agricultural exchange thinks that the old-fashioned plough is destined to become a thing of the past. We have often thought it was being run into the ground.

—The amount invested in milch cows in the United States is said to be \$700,000,000, or more than the entire capital stock of all the national banks of the United States.

—The Dominion Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company has nearly 8,000 members, whose average insurance is \$1,200. They have issued about 13,000 policies, and the average saving has been \$7 per policy, or \$91,000 to the farmers of Canada.

—The broom corn harvest is now in progress. The yield exceeds the early predictions, late rains having saved many crops. The visible supply of last year has been pretty well exhausted and many factories have been compelled to shut down for want of corn.

—The agriculture report for September states that potatoes have declined in percentage from 88.3 to 81.4, from the effects of local drought. In New York the decline is from ninety-seven to eighty-nine, and the decline is very heavy in the dry area of the West.

—The Cincinnati press current estimate the oat crop at 570,000,000 bushels, or a decrease of 30,000,000 as compared with the crop of 1885. The approximate area this year is 28,300,000 acres against 27,750,000 acres last year. The indicated average yield this season is 24.82 bushels.

—According to the past year's experiments with wheat at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, two pecks of seed to the acre gave a yield of 42 bushels; three pecks, 43; four pecks, 42; five pecks, 42; six pecks, 38; seven pecks, 37; eight pecks, 28. A second sowing of four pecks gave 36.

—Corn has declined in average from eighty-one in August to seventy-seven in September. The loss west of Indiana is caused by drought. The present corn crop prospect, with no further decline, is nineteen per cent. worse than last year, and indicates over twenty-one bushels per acre, or nearly 1,600,000,000 bushels.

—On the authority of the American Cranberry Growers' Association the 1886 crop is estimated at 600,000 bushels against 750,000 bushels estimated last year. These figures may be exceeded, as the actual crop last year was about 900,000 bushels. In order to secure a market, new channels of trade must be opened. Last year no less than 150,000 bushels failed to find an outlet, the enormous quantity of 750,000 bushels being marketed only by great exertions and at low prices.

—The Chicago cattle owners seem very reluctant to kill their herds, though they have been ordered to. A large proportion of the herds show no signs of being affected by the contagion, and a great many cattle-men are beginning to join in the view that the supposed disease is not the contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Salmon, the Washington expert, exhibits a great deal of feeling in regard to the matter, and is anxious that the cattle be killed. Dr. Butler who has examined some of the cattle, reports the disease to be anthrax, and says that it was probably contracted in malarious districts in the West.

—A Kentucky planter was so pleased with the acting of a little girl in a play at Louisville that the next day he sent her a fine large doll to "amuse her when not at the theatre." This is the reply he received: "Kind friend, have just received your note and package containing the doll; thanks very much. The doll is very handsome. I showed it to my husband, and we think it will be great amusement for me."

—Jerome Park, New York, has been closed for the season, if not good, and the reason offered is that betting of any kind, shape, color or completion, was prohibited and stopped by the authorities.

—On entering the asylum for incurables, he said: "Do you treat drunkards here?" "Yes, sir." "Well, I'm one. Where's your bar?"

CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 17.—NO. 22.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 855.

Mr. S. D. Scott Interviewed.
His Opinions on the Tariff, Secession and Fishery Protection.

(New York Herald.)
St. John, N. B., Oct. 3.—The St. John Sun is the leading Conservative journal of New Brunswick, as the Halifax Herald is the leading Conservative journal of Nova Scotia. Both are forcibly and ably conducted, and the present conductor of the Sun, Mr. S. D. Scott, has the great advantage in his work of having been for some years the leading writer on the Halifax Herald. He is thus equally at home in the politics of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In the conversation of which, with his consent, a report is sent you below, Mr. Scott gives his own view of public opinion in the maritime provinces, and enforces it with some election statistics. He expresses also his opinion of the fishery dispute, which is very interesting.

"Do you believe the people of the maritime provinces are satisfied with the tariff policy of Canada?"
"I am glad to be asked the question," Mr. Scott said, "because Mr. Fielding in Nova Scotia, and others in Halifax and Prince Edward Island, have given you to understand that the protective tariff has been enacted by the people of the upper provinces for their own benefit, contrary to the interests and wishes of the people down here. As your question refers to the wishes, and not the interests, of the maritime provinces, I will attend to that. The first appeal to the people on the tariff issue was made in 1878. Sir John Macdonald, then leader of the Opposition, adopted the protection platform, and the subject was the principal one discussed in the campaign. On this issue Sir John and the liberal-conservatives were successful, not only in Ontario and Quebec, but also in the maritime provinces. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were represented in the following parliament by forty-three members, of whom twenty-four were elected as protectionists, while nineteen were opposed to the new policy. So you will see that we of the maritime provinces were not opposed to protection. The parliament, elected in 1878, made protection the national policy of Canada, and the new tariff came in force the following spring."

PROTECTION CANADA'S POLICY.
"Do you think any change has taken place in the opinions of the people here since then on the question?"
"Let us turn to the record again. Three years after the protective tariff became law another election was held, and the tariff issue was again brought in the forefront of the protectionist government was sustained in Ontario and Quebec, receiving a majority nearly as large as before. In the maritime provinces the policy was more heartily endorsed than in 1878. Of the forty-three members elected in 1881, twenty-six were supporters of the government and only seventeen opposed to it. Since then death and other causes have vacated seven seats in this province, five in Nova Scotia, and one in Prince Edward Island. Thirteen by-elections have therefore taken place, four of them during the past year. Every one of these contests has resulted in the return of a supporter of the government and advocate of protection. It has happened that the constituencies in which by-elections have been held since 1882 include the cities of St. John, Portland, Halifax, Fredericton and Charlotteville. In each of these cities the candidates declared emphatically for protection. In Halifax the government candidate, Mr. Stairs, himself a manufacturer, was not opposed. The house of commons at Ottawa is the only representative chamber which has anything to do with tariff legislation, and the electionists to that body furnish the best test I know of by which to estimate the public opinion. At present the representatives of the Maritime Provinces in the house of commons are thus divided:—Protectionists, 30; Oppositionists, 13. But the Opposition party here are by no means all opposed to protection. In the last St. John election the Grit candidate had been one of the most eager advocates of protection, and during his canvass he distinctly disavowed free trade doctrines. In his platform as published he gave it as his opinion that the trade policy of Canada had been fixed, and the protection was a dead issue. The people did not consider this a sufficiently strong declaration, and chose a man with whom protection was a live issue."

"SEPARATION" THE CRY OF DEMAGOGUES ONLY.
"What have you to say to the repeal or separation movement in Nova Scotia?"
"Repeal in Nova Scotia strikes me as a demagogic movement on the part of Mr. Fielding and his associates. I believe it to be intended for party purposes, and am sure that it will be abandoned by the 'grit' party in Nova Scotia if they attain power in Ottawa. One year before the government of Nova Scotia adopted the repeal platform J. W. Longley, the attorney general, made a strong speech against repeal. At that time Mr. Pipes, who had a few months before resigned the premiership, and who at the

late election supported the repeal government, expressed himself as follows:—"The jackal and the carrion may fatten on the rotten carcass of the dead, but no man and no party can hope to live on the putrid carcass of repeal." This was the peroration of a speech opposing the repeal movement and arguing that Nova Scotia had received from the Canadian treasury as much as it had paid for. A year and a half later Mr. Pipes was supporting the repeal party. You see the thing was rehearsed before. The old repeal movement was strong in 1867. From that time until 1874 it was kept alive by the party then led by Mr. Jones and now led by Mr. Jones and Mr. Fielding. When Sir John Macdonald's government was defeated in 1873 Mr. Jones went to Ottawa as a supporter to the new government. Later he became a member of that administration. Mr. Fielding, the present repeal leader, was then the editor of the Halifax Chronicle. Mr. Fielding then declared, as did Mr. Jones, that repeal was a dead issue, and the party generally accepted the situation. The new repeal movement is now promoted by these same men, Mr. Jones having been defeated in Halifax in 1878 and 1882. The past history of the repeal movement justifies the opinion that nothing will be heard of it when it has effected its political purpose. The whole thing is politics, not statesmanship. Both Mr. Fielding and Mr. Jones are clever men and shrewd politicians, but old Tom Morrison, who died a few weeks ago, is understood to have prepared the campaign arguments and statistical statements. He was believed to be the one genuine repealer in the government. He was an old man, conservative in his ideas, always a LADDER TEMPERANCE ACR, and naturally he prepared for a restoration of the usual things. Tom Morrison was quite a favorite with the people. He is dead."

CANADA MUST PROTECT HER FISHERIES.
"You were going to say something about the fishery question?"
"Yes. It would be an excellent thing if our people and ours would clear their minds of the notion that the object of our new fishery regulations is either retaliation or coercion. We are merely adapting ourselves to present circumstances. We should have to do this if there had been no attempt at negotiation, or the past or no prospect of any change in the future. You have fishermen, and so have we. The fish duties give you one advantage over ours. Our geographical position and coast fishing grounds give you another advantage over ours. You make the best of your advantage, we do the same with ours. If we were foolish enough to help your men by furnishing to them all the facilities at our disposal we would be assisting in the work of crowding you out of the United States market. By withholding these facilities, which we have a perfect right to do, we limit the supply of fish and increase the demand, raise the price and make it possible for Canadian fish to pay the duty and be sold at a profit. Last year the New England fleet took home from all places about five times the quantity of mackerel that they took this year, but the Canadian mackerel men are sending about as many to New England this year as they did last. Last year your fishermen had the run of our coast, the use of our ports and railways and the provinces for their base of supplies. This year they haven't. Do you imagine that we keep up our marine police to resources you into a treaty. We cannot build the United States. If it should be indubitably proved to us that a treaty could never be made we should still continue the protection of our fisheries. No government could live in Canada a year which would neglect this duty, and no such government ought to live."

—A peal of bells, in direct imitation of the famous peal of the Strasburg Cathedral, is being specially cast for the production of Sir Arthur Sullivan's cantata, "The Golden Legend," at the forthcoming Leeds festival. The cantata opens with the ringing of these bells, the scene being the spire of the Strasburg Cathedral, from which Lucifer and the powers of the air are trying to tear down the cross.

"Habit" is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter it changes "a bit." If you take off another you have a "bit" left. If you take off another the whole of "a bit" remains. If you take off another it is not "a bit" totally used up. All of which goes to show that if you wish to be rid of a bad habit you must throw it off altogether.

—The New York Sun says that the activity in building is greater than ever, now that autumn has come in, and it is probable that the amount of capital expended on new structures for the whole year will be between \$65,000,000 and \$70,000,000 as against \$45,000,000 in 1885.

—In a small wooden building of the company at Baychester, on the shore of Polham Bay, N. Y., there was an explosion of giant powder Tuesday morning which killed four men and shook houses and smashed windows for miles in every direction.

—There are only nine total abstinence in the United States Senate.

—The Bay Chaleur railway now building from Metapedia to Papebelle, a distance of about 100 miles, is progressing very rapidly. There are now about 1000 men and 100 horses employed on it. Mr. Armstrong, of Montreal, who has the entire contract, expects to have thirty miles completed by the end of the year. There was a subsidy of \$370,000 granted for the road, \$300,000 from the Dominion government and \$70,000 from the local. A large steamer has just delivered at Campbellton rails sufficient to cover the entire route. This road, when completed will not only do up a large trade in fish and lumber.

—The Alleghenians are a frugal folk. A Pittsburg man advertised for a cook, and received this note from a citizen of Allegheny: "Dear Sir—I have seen your advertisement for three days in the papers. When you get what you want please send the rest of the girls to me, as I don't care to advertise."

—Three train loads of ice were shipped from Chicago last week for San Francisco, the first lot ever sent to the Pacific coast over the Rockies.

—Justin McCarthy is to deliver 100 lectures during his American tour.

Kings and Westmorland Agricultural Society.

Annual Fair and Exhibition.

A Fair Post—Kings and Westmorland Agricultural Society held their annual fair and exhibition today at Petticoat Station. The show of cattle and sheep was very inferior in quantity as well as quality. I only saw two pigs, both very good. I am unable to give you the names of the prize winners. In the Public Hall, which was used for the produce, and also for the ladies' use, as well as fancy articles, was much to attract attention. The show was enormous in size and seemed of good quality. Some of the turkeys measured more than three feet in circumference. The samples of grain were also very good indeed.

Mr. D. S. Sinclair Smith carried off the honors for big squab. Battered Ridge showed a few samples of very choice corn.

A. G. Trites, Esq., showed a fine 2 years old bull, which was purchased of Josiah Wood, Esq., of Sackville, in April last. He was really the only good animal on the ground.

More interest seemed to centre in the thrush carriage horse, than anywhere else, and it was quite interesting to watch the crowd, while the judges were making their awards, as each horse seemed to have its favorites.

The manufacturers by the ladies were not so extensive as formerly, but as to quality were good and elicited much praise.

Miss Della Price, daughter of our popular St. John agent, showed a few of her many fine pictures done in oils. Everything passed off quietly and the several awards of the judges seemed to give good satisfaction.

A general meeting of the Society will be held at Petticoat on Saturday, 16th October, to pay premiums, receive subscriptions and to elect officers for the next year.

Yours, &c.,
X.
Petticoat, Oct. 5th, 1886.
British Federation Exhibitors.

In view of the great benefit derived from the International Exhibition and the friendly intercourse it has promoted both between the colonists themselves and with the people of Great Britain, it is suggested that this exhibition should be followed by a series of other exhibitions to be held in each of the colonies and India. These exhibitions should be open only to exhibitors from Great Britain and her dependencies. As the position of Canada entitles her to make the International Exhibition, she is now taking shape with the idea of holding such an exhibition at St. John, New Brunswick, during the year 1888. St. John is most admirably suited for this purpose, being accessible by rail at all seasons as well as having great facilities for the shipment of goods from all parts of Canada. The completion of the short line of railway from Montreal to that city, which will soon be finished, will make it the winter terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The well-known enterprise and hospitality of the inhabitants of St. John will assure full justice being done to all local arrangements, while the attractions of the delightful summer climate, and beautiful surrounding scenery will assist materially in drawing visitors.

These exhibitions should be largely of a commercial character and be made the means of a thoroughly practical knitting together of the commercial relations of the mother country and colonies. Such exhibitions confined to the products of the British Empire, and accompanied by legislation, especially favoring the internal trade of the Federation, may of themselves prove a great stride towards the much to be desired universal free trade.

Mr. Ira Cornwall, Commissioner for New Brunswick at the Colonial Exhibition, from whom this suggestion originated, will be pleased to hear from all interested in the undertaking.—Canadian Exhibitor.

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Forbidden Fruit.

My faithful dog—his actions fairly talk—Gambled about me on our morning walk. And being frivolous, for he was young, Pursued, with flying feet and noisy tongue, The circling birds that skimmed along the And mocked with whistles shrill the baying hound.

He snarled at flies, slow buzzing in the air, And chased the chirping crickets here and there; At length with sudden leap, in merry play, He caught a hornet, passing by that way, And heaped his jaws along the ground and cried.

And shouted "Fire," as a dog might shout, And ran before the wind, and put about, And shrieked, and gnawed the trees, and snarled and rolled, Panted and shivered, as with heat and cold.

And would not frisk, nor laugh, nor bound, nor play, And was not happy any more that day. "Alas," I said, "how many times have I Caught some gaudy pleasure passing by, And thought—'but here we reached the spot Where all that horrid family lived, and I forgot Just what I thought, and what I thought to say."

In one tumultuous rush to get away, —Robert J. Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

Bits of Fashion.

—New linen cuffs are very close around the wrist.

—Tailor gowns will be more worn than ever this fall.

—All seams in the waists of new dresses are whalebone.

—High turned-down collars are seen on importations of new frocks.

—Checked English suitings are exactly like those employed for men.

—Shoulder seams of frocks, basques and mantles are all made very short.

—Elvets for trimming are shown with tiny satin flowers in bright colors.

—Blue, green and brown Ottoman cloth have plush brocade in Turkish designs.

—Shepherd's plaids and "invisible" plaids are to be much worn in the autumn.

—Jersey plush is one of the new materials for millinery and trimming purposes.

—Black, brown, tan, dark blue and Russian green are the preferred colors for fall hats.

—Conical crowns, flattened at the sides and tilted forward, are the favorites in fall hats.

—The leading colors for autumn are blue, brown, green, dahlia, acacia and auburn.

—The crowns of fall hats are of cloth, velvet and satin, with a seam directly in the back.

—In London silver and stone-gray kid gloves are more worn than our favorite tan color.

—Pocket handkerchiefs have very narrow hems, not more than a quarter of an inch in width.

—Stripes, vertical and horizontal, hair lines, plaids and checks will not be very fashionable.

—The closer their resemblance to men's goods the more fashionable are the chevrons and tweeds.

—New pocket squares are made very full in the back breadth of the skirt, but are not much looped.

—Fruit is more fashionable in millinery now than flowers—white and black currants and wild berries.

—How will it be when the roses fade? sings Lucy Larcom. We don't know how it is down here you live, Lucy, but up here in Lowell the girls pile on the rouge.

—Lovelock Courier.

—Two houses in Chicago have been stripped of everything that thieves could take away. Mantel shelves, stair rails and other property valued at \$5000 have disappeared.

—An eating-house keeper advertised for "a boy to open oysters about fifteen years old." An oyster ought to be able to open itself long before it reaches its fifteenth year.

—Restaurant Matron—"I want you girls to fix up a little extra and look as pretty as you can." Waiter girls—"Is the butter bad again?" "No, the meat's tough."

—"Papa," said a little five-year-old, pointing to a turkey gobbler, strutting around in a neighbor's yard, "ain't that red nosed chicken got an awful big bustle?"

—Mr. Arthur Balfour, the New Secretary for Scotland, owns and has rented for \$13,500 for the season, the great Stratton deer forest of 60,000 acres.

—The President of the United States cannot accept invitations to dinners or parties where he is likely to meet one of the diplomatic corps.

—Toronto's population is now estimated at 115,000, and the value of its assessed property is eighty-one million dollars.

—Turkey is about to raise a corps of 60,000 Kurdish horsemen, armed and drilled like the Cossacks.

—It used to be said "Dead men tell no tales," but this was before the author of "Called Back" died.

—The American Women's Christian Temperance Union has 200,000 members.

Legal.

T. A. WELLING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
BAIE VERTE, N. B.

ROBERT BECKWITH,
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary,
MONCTON, N. B.

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

J. I. WELCH,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
Moncton, — N. B.

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

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

W. W. WELLS,
Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c.
Office: in office of late Hon. E. B. Chandler.
DORCHESTER, N. B.

DR. E. C. WEEKS,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office: Welling's Building,
BAIE VERTE, N. B.

O. J. McULLY, M. A., M. D.,
Memb Roy. Col. Surg. Eng.
Specialty, Diseases of Eye, Ear & Throat.
Office: Corner of Main & Church Sts.,
MONCTON, N. B.

DR. HEWSON,
Surgeon Dentist.
OFFICE—MR. JOHN BELL'S BUILDING,
SACKVILLE, N. B.

C. O. TUPPER, M. D., D. D. S.,
AMHERST, N. S.

DR. E. T. GAUDET,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office: Opposite St. Joseph's College,
MEMRAMOOC, N. B.

DR. J. W. SANGSTER,
Surgeon Dentist.
OFFICE—OPPOSITE DUNDAS HOUSE,
SACKVILLE, N. B.

SPECIAL attention given to preserving the Natural Teeth. No charge for consultation, or extracting Teeth when induced by artificial ones. All operations carefully and skillfully performed. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Office hours—9 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 5 P. M.

Machinery and Iron Goods.
The St. John Bolt and Nut Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Track Bolts, Car Bolts,
Machine Bolts, Bridge Bolts, Slough Shoe Bolts,
Turnuckle, Locomotive, and Shipbolts, Washers,
Carriage Rivets, Boiler Rivets, Wharf Spikes,
Hot Forged and Pressed Square and Hexagon Nuts,
ALL KINDS OF
Railway, Mining and Builders' Supplies.

Factory ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.
46-19-12

NEW
Harness Shop.
THE subscriber having taken Mr. Alex. Ford's Building, opposite the warehouse of Messrs. M. Wood & Sons, begs to notify the public that he will carry on the
Harness Business
In all its various branches, and hopes to give strict attention to business and moderate charges to receive a share of public patronage.
Repairs made and promptly done, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

JOSEPH W. DORSON,
Sackville, 23rd June, 1886.

To Arrive!
1 Car Load of "Ocean" Flour.
ALSO
1 Car of Mixed Brands of Flour.
ALSO
CATTLE FEED.

J. H. GOODWIN,
Point de Ste. Jean, 12th, 1886.

BEST AND CHEAPEST!
SPRINGHILL
COAL.

T. A. H. MASON,
Agent.

NOTICE!
CLOSING UP BUSINESS.
ALL Persons indebted to me on Book Account will call and pay up within sixty days from date, and after that time the accounts will be left for collection.

ALFRED POLLY,
Port Elgin, Sept. 16, 1885.

To Advertisers
A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

Geo. F. BOWLER & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spence street, New York.

J. R. WOODBURN & CO.
Were Awarded the only MEDAL given for
CONFECTIONERY
At Dominion & Centennial Exhibition.
Samples now on view in our Warehouses. An inspection is invited.

DUCK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

L. WESTERGAARD & CO.,
Ship Agents & Ship Brokers
(Consulate of the Netherlands.)
No. 127 WALSH STREET,
L. WESTERGAARD, Philadelphia,
JULY 24

Medical.

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