THE CHIGNECTO POST
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY,
—AT—
$1.50 per Annum, or $1.00 in Advance.
PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS,
Promptly Executed at Lowest Rates.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted at very Lowest Rates.
W. C. MILNER, Proprietor.

CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 14.--NO. 18. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1883. WHOLE NO. 693.

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.

Pasteur's Work.

M. Louis Pasteur is now in his 61st year, and is one of the few scientific men who have received received substancial honor during their lives. The French Assembly has lately more than doubled his pension of 12,000 francs, making it now about $5,000 a year, with continuation to his widow and children. In the discussion preceding the grant, M. Paul Bert, now Minister of Finance, and Pasteur's ancient rival in scientific research, have a laudatory sketch of the latter's career of public usefulness. He began by experiments on the nature of fermentation, and his discoveries in this line have had important practical results in the manufacture of beer and wine. Even among the Germans "Pasteurization" is practiced in the breweries on a large scale. The attention of the Government having been attracted by results of his researches, he was requested to investigate the silk-worm disease which was destroying the silk-worms in France and Italy. He soon found that the trouble was caused by a microscopic parasite in the patient, developed from germs in the egg, and by selecting sound eggs, healthy worms were reared, and the silk industry in Franee was saved. The sheep and oxen of France were dying off at the rate of from 15 to 25 millions yearly of anthrax, and these new patients were submitted to the scientist, who found that the disease was due to another microscopic nuisance, and after a long series of experiments his discovered his famous mode of prevention by inoculation with "attenuated" virus. This discovery M. Bert characterizes as the grandest and most gainful of all. France now vaccinates her flocks and herds wholesale, and anthrax in its various forms is no longer a terror to stockman. M. Pasteur has also come to the relief of the pig by vaccination, and discovered that chicken cholera has a cause similar to that of anthrax. He is now investigating cholera in Egypt, and important results are expected from his researches.

It is a well known fact that discoveries in any direction are made in groups, bunches, clusters. One man makes a valuable discovery, and straightway many others begin to investigate in the same or cognate lines. Not the least important part of Pasteur's work has been the stimulus it has offered to discovery in similar directions, so that a crowd of his followers are now experimenting, with the object of demonstrating the parasitic origin of all infectious diseases. According to Professor Huxley, Pasteur's labors alone have been equal in money value to the whole of 5,000,000,000 francs paid as an indemnity by France to Germany in the late war, yet he has generously given his discoveries to the public, although he had chosen to profit by them, he would have made a large fortune.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

Legislation Against Weeds.

The Statutes of Illinois provide for the appointment of a "Commissioner of Canada Thistles" for each township or election precinct in the State, who is to hold office for three years, and to be paid $2 a day for each day necessarily spent in the performance of his duty. It is his duty to "diligently search through his district for Canada Thistles, to prevent them from going to seed and from spreading in the public highways and in unoccupied ground, as well as in inclosed lands when the occupant fails to do so after being notified," and to employ the best means to insure their extermination.

The last New York Legislature passed a law to take effect on Sept. 1st, 1883, providing that any person, company or corporation than shall sell or give away in this State any seed of Timothy, Herd's-Grass, Red-Top, Meadow Fescue, Kentucky Blue or June Grass, Red, Medium, or Alsike Clover, which shall contain any seed of White or Ox-eyed Daisy, Ragweed, Quack, or Canada Thistles, shall forfeit or pay for "each and every" offense $50.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

Cure for Cancer.

The following cure for cancer is vouched for by a Southern gentleman, and is well worth a trial by those afflicted with this terrible disease: Take a quantity of red-stemmed sheep sorrel, say a peck, place it in a bag and bruise it thoroughly; then compress the bag tightly to force out the juice of the sorrel, using no water at all. Place the juice thus obtained in a plate spread thin on a piece of muslin. Place this plaster on the cancer every two or three hours until the cancer comes out, which will be in three or four days. The plaster will prove very painful, but the suffer must bear it. This recipe will cure all sores and take out corns.

To make Washing Easy.

Take one half pound hard soap, cut fine and dissolved, one half pound of soda; dissolve each by itself, and when so done, put them together and boil, adding one teacupful of strained lime water. Put this in to boil the clothes. Boil them twenty minutes. This will serve several boilers full. The clothes must be previously soaked, and soap rubbed on the stained spots. You can wash the finest material with this; and colored clothes boiled in this will not fade.

Professor Sheldon's Visit to New Brunswick.

It has been announced that our colleague, Prof. J. P. Sheldon, has arranged to go out next month to St. John, New Brunswick, to superintend a working dairy, the equipment of which will be chiefly supplied by the Dairy Supply Co., Museum Street, W. C., and to deliver addresses on the subject of dairy farming in general and butter-making in particular. The dairy will be in operation at the Centennial Fair, which will be held in St. John during the first week in August, and it will, no doubt, be a point of considerable interest to the New Brunswickers, as as it so often has been to us in this country at several of our leading shows. The venture is made under the auspices of one of the leading firms in St. John, and we understand that the Provincial Government will avail themselves additionally of Mr. Sheldon's services during his stay on the other side of the Atlantic, and it is more than probable that the visit will be the means of doing some good to the dairying industry of the "Blue Nose" country—an industry which, as we happen to know, is greatly in need of reform in that part of her Majesty's dominions. Mr. Sheldon will take out with him an assistant, whose name we hope to be able to announce next week, and will sail on the 20th proximo, in the Allan Steamship Company's magnificent new boat, the "Parisian." Mr. Sheldon is no stranger in Canada, and it is the hospitable treatment accorded to him three years ago in New Brunswick which has induced him to pay a second visit to that interesting Province. Many of our readers will remember the series of articles which appeared in our columns, during the autumn of 1880, from Mr. Sheldon's pen—articles descriptive of Canadian agriculture, and of Canadian prtspects in general; and we may soon expect to present them, in due course, with a second series, descriptive of this special portion of the Dominion.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison are the enterprising gentlemen to whose happy inspiration and enterprise the people of Canada will be indebted for Prof. Sheldon's visit and for the model daily. This dairy alone ought to prove a sufficient attraction to draw all our dairy farmers to the forthcoming Dominion Exhibition, from Oct. 2nd to 5th.

National Horse Show Association.

Several months ago we announced the formation of the National Horse Show Association of America, whose organizers are men of high character and large means interested in the improvement of the various breeds of horses. These have just decided to hold their first annual exhibition at Madison Square Garden, in this city, on October 22 and the four following days. The show will be on a grand scale, and cash prices aggregating $11,000 will be offered. This sum will be distributed among 15 divisions, such as Thoroughbreds, Trotters, Clydesdales and Percherons, etc, which will be again divided into 105 classes. In addition to the regular prizes donations for special prizes amounting to $2,000 have been already secured, and it is confidently expected that this sum will be more than doubled before the opening of the show. In the vast building there is ample room for exhibiting about 450 animals.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

To keep Moths from Plush Furniture.

Twice a year, on a bright sunny day, take it out of doors, remove the bottoms from the chairs, if they can be removed, and gave the cushions a good switching with long pliable switches till the dust is removed. Then with a brush go all over them thoroughly. While the cushions are being sunned give the frames a coat of varnish. Let the furniture remain in the sun nearly all day.

To Kill Weeds.

Take one pound flour of sulphur and ten of quicklime, boil them in an iron vessel with water: let the liquor settle, draw off the clear part, dilute it according to circumstances, and with it water alleys and pavements where weeds are growing. They will not reappear for several years after this treatment, which is successfully practiced in Europe.

--The American Humane Association has awarded its gold medal to the inventor of the Burton stock car, the letter announcing the award stating "there certainly is no longer an excuse for the horrors of live stock transportation in the ordinary box cars."

—The hay crop of Maine is estimated this year at 150,000 tons, the yield being fully one-half more than the crop of average years, and one-third greater than the crop of last year. At $10 per ton the crop is worth $1,500,000.

—War, famine and pestilence all combined do not produce the evil consequences to a nation which result from impure blood in our veins. "Parsons' Purgative Pills" make new rich blood and prevent all manner of diseases.

—We offer no apology for frequently calling attention to "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment," as it is the most valuable remedy that has ever been produced. It is a sure cure for diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera morbus.

—A pint of mustard seed put in a barrel of cider will preserve it sweet for several months.

The Descendants of Louis Philippe.

Prince de Joinville.—D'Aumale.—The Condes.—Montpensier.

(From Manhattan Magazine.)

CONTINUED.

The title of the Prince of Joinville, the third of Louis Philippe's sons, has interesting literary associations. It comes down from Jean de Joinville, who died in 1319, at the great age of ninety-six, and is the second great writer of history in Old French, occupying the interval between Villehardonin and Froissart. He took part in the Crusades as a follower of St. Louis, whose deeds he chronicled. His gossiping book is amusing by its candor in regard to the writer of it. He takes no pains to conceal how like a poltroon he acted on various occasions, and how terribly afraid he was in battle. His fief passed by marriage through the Lorraines to the Guises, and so to the Orleans. It may be remarked that the same family also inherited the property of Comines, the fourth of the old historians of France. While the monarchy of July lasted, the young Prince of Joinville was a favorite with all classes. Overflowing with animal spirits, his jokes and freaks were constantly quoted. When very young he entered the French navy and served with distinction at the seige of the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa, at Vera Cruz, and at Mogadore, in Morocco. He was given the command of a frigate, "La Belle Poule," in which he conveyed from St. Helena to France the body of Napoleon. He is well known in the United States, especially in New York, which he has several times visited, and where he has intimate friends. In 1861 he accompanied his nephews Paris and Charters to this country, and a year or two later placed in the United States Naval School, then at Newport, his only son, the Duke of Penthievre. He married a sister of our good friend Dom Pedro, the present Emperor of Brazil, and has two children, Penthievre and the wife of the Duke of Chartres.

Penthievre, now in his thirty-eight year, after completing his naval education in this country, took service in the Portuguese navy, and for two years or more served in various parts of the world. On his return to France after his long exile, he became lieutenant in the French navy, and now holds that rank. Whether it is that the duke's character inspires confidence, or that naval officers are in France deemed more trustworthy than army officers, the freak of Prince Napoleon has not harmed the son of Joinville.

Both by his career and his personal qualities the Duke of Aumale is much the most interesting figure among the sons of Louis Philippe. He is also the richest of the family, having inherited the vast wealth of the Condes

In speaking of the Prince of Conde one cannot help recalling the words of Chief-Justice Crewe, who, when delivering judgment in the famous case of the Earl of Oxford, in the time of Charles the First, paused for a moment to moralize on the mutability of all earthly things. "There must be an end of honors, of dignities, and of whatsoever is terrene. Where is Mowbray? Where is Mortimer?—Nay, what is more and most of all, where is Plantagenet? Inurned in the tombs and sepulchres of mortality." The Condes, a younger branch of the House of Bourbon, held a lofty place in French society for nearly three hundred years. The most distinguished member of the family was Henry, known as Conde the Great. This extraordinary man, at the age of twenty-two, gained at Rocroy one of the most brilliant victories in French militiary history. The Spanards had, to all appearances, won the day, and the French troops were supposed to be beaten past recovery, when Conde, by a masterly piece of tactics, aided by his own reckless courage, snatched victory from the very jaws of defeat. For thirty years thereafter he was a prominent figure in all the political troubles of the troubled times in which he lived. Dissolute and unscrupulous, ruthless and savage, he was said by one who knew him well to be the hardest-hearted man in France. His bad life did not prevent Bourdaloue from attending him on his deathbed, nor Bossuet from pronouncing over his remains a glowing funeral penegyric. At Chantilly this Conde built two splendid residences, known respectively as Le Grand Chateau and Le Petit Chateau. The former, where Vatel, the cook, killed himself, because something went wrong with a dinner he had presared for Louis XIV., was destroyed during the Revolution. But the latter still stands, and is one of the finest pieces of architecture in France. The last Prince of Conde was the father of that unfortunate Duke of Enghien whose murder, after a mock trial, is an ineffaceable stain on the character of the first Napoleon. The last Conde, a childless old man, had a mistress, the Baroness de Fauchères, who persuaded him to bequeath his vast fortune to Louis Philippe's fourth son. Accordingly, in 1829, a will was made by Conde making Aumale, then seven years old, his sole heir. In August 1830, Conde was found strangled in his bed. It was declared, as the result of a judicial investigation, that he had committed suicide. If so, the suicide was very opportune, for Conde, after the revolution of July, 1830, had declared his intention of altering his will and leaving his property to the deposed king, Caerles the Tenth.

Aumale distinguished himself in Algeria. He captured the encampment of Abd-el Kader, and the fact is commemorated in an immense picture by Horace Vernet, filling all one side of one of the largest rooms at Versailles. As Governor of Algeria he received, in 1847, the surrender of Abd-el-Kader. He is the most accomplished of the sons of Louis Philippe. A skillful horseman and indefatigable sportsman, he is also a brilliant talker, and artist, and a writer of no little merit. He is the author of a history of the Princes of Conde and a member of the French Academy. Since his return to France, he has lived at Chantilly in sumptuous style, amusing his leisure with making collections of various kinds. His collection of pictures is of world-wide renown. Masterpieces of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and French schools adorn his walls. Enamels of Petitot and Limousin, exquisite miniatures, priceless manuscripts, autographs of Francis I., Rabelais, Montaigne, Brantome, Corneille, Racine and many others of distinction, and a library of rare books in costly bindings, are among the treasures of Chantilly, where also is a magnificent collection of relics relating to the career of the Great Conde, among them the famous flag of the Royal-Leigeois regiment, captured at the battle of Rocroy. Aumale held rank in the army, but as a result of the *escapade* of Prince Napoleon, has, like his, nephews, been placed on the retired list. Yet this is but a petty misfortune compared with some of the hard blows he has undergone. For he has had to endure what some will regard as one of the greatest of human calamities—the calamity of having to follow to the grave all those who in the course of nature should have followed him:

While he, reversed our nature's kindlier doom,
Poured out a father's sorrow o'er their tomb.

He had but two children, the Prince of Conde and the Duke of Guise. They were, according to all accounts, sons to be proud of, and possessed of all the qualities that the fondest parent could desire. The elder, the Prince of Conde, died in 1866, in his 21st year. Three years later died the Duchess of Aumale, and in 1872, the Duke of Guise, in his 19th year, was laid beside his mother and brother. Every man who has affectionate sons, to whom he looks to perpetuate his name and to be the staff of his old age, will find it easy to believe that the childless widower would gladly give all his wealth and splendour to have back his dead boys.

The youngest son of Louis Philippe, the Duke of Montpensier, resembles his father greatly in manner, gesture, and even voice. Like his brothers he received a military education, and served with distinction in Africa. He married, in 1846, the sister of Queen Isabella, and his marriage made a great commotion. Louis Philippe, in making the match, was charged by the English government with a breach of faith, it being supposed at the time that the result would be that Montpensier or one of his children would sit on the throne of Spain. And there can be little doubt that the cunning king of the French thought he had contrived matters so cleverly that, sooner or latter, one of his family would reign at Madrid. Blind, like all of us, to the future, the king little dreamed that in less than two years thereafter, he would think himself fortunate to get out of France alive. His calculations, it is pretty certain, were, that these Spanish marriages would fulfil the anticipations of Louis XIV., that the Pyrenees, as a dividing line between two separate kingdoms, would practically exist no more. But these calculations have been altogether disappointed, although for a brief period, and thirty years after the marriage of the duke, they were in a slight measure fulfilled. When, after an interval of republican government, Alfonso, the the son of Isabella, became King of Spain, he fell in love with his cousin, Mercedes, the duke's third daughter. In January, 1878, they were married. The young bride charmed everyone with her grace and beauty, and long years of happiness to stretch before her. But in less than five months she fell ill, and died on the 26th of June, 1878 two days after she had completed her eighteenth year. Beside such an open grave what could have been more fitly uttered than the thought of Sophocles, in the words of Burke: "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

Famous Escapes From Indians.

Dr. Edward Eggleston's profusely illustrated paper in the September *Century* on "Indian War in the Colonies" recounts the following exploits: "Stories of marvelous and ingenious escapes were the romance of the colonies, and such adventures date back to the earliest Indian war in Virginia, where a man and his wife, who had been been spared in the wholesale slaughter, found their opportunity while the Indians were dancing for joy over the acquisition of a white man's boat that had drifted ashore. These captives got into a canoe, and soon afterward surprised their friends in the settlements, who had believed them to be dead. Very like this was the escape of Anthony Bracket and his wife in Maine. They were left to follow on after their captors, who were eager to reach a plundering party in time to share in the spoil. Bracket's wife found a broken bark canoe, which she mended with a keedle and thread; the whole family then put to sea in this rickety craft, and at length reached Black Point, where they got on board a vessel. A little lad named Eames, taken in Philip's war, made his way thirty miles or more to the settlements. Two sons of the famous Hannah Bradley, previously mentioned, effected an ingenious escape, lying all the first day in a hollow log and using their provisions to make friends wish the dogs that had tracked them. They journeyed in extreme peril and suffering for nine days, and one of them fell down with exhaustion just as they were entering a white settlement. A young girl in Massachusetts, after three weeks of captivity, made a bridle of bark, and, catching a horse, rode all night through the woods to Concord. Mrs. Dean, taken at Oyster River in 1694, was left with her daughter, in charge of an old Indian while the rest finished their work of destruction. The old fellow asked his prisoner what would cure the pain in his head. She recommended him to drink some rum taken from her house. This put him to sleep, and the woman and child got away. Another down-east captive, with the fitting name of Toogood, while his captor during an attack on a settlement was disentangling a piece of string with which to tie him, jerked the Indian's gun from under his arm and, leveling it at his head, got safely away.

"Escaping captives endured extreme hardships. One Bard, taken in Pennsylvania, lived nine day on a few buds and four snakes. Mrs. Inglis, captured in the valley of Virginia, escaped in company with a German woman from a place far down the Ohio River. After narrowly avoiding discovery and recapture, they succeeded in ascending the south bank of the Ohio for some hundreds of miles. When within a few days' travel of settlements, they were so reduced by famine that the German woman, enraged that she had been persuaded to desert the Indian flesh-pots, and crazed with hunger, made an unsuccessful attack on her companion with cannibal intentions.

"The most famous of all the escapes of New England captives was that of Hannah Duston, Mary Neff, and a boy, Samuel Leonardson. These three were carried off, with many others, in 1697, in the attack on Haverhill, Mrs. Duston's infant child having been killed by the Indians. When the captors had separated, the party to whom the two women and the boy were assigned encamped on an island in the Merrimac River. At midnight, the captives secured hatchets and killed ten Indians—two men, two women, and six children—one favorite boy, whom they meant to spare, and one badly wounded woman, escaping. After they had left the camp, the fugitives remembering that nobody in the settlements would believe, without evidence, that they had performed so redoubtable an action; they therefore returned and scalped the Indians, after which they scuttled all the canoes on the island but one, and in this escaped down the Merrimac, and finally reached Haverhill. This was such an exploit as made the actors immediately famous in that bloody time. The Massachusetts General Court gave Mrs. Duston twenty-five pounds and granted half that amount to each of her companions. The story of their daring deed was carried far to the southward, and Governor Nicholson, of Maryland, sent a valuable present to the escaped prisoners."

SALT.
To arrive by Barque "Siddartha" from Liverpool:
2200 Bags Liverpool Coarse SALT,
110 " Fine Table SALT.
☞Will be sold very low while landing.
aug23 M. WOOD & SONS.

Lime! Lime!
THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a SUPERIOR QUALITY OF LIME.
100 Casks and Barrels
just arrived, and for sale at $1.75 per Cask from store.
june27 JAS. R. AYER.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!
LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

Lumber. Lumber.
PINE & SPRUCE LUMBER, LATHS, Palings, &c. For sale low by
may29 CHAS. A. DOULL.

Grass for Sale.
THE GRASS on the Church Lot, Great Marsh, 8 acres, is offered for sale. Apply at once to
aug1 J. F. ALLISON, Vestry Clerk.

Business Cards.

THOMAS A. KINNEAR,
Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE.....CHIGNECTO HALL BUILDING,
aug15 SACKVILLE, N. B.

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. B.
Special attention given to the collection of Accounts in all parts of the United States and Canada.

A. E. OULTON,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.
OFFICE - - - - A. L. Palmer's Building,
Dorchester, N. B.

D. I. WELCH,
Attorney-at-Law,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
Moncton, - - - - - N. B.
All Legal Business attended to promptly.

W. W. WELLS,
Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public,
Conveyancer, &c.
Office: In the Office of late Hon. E. B. Chandler.
DORCHESTER, N. B.
Special attention given to the Collection of Debts in all parts of the Dominion and the United States.

J. R. CAMERON,
Ennis & Gardner Block, Prince Wm. Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
DEALER IN
American and Canadian Oils, Chandeliers, German-Study, and English and American Lamps, Burners, Wicks, &c.

VICTORIA
STEAM CONFECTIONERY WORKS,
J. R. WOODBURN & CO.,
44 & 46 DOCK STREET,
J. R. WOODBURN, H. P. KERR. } ST. JOHN, N. B.

L. WESTERGAARD & CO.,
Ship Agents & Ship Brokers
(Consulate of the Netherlands,)
(Consulate of Austria and Hungary,)
No. 127 WALNUT STREET,
L. WESTERGAARD, GEO. S. TOWNSEND, } Philadelphia.
july 24

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
AND SILVERWARE.
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.
THEO. H. GRIFFIN.
AMHERST, N. S., May 19, 1883. 1y

Savings Bank.
Halifax Banking Company's Savings Bank is now Open.
Deposits Received from ONE Dollar Upwards.
Interest at 4 per cent. is allowed on Deposits.
☞Terms made known on application.☜
The Office open daily from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.—Sundays and holidays excepted; and on Saturday from 9 a. m. until 2 p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 7½ till 8½ o'clock.
T. A. H. MASON, AGENT.
apl18

RHODES, CURRY & CO.
AMHERST, N. S.
HAVE REBUILT and are now running the
Amherst Wood-Working Factory,
And with the aid of good men and good machinery are prepared to fill orders at short notice for
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

QUEEN ANNE & EASTLAKE
FURNITURE!
HAVING FITTED UP a Room in our Factory with Special Machinery, we are prepared to FILL ORDERS for
CHURCH ALTARS, CHAIRS, DESKS, SEATS, &c.; BEDROOM SUITS, SIDEBOARDS, HAT TRESTS, &c., IN WALNUT, ASH, OAK, PINE AND VENEERED WOODS.
We intend making a specialty of the best class of Hardwood Furniture from the latest designs.
Messrs. Treen and Doull, experienced Cabinet Makers, have an interest in and charge of this branch of the business.
Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
RHODES, CURRY & CO.
Amherst, Feb. 6, 1883. tf

Business Cards.

DR. H. R. CARTER,
(Graduate of University of Pennsylvania,)
Port Elgin, N. B.
mar14-6m

DR. E. T. GAUDET,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE: Opposite St. Joseph's College,
MEMRAMCOOK, N. B.
☞Special attention given to diseases of the EYE and EAR. 1y dec29

DR. MORSE,
AMHERST, N. S.
Graduate of Edinburgh University,
Physician and Surgeon.
Special attention devoted to the Diseases peculiar to Females and Children. aug4

DR. J. W. SANGSTER,
DENTIST,
HAS removed his office to the office formerly occupied by Dr. Duffy, at Bell's Corner, 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.
Office hours: 9 to 12 a.m., and 1 to 5 p. m.
At Dorchester on Monday of each week. Rooms over Jas. Cook's Oyster Saloon. mar21

Pictures Framed
In 40 Styles, including Walnut, Veneered and Gilt Mouldings.
Window Poles, Cornices, &c.; and a nice line of Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, etc. etc.
☞CALL AT E. F. COATES', AMHERST, N. S.
Opposite Post Office. Cole's Old Stand.

SACKVILLE
Livery Stable.
HAVING opened a Livery Stable on the premises formerly occupied by George Lawrence, I am prepared to accommodate the public. Prices moderate. Call and see us.
CHAS. A. COLE.
Sackville, April 25, 1883. tf

HARNESS SHOP
COME and buy your new HARNESS, or get old ones Repaired and Cleaned, at the Shop formerly occupied by N. G. Bulmer. In Stock: Saddles, Whips, Curry Combs, Brushes, and all articles usually found in a first class Harness Shop.
☞Call and ask prices before going elsewhere.
COLE & DOBSON.
C. A. COLE. J. W. DOBSON.
june27 3m

Notice to Sportsmen.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK OF
Guns & Gun Material
IN THE DOMINION.
☞Send Stamp for Illustrated Price List.
THOMAS J. EGAN,
Box 141. 177 LOWER WATER ST.,
a22 3m HALIFAX, N. S.

Stoves, Tinware, &c.
THE subscribers have re-opened at the Old Stand, Boultenhouse Corner, where they have a LARGE STOCK of
House Furnishing Goods,
Consisting of Cook Stoves, Hall Stoves, Parlor Stoves, Office Stoves, Dust Pans, Soup Ladles, Pints, Gravy Strainers, Tea Pot Stands, Syrup Jugs, Wire Dish Covers, Pepper Boxes, Table Mats, Oil Cans, Coal Shovels, Machine Oilers, Wash Basins, Stew Pans, Egg Beaters, Fish Boilers, Tea Strainers, Galvanized Pails, Spitoons, Tin Boilers, Tea and Coffee Boilers, Tea Caddies, Imperial Measures, Plow Shares, Stove Pipe and Elbows, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
W. J. WOODS & CO.
Sackville, May 29, 1883.

Nails, Tacks and Brads.
S. R. FOSTER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT NAILS;
ALL KINDS OF
Shoe Nails, Tacks & Brads.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory:
Georges Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

ALEXANDRA
Saw Works!
J. F. LAWTON, - - Proprietor.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Travellers Column.
OTTAWA HOUSE.
Amherst, - - - Nova Scotia.
WE would invite the attention of the travelling public to the fact that the Ottawa House (formerly Coffey's Hotel) has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and is now conducted on a strictly temperance principles by Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Tabor, late of the Ottawa House, Parrsboro.
☞Sample Rooms and good Stabling on the premises. june13 3m

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
1883 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1883
ON and after MONDAY, the 25th JUNE, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:
WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE:
Express for St. John & Quebec, . . 12.12 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 4.00 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 1.05 p. m.
Express for St. John . . . . . 2.12 p. m.
Accommodation for Moncton, . . 8.48 a. m.
Accommodation for Amherst and Spring Hill . . . . . 9.18 p. m.
WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:
Express for St. John & Quebec, . . 12.36 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 3.35 a. m.
Express for Halifax & Pictou, 12.40 p. m.
Express for St. John . . . . . 2.40 p. m.
Accommodation for Moncton, . . 9.33 a. m.
Accommodation for Amherst and Spring Hill . . . . . 8.39 p. m.
The Express Train from Quebec runs to Halifax and St. John on Sunday morning, and the Express Train from Halifax and St. John runs to Campbellton on Sunday morning.
D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., June 21st, 1883.

EARS FOR THE MILLION!
Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil
Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.
THIS OIL is abstracted from peculiar species of small WHITE SHARK, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as CARCHARODON RONDELETII. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and many so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 200 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at $1.00 per bottle.
Hear What the Deaf Say!
It has performed a miracle in my case.
I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.
I have been greatly benefited.
My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.
"Its virtues are UNQUESTIONABLE and its CURATIVE CHARACTER ABSOLUTE, AS THE WRITER CAN PERSONALLY TESTIFY, BOTH FROM EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION. Write at once to HAYLOCK & JENNEY, 7 Dey Street, New York, enclosing $1.00, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so." – EDITOR OF MERCANTILE REVIEW.
☞To avoid loss in the Mails, please send mone by REGISTERED LETTER.
Only Imported by HAYLOCK & JENNEY, (Late Haylock & Co.) 7 Dey Street, New York.
SOLE AGENTS FOR AMERICA. sep13-1y

MANHOOD
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!
We have recently published a New Edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical and permanent cure* (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses
☞Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.
The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the use of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically.*
☞This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Address
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 ANN ST., NEW YORK,
Post Office Box, 450.

SUGAR & MOLASSES
Just Received by Brigt. "Otacilius" from Barbadoes:
30 Hhds. Grocery Sugar,
200 Puns. 23 Tierces, 11 Bbls. } Choice Molasses.
FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
M. WOOD & SONS.
july25

FREEMAN'S
Draw Cut Mower
OPERATED BY HIS
ADJUSTABLE SPRING KEEPER.
ALL who use it, praise it. It not only greatly improves any new Machine, but also gives the old ones a new lease of existence. Applied at small cost by the patentee.
G. WM. FREEMAN, Amherst, N. S.
Or J. W. FREEMAN, Mt. Watley, Westm'd, N. B
41

Sackville Post Office.
ON and after Monday, June 25th, Mails will be despatched from this Office as follows:
Mails going East . . . . . 12.45 p. m.
Mails going West . . . . . 2.00 p. m.
All Night Mails . . . . . 8.00 p. m.
june27 J. DIXON, P. M.