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HALIFAX  
VOL. 18.—NO. 25.

# HIGHBROOK POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

SACKVILLE, N. B. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 911.

## AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

The area devoted to growing wheat in India during the past year, was 27,500,000 acres, and the total yield was 289,000,000 bushels.

The Government of New South Wales continues the reward of \$125,000 to any one who contrives an effectual way of exterminating the rabbits that are doing so much mischief.

England's importations of frozen meats from Australia have increased very largely. In 1881 the number of carcasses received was 150,000, while in 1886 they reached 800,000.

Fifteen years ago Chicago merchants obtained their supplies of cheese from the East; now 10,000,000 pounds annually pass through that city from the West for New York.

A cow with a big udder is not always an enormous milker, nor is a thick yellow skin an unfailing sign of rich milk, although these are among the indications respectively of abundance and richness of milk.

One hundred dollars' worth of cheese takes from the farm less than one-seventh the fertility taken by \$100 worth of corn, while \$100 worth of butter—if the skin-milk is fed on the farm—takes nothing from the soil.

An English correspondent observes that in that country they expect low prices to run for American meats, owing to the competition of a large supply of Danish and Irish cured meats, and exceedingly low rates for fresh meats.

Shut the cows into the barn now. Frost-bitten grass is not the food to make milk and butter from, and serves to injure the appetite for the much better food that has been stored for their use. Cows will gain in milk and the butter made from it will be of better quality if they are now confined to the barn.

Many wise breeders regard a solid ear of corn the best for a pig pen. It must be high enough to be readily drained, so as to be dry at all times. It is also customary with some breeders to remove from six to eight inches of these ears from every spring, drawing the manure-soaked earth on to the fields and renewing the floors with fresh earth.

The Adichson (Kan.) Daily Champion, tells of the sale of a big ox belonging to the place to Adam Forepaugh, the veteran showman, for \$10,000 cash. The creature answered to the name of John Sherman, weighed 4,250 pounds, the largest in the world, and is beyond doubt the greatest curiosity living in the way of an animal—being as much larger in comparison with ordinary cattle as Jumbo was over other elephants. He is a beautiful roan, six feet four inches high, eleven feet four inches around the girth, three feet four inches between hip joints, and eighteen feet from tip to tip. He has tremendous bone, and when fattened and filled out will weigh 4,700 pounds. Notwithstanding the enormous size and weight of this remarkable animal, he is active as an ordinary steer of one thousand pounds. Mr. Forepaugh also brought in Adichson a Leaswater cow that weighs only 350 pounds, stands thirty-four inches high, and yields three gallons of milk a day. She has had four calves.

Is a Beef Famine Imminent?

Are we to experience a beef famine? The facts seem to indicate it, and many sources believed to be trustworthy point to the scarcity of beef in the near future. Some authorities expect short crops in 1888, others defer the evil hour until 1889. The severity of the winter of 1886-1887 was such as to heavily deplete the herds of the Northwest. The losses which occurred were in old cows and young calves. The losses which would not affect the supply of the coming year, nor yet of 1889, save that a general shortage would stiffen prices in some degree. These old and very young animals died from poverty rather than from exposure. No matter how severe the cold, had the cattle been well fed only a few would have succumbed to the influence of the extreme cold; as it was, the ranches were overstocked. The winter feed, which consists of the natural grasses cured on the ground, had all been eaten down long before winter really set in, and starvation followed. Another source of apprehension arises from the numerous losses in the South-west, where the want of water was such that entire districts were cleared of their herds; the drought caused the death of all ages of cattle, so that an immediate drain was felt at many local points. Still the number of Spanish cattle seem to represent legions. In our Eastern markets these same long-legged wanderers of the plains are most unwelcome visitors. The large wholesale butchers are timid of them, the beef is coarse, discolors readily, and the carcasses dress to poor advantage. These far apart losses give rise to apprehension, which is rather shadowy when calmly investigated. No losses heavier than usual are reported from any other of the cattle-growing States. Now the worst that our cattlemen need fear is a probable rise in prices which will decrease the volume of our export trade, in that as soon as a margin of profit ceases, foreign shipments from our ports must also cease, until prices again go down to a lower plane.—American Agriculturist for November.

## Letter from Minnesota.

Mr. Editor:—I was a youth when I left Sackville, N. B., and am not quite competent to judge, but should say that the country compared favorably with ours in everything except land; there we can discount them ten to one.

The Red River Valley is about three hundred miles in length and fifty miles in width. The Red River flows through the centre of the valley lengthways. There are beautiful streams running into the Red river every ten or fifteen miles; some of them are navigable and abound with fish of all descriptions that inhabit fresh water. The land is not a flat dead level but just a little rolling. There are millions of acres of wild land, not miserable, rocky, sandy, brushy, hills but smooth as any meadow not a stone as big as your head in a quarter section. I know that for I have been an inhabitant of this valley for thirty years and never yet had a crop fail. You can raise on new land, but you will have to plow it from twenty to thirty-five bushels of wheat per acre right along and all other grains equally as well.

Vegetables and vines and weeds are just immense. Wild grass and hay is considered as good as clover for horses and cattle. Two streams are well timbered with oak, ash, elm, bass, box-elder and cottonwood.

We have four or five different railroads running through the valley and two or three crossways. There are depots and stations every six miles on each road and a cash market for about everything we can raise. Unsettled land can be bought for from eight to twenty dollars per acre according to the location.

Respectfully,  
E. R. HITCHCOCK,  
Georgetown, Minn.

## The Sawdust Game.

The following letter was recently received by a well known gentleman in Sackville. There is nothing very new about it—in fact it is the same old game—but it is worth publishing so that our readers may see the style of letter the Sawdust Swindlers send forth.

Dear Sir:—No doubt you will be somewhat surprised at the receipt of this letter, but as you have been strongly recommended to me as a safe and reliable person in whom a secret of this nature can be entrusted, I have deemed it safe to write and introduce my goods to you, and if I have made a mistake in so doing, I trust, for the sake of my letter, I know you are acting in good faith and are true to me, then I will send you full particulars and can satisfy and convince you that I can furnish you with a fine, safe and profitable article, that I can guarantee to last for all years, and I will pledge you my solemn word that no man, woman, or child shall hear from my lips anything that passes between us. Some people may think this a questionable business, but the loss only falls on the Government, and it can well afford to lose it. You may possibly receive letters from some of my agents, but as you have been recommended to me, I have determined to do business direct with you without the interference of a second party, thus enabling you to get the goods cheaper; therefore, if you receive from other people, do not answer them, but send them to me. Please send me your name and post office address plainly written, so I can have it if I should lose the one I have now. I will as a test of confidence request return of this and all other letters you may receive, and I will pledge you my word to return yours in honor, truth and confidence.

New York City.

The Newfoundland Government have arranged with Mr. Joseph Wood, of Halifax, for the construction of two composite steamers of 750 tons each to run on the northern, southern and western coasts of the island. It is proposed to make fortnightly trips in this service in summer, and to run to Halifax in winter, carrying the English mails. The result of the contract is that for this winter the Allan Line steamers will carry no mails to St. John's. The Allan held this contract for a long period. In 1886 it was renewed, but early this year the Government notified the Allan company that they could not continue to pay a high subsidy, and unless there was a reduction, the present arrangement would expire with the close of 1887. In order to continue the mail service by the Allan till May, when the new line is to be in operation, the Newfoundland Government is endeavoring to induce the Imperial authorities to pay a portion of the subsidy.

For a good remedy for sore throat, buy at a drug store some ounce of catnip oil, and five cents worth of chlorate of potash. Whenever any soreness appears in the throat, put the potash in half a tumbler of water, and with it gargle the throat thoroughly, then rub the neck thoroughly with the catnip oil, and at night before going to bed, and also place around the throat a small strip of woolen flannel. This is a simple, cheap and sure remedy.

## Jenny Lind Dead.

The Famous Swedish Singer's Remarkable Career.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Jenny Lind died to-day.

It is more than twenty years since the voice of Jenny Lind thrilled the multitudes that gathered to hear her sing, but those who were charmed by her wonderful musical powers have not forgotten the influence of her song, and they will to-day read the four words of the cable despatch with profound sadness. Madame Goldschmidt was the daughter of a teacher of languages in Stockholm, in which city she was born October 21, 1821.

At three years of age she could sing correctly any piece she had once heard, and at nine she was placed under Crolius, a famous teacher of music. She acted repeatedly in children's parts on the Stockholm stage and in 1840, when she was only sixteen, she lost her voice. For four years she studied music theoretically, until on one occasion, when the fourth act of Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" was to be performed at a grand concert and the female vocalists were declined by the female vocalists of the city, Berg, the director of the Academy, applied to Jenny Lind. Her performance showed that every note of her register had recovered its power and purity, and she was greeted with enthusiasm. Having, by a series of concerts in Norway and Sweden, obtained the means of going to Paris, she studied, not without some previous discouragement, under Garcia. In 1844 she went to Dresden, in 1845 sang at the festival on the Rhine during the Queen of England's visit to Berlin, and afterward at Frankfurt, Cologne and Vienna. She first appeared before a London audience in May, 1847, as Alice in "Robert le Diable," followed by a series of unparalleled triumphs in other operas. She sang in 1848 for the first time in a sacred oratorio, "Elijah," which was given at Exeter Hall for the purpose of founding a musical scholarship in honor of Mendelssohn. She visited New York City in 1850 and was enthusiastically received by crowded houses. She, however, dissolved the engagement prematurely in 1851, and was married to Otto Goldschmidt, a skillful pianist and conductor, and retired from the stage. She reappeared in 1855, in 1861, and 1863 and in 1864 for a limited period.

## Distress in Newfoundland.

A Clergyman Says There is a Great Deal of Truth in the Reports.

HALIFAX, N. S., November 2.—The Very Rev. Dr. Hewley, vicar apostolic of the west coast of Newfoundland, is in the city working up an interest in the proposed steamship line between St. George's Bay and Nova Scotia. And he reports that the reports of distress in Newfoundland, Dr. Hewley said that there was a great deal of truth in the reports. Notwithstanding the strenuous denial of the Government and its press, the reports were in the main, it was the old Roman story of *Panem et circenses*. While one-half of Rome was crying for bread the other half were surfeited with luxuries, the circus festivities, games, races, etc. The people of St. John's and vicinity are well to do. They had enough and to spare. Not long ago the Government spent \$300,000 of public funds in a ball. Meanwhile the people in outlying districts are crying for bread. They are not starving by hundreds as some sensational correspondents have alleged, but thousands of people are even now barely existing with no adequate provision to carry them through the long winter.

—Mr. G. C. Franklyn, who is under arrest in New York on the charge of appropriating \$30,000,000 that did not belong to him, was one of the most impressive of the ultra-English set of New York society. He was a well-to-do and a powerful man. His horses were seventeen hands high, his servants innumerable, and his carriages heavy-wheeled, big of body and of sombre tint. When he went to the theatre footmen attended him to the door, and he was assisted him with his wraps. His attire he was invariably up to the very letter of the English mode. He interested himself in racing, the breeding of fancy stock, and the other fads of the New York Anglo-maniacs.

The English Church receives in titles about \$20,000,000 a year. Of this amount, \$5,000,000 is expended in hospitals, schools, church buildings, etc., and the remaining \$15,000,000 goes to pay the salaries of the clergy. In the last meeting of the English Church Congress it was stated that the rate of the Established Church depended on the clergy. If during the next ten years they showed by their devotion to their duty that the people of England could not afford to dispense with their services, the question of disestablishment would be indefinitely postponed.

A London dispatch, dated Nov. 1, is as follows:—A gale prevails throughout England. Telegraph wires are broken, chimneys blown down, and the Seven vessels were wrecked at Cardiff and many wrecks are reported at other places. The gale has stopped bathing at Brighton.

—During the last five months there were 5,493 cases of small-pox in Havana, twelve and a half percent of which were fatal. Of those who died from the disease 84 were whites and 246 colored. The largest number of deaths occurred in September, the trial for that month being 277.

## WOMEN'S COLUMN.

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

### Prayer.

More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of. Wherefore let thy voice rise like a fountain for me night and day.

For what are men better than sheep or goats that nourish a blind life within the train? If, knowing God, they lift not hands in prayer, they will bring a curse on their own heads. Both for themselves and those who call them friends. For the whole round earth is every day brought by gold chains about the feet of God.

—Tennyson.

### Call for a World's Day of Prayer for the Temperance Cause.

NOVEMBER 12 AND 13, 1887.—From the first, the woman's temperance work has been a work of prayer and faith. The little praying bands in the United States and Canada have many times appointed special days of prayer. And now, when this heaven-born movement has expanded into the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the same spirit leads to the same methods, and from many hearts comes the cry for a world embracing prayer-day, wide as the circuit of the sun. It will unify the thoughts of the white-ribbon women all around the globe; strengthen their purpose, and make their hand-clasp firmer, as together they bear onward the white flag, inscribed "For God and Home and Every Land." It will claim the blessed promise made to Christ's disciples when they are agreed as touching anything, and from Heaven bring such a blessing upon our sacred cause as is not other wise to be secured.

Therefore, it has been agreed, after consultation with Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas, President of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to set apart the 12th and 13th of November, 1887, as days of prayer for the growth and universal diffusion of all forms of temperance work, especially those that have their origin in the conviction that the use of alcohol and traffic in brain poisons of every kind, must be abolished by an appeal to the intellect through argument; to the heart through sympathy; and to the conscience through the convincing power of Christ's almighty Gospel.

It is suggested that Saturday morning be devoted to a woman's temperance prayer-meeting, asking for light upon the question: *What is my personal duty in this matter?* and Sunday afternoon or evening to a meeting of the children and young people, at which the reasons for total abstinence should be clearly set forth. On Sunday, pastors are respectfully and earnestly asked to pray, especially for the temperance cause, to preach about it, Sunday-school superintendents are asked to pray on that day for the same cause; and on Sunday evening it is hoped that temperance meetings may be held at which the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be the theme, its origin, organization, aims, and the missionary work accomplished for it by Mrs. Leavitt, Miss Gray, Mrs. Mary B. Willard and others explained.

The white ribbon, emblem of peace and purity, is our badge, and should be worn by all our leaders, men and women.

The same days herein set apart are to be observed by the National W. C. T. U. (United States), as their day of prayer, not only for the World's W. C. T. U., but for the blessing of God upon the approaching annual convention, to be held November 16 to 21, 1887, and all our auxiliaries are asked to take a collection for the World's W. C. T. U., if practicable.

And now, beloved sisters, we do know that prayer is the simple expression of our needs to the Source of all life; let us join our hearts and voices with tender earnestness in this expression, and we have our Master's promise that the help shall surely come. Let us all pray.

On behalf of United States W. C. T. U.,

FRANCES E. WILLARD,  
Vice-President of the United States of the World's W. C. T. U.

HANNAH WHITALL SMITH,  
Secretary.

ESTHER POOL,  
Treasurer.

Mrs. L. Youmans, Dom. W. C. T. U. President, will be glad if all Canadian women will observe these days of prayer and adopt the plans proposed as far as practicable.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Sackville, have decided to observe the 19th and 20th of November as days of special prayer for the temperance cause, on account of local arrangements interfering with the observance of the proper day appointed by the World's W. C. T. U. O. Sander the 20th of November ministers are respectfully requested to preach sermons bearing on the temperance question.

—If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you. —[Gospel of St. John, chap. 15, verse 7.]

—The fervent effectual prayer of the righteous man availeth much. —[St. James, chap. 5, verse 16.]

## A Creaking Hinge.

Is dry and turns hard, until oil is applied, after which it moves easily. When the joints, or hinges, of the body are stiffened and inflamed by Rheumatism, they cannot be moved without causing the most excruciating pains. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by its action on the blood, relieves this condition, and restores the joints to good working order.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has effected, in our city, many remarkable cures, a number of which baffled the efforts of the most experienced physicians. Were it necessary, I could give the names of many individuals who have been cured by taking this medicine. In my own case it has certainly worked wonders, relieving me of

Rheumatism, after being troubled with it for years. In this, and all other diseases arising from impure blood, there is no remedy with which I am acquainted that affords such relief as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. —R. H. Lawrence, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me of Gout and Rheumatism, when nothing else has availed. I have eradicated every trace of disease from my system. —R. H. Short, Manager Hotel Belmont, Lowell, Mass.

I was, during many months, a sufferer from chronic Rheumatism. The disease afflicted me grievously, in spite of all the remedies I had tried. I took several bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was speedily restored to health. —J. F. Ryan, Independence, Va.

## One Hundred Dollars in Gold.

It is not often that farmers and farm wives, or people generally who keep hives, have an opportunity to make from ten to fifty dollars in eight weeks' time, besides increasing the number of eggs from their bees. But like fourth of July it does come once a year, and so now is the time.

For three years, I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass., have offered several premiums payable in gold coin for the best results from the use of Sheridan's Powder to increase the number of eggs from their bees. These premiums have become so popular among people who keep bees, that John Sheridan & Co. have enlarged the prizes. They hereby authorize us to say that they will pay one hundred dollars in gold coin, in four separate premiums for the four best results from eight weeks' trial of Sheridan's Powder to make hives prosper. The first prize is \$25; the second \$20; the third \$15; and the fourth \$10. Sheridan's Powder is sold by all dealers in bee supplies, and is sold by the manufacturer, I. S. Johnson & Co., for \$1.00 per pound. It is sold by the manufacturer, I. S. Johnson & Co., for \$1.00 per pound. It is sold by the manufacturer, I. S. Johnson & Co., for \$1.00 per pound.

Of course every person who competes cannot get a premium, but the following letter from a party who took only a small premium last year, shows that every one can make money by the use of Sheridan's Powder. From an increase of eggs alone, even if they do not get a premium.

I. S. Johnson & Co. was happily disappointed at receiving the \$50.00 premium. I got well paid for the \$1.20 I spent on Sheridan's Powder in increase of eggs from eight hives, more than I should have got if I had not fed the Powder. I am very truly,

L. D. ALEXANDER.

Any person can compete who desires. The reward is sent full particulars free to any address. The sooner one commences the better, as the more eggs they get during the season of high prices, the more money they will make out of the trial. If you wish to commence at once, send in your order for the Powder and particulars both at the same time. For 50 cents in stamps Johnson & Co. will send to any P. O. bill and two 25 cent packs, five packs for \$1.00, or for \$1.20, a 2 1/2 pound can of Powder will be sent post paid. Cash orders for all orders for \$5.00, express prepaid. You cannot make a mistake by ordering at once.

The political plot thickens. The rumor is that Sir William Harcourt has cut the planks of his Nottingham platform from the rapplings Mr. Bright planted in his reforming days, and will take his stand on the Disestablishment of the Church. The rumor is that the abolition of rectorial institution of the House of Lords, besides Home Rule, and a drastic change in the Land Laws. Whether these threatened attacks on the House of Lords, and the Church as a State Establishment will not be playing into the hands of the Government may be questioned. —Illustrated London News.

—There are 150,000 cattle sent every year from the port of Montreal to Liverpool. Hitherto the farmers of Ontario have had a monopoly of this business. Now, however, the ranchmen of the Canadian Northwest have entered the market, and the result is that the farmers of Ontario have a new competitor in the field.

—An English paper, estimates the number of cycles owned in the United Kingdom at 300,000. Another journal last year placed the figures of those which come into London every morning at not less than 100,000. They are used largely by working men who live in the outskirts.

—Three thousand men have been employed on the Canadian Pacific snow sheds since spring. The biggest and strongest sheds are across the Selkirk and Rocky mountains.

—During the first nine months of the present year the total number of immigrants arriving at the ports of the United States from the principal foreign countries was 411,000.

—Sheep manure contains 90 to 95 per cent of the plant food contained in the manure consumed by the sheep. It is, therefore, a very rich fertilizer.

—There are more students from farmers' families in the Ann Arbor University than from those of any other occupation.

—The fiction in the Christmas number of *Scribner's Magazine* will show remarkable variety and strength. All the stories are complete in this number. Best Harte, H. C. Bunner, Sarah Ann Jewett, and T. R. Sullivan are the contributors—each of them excelling in widely different fields.

## Legal.

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## Business Cards.

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Music Books and Stools.—Wholesale and Retail.

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Marble, Freestone & Granite Works,  
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On Hand, a Choice Lot of Monuments, Tablets and Head-Stones of New and Elegant Designs.

The subscriber has taken pains in the selection of the best quality of Stock for Durability and Fineness of Texture, and is prepared to attend to orders to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their patronage.

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Surgeon Dentist.

OFFICE—MR. JOHN BELL'S BUILDING, SACKVILLE, N. B.

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Special attention given Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

DR. J. W. SANGSTER,  
Surgeon Dentist.

Office:—Over the Baggage House, SACKVILLE, N. B.

SPECIAL attention given to preserving the Natural Teeth, a large number of choice artificial Teeth when replaced by artificial cases. All operations carefully and skillfully performed. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
Office hours—9 to 12 A. M., 1 to 5 P. M.

## APPLE TREES.

THE subscribers have for sale at their Nursery, near Colonial Copper Mine, Dorchester, a large number of choice APPLE TREES, of varieties best adapted to this climate. The trees are all of the growth, and are guaranteed to give better satisfaction than stock raised in warmer localities. Prices on application.

Orders by mail carefully filled.

A discount of 20 per cent. will be given to purchasers who personally take their trees from the Nursery.

GEORGE KING & CO.,  
Dorchester Copper Mine, Oct. 6, 1886.

## WE WANT POTATOES.

WE handled 50,0