

THE CHIGNECTO POST
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W. C. MILNER, Proprietor.

VOL. 14.-NO. 29.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 704.

Farm and Household.

A plow worked by electricity has been shown at Munich, the current being transmitted over a distance of about forty miles.

The Mill View Creamery Company, Prince Edward Island, have an order from London for the immediate shipment of 1,000 cheese, of 50 lbs. each.

According to the Scientific Californian an instantaneous remedy in cases of poisoning consists of a heaping teaspoonful of salt and the same quantity of ground mustard stirred in a teaspoon of warm or cold water and swallowed instantly.

The most profitable industry of the new Swedish colony in Anse-au-Loup, Maine, is that of raising potatoes for the starch factories, of which there are twenty-six. The largest of these made last year 392 tons of starch from 98,000 bushels of potatoes. The process of starch making is simple, consisting merely of cutting the potatoes, washing the pulp, and setting the starch in three vats successively after it has been thoroughly washed with clean water to remove all impurities. Furnace heat is employed for drying.

Of late additions to the display of the National Apple Congress the most noteworthy was a tabular of apples from Nova Scotia, sent by Mr. C. H. Starr, of Port Williams. The stand on which these glowing, healthy beauties of the orchard were set out presented a wonderful display of natural color. Here were smooth-skinned, netting-like apples, suggestively named Maiden's Blush; singularly fine specimens of a German variety, the Gravenstein; a clean, evenly-tinted, well-grown lot of the Gloria Mundi; and some appetizing, sound-looking, dessert apple, apparently among human beings. These were called by that poetical slang term for autumn which has established itself in the everyday language of the Old Dominion, as well as of the United States, "Fall" Pippins.

In time the fashion of wearing horns by cattle will go out just as the fashion of wearing nose-rings has disappeared among human beings. Horns are the natural weapons of defence and offence given to the wild cattle for their protection as well as means of preserving the races by getting rid of the weaker and useless males. By and by, when the fashion changes and stockmen and farmers see their interest rightly, the horns will be got rid of. Then such a case as this will never more be known:—It was a bull and a cow on a farm in Chester Co., Pa., which in a fight locked their horns and were entangled five days before they were found, nearly starved to death. One of the horns had to be sawed off before the animals could be separated.

A Lewiston wool manufacturer, just returned from a visit to Scotland, says that the farmers of Yorkshire and Lancashire would like nothing better than to put wools into our markets here. Said he, "I was in Yorkshire on a great sheep day. Fifty-five thousand sheep and lambs had been sold in the two days preceding. The price of wool was low. The Yorkshire farmers growed at the tariff in America. They said that wool was growing so fast in America that there never would be a market for it now. They want to send wool into America. I told them that before many years America would send them wool in quantities and prices if need be, that would compete with them, and still be enough for a growing and protected industry at home. The Scotchmen don't like the tariff but they all respect it.—Mining and Industrial Journal.

Mr. C. W. Everett, North Wear, N. H., says he owes his agricultural success to observation and saving manure. He pays manure a price for muscle, and works his brains. He keeps eleven cows and a horse, besides pigs and poultry, on nine acres of land, less what the buildings occupy. The "secrets" are rich feed and economy of fertilizers, liquid as well as solid. The *Mirror and Farmer* gives further particulars: "Fowls are kept for their eggs and meat; are kept in confinement, and are made to pay part of their expenses in composting and fanning the horse manure; thus they get the exercise they need, and the horse manure is improved. The droppings from the roosting-room are husbanded and saved in barrels, and sold or used on the land. The stable manure and all waste go into the cellar and covered with straw, where it is well worked by the pigs. Absorbents are used whenever needed and thus all liquids are saved. The pigs are made great, helpers in the manufacture and manipulation of manure. The cows kept are selected solely for their milking qualities. The owner believes in feed, and grain is purchased and liberally fed. The cows get generous rations of hay, grain and roots, are kept in fine condition, and yield large quantities of milk. If a cow does not come to the standard at the pail she is fattened, sold to the butcher and replaced by another purchase. The cows are not forced to their utmost limit, but are so fed that they will do well at the pail for a term of years. Grass and roots are the principal crops grown."

Farm and Household.

—Tallow is the best lubricator for wooden axle-trees, and castor oil for iron hubs. Just grease enough should be applied to the spindle of a wagon to give it a slight coating.

The Cabbage Worm was killed in an hour or so at the New Jersey Experiment Station by the application of half-a-pound each of hard soap and kerosene in three gallons of water.

The fact is, according to a writer in the *Times*, that butter is the most nutritious article of food. The nutritive value of a pound of it is equal to that of one-and-a-half pound of flour and three-and-a-half pound of beef. And it is wholly digestible.

Only one forest in England belongs to private owner—Savernake, Lord Allesbury's, in Wilt, 4,000 acres. It is full of splendid old trees, and what is known as the Grand Avenue, four miles long, is lined with beeches, in some places eight or ten feet in diameter.

As a means to this desirable end a Missouri breeder, or speculator, it matters not which, either is equally useful in this respect—has recently imported about 300 head of polled Scotch bulls and heifers for distribution among the cattle breeders on the Plains.

A lot of beef cattle recently sent from Canada to Liverpool were so badly housed and accommodated that many of them were literally torn to shreds by the horns of the others, and the dead and dying and injured were so numerous that the shipment was almost a total loss.

The sheep raisers of Western Texas are very much interested in the success of the refrigerator establishments. They are vitally interested, for they must either sell their wethers at home when fat, or must drive to Kansas to be corn fed, or to find reasonable transportation charges to the market.

Mr. Wiggins, the Baltimore millionaire, who long lived in England, rents 250,000 acres of hunting "preserves" in Scotland, for which he pays \$85,000 a year. This year he has killed 196 stags, and last year he "bagged" 186. Each beast he slays costs him at least \$50. He is liked neither by the poor nor the rich, the virtuous nor the ungodly.

Now and then the Devoens have a chance to show what they can do, and they do it remarkably well. For instance, at a Vermont county fair a few weeks ago there were 53 yards of cattle and steers of this breed. Of these one pair weighed 3,780 pounds in ordinary working order; others from 3,730 down to 3,050 pounds to the pair. This is a remarkable record for a remarkably fine breed, which is seen nowhere else in such excellence as in New England.

Milk should be churned at the same temperature as cream of the same age and condition. If the results are desired, but it will require very much more labor in churning than cream. To have milk churn in about four degrees warmer than cream of equal ripeness, but then the butter will not be good. Where economy of labor is an object milk is seldom churned. When the cream can be perfectly separated it is easier and better to churn only the cream which is best done at 58° to 60°, and sometimes even at 62°.—*Professor L. B. Arnold.*

The Governor report of the Bureau of Industries of Ontario, Canada, just issued, shows the yield of Fall wheat in Ontario to be considerably under the estimate previously made, particularly in the western half of the Province, the crop being small and the quality poor. Of Spring wheat an excellent crop is reported, the grain being plump and the yield per acre good. The total acreage of Fall and Spring Wheat this year is 1,676,545, and the yield 21,329,823 bushels. The season was too wet for the quality of the crop. The yield of marketable barley. The yield is 18,690,380 bushels, an average of 24.67 bushels per acre, against 24,284,407 bushels, an average of 28.6 bushels per acre, last year. The out crop is large and the yield fine, being 25,489,797 bushels, an average of 38.9 bushels per acre. Last year the yield was 50,997,997 bushels, an average of 36.4. The yield of peas is 10,728,137 bushels, about the same as last year. Of rye there has been a fair crop both as regards quality and quantity. The average per acre, however, is three bushels less than that of last year. Corn, buckwheat, and beans were so generally destroyed by the frosts in September that it is impossible to estimate the crop. Thousands of acres of corn and buckwheat were ruined in the districts most favorable to their reaching maturity.

It is a fact that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has more well earned testimonials of praise for its virtues in curing Cholera, Colic, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, etc., than all other remedies of that class combined. It will stand medical tests.

There is no remedy known to medical science that is more positive in its effect, to cure Cholera Morbus, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, and all Bowel Complaints than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Who Parnell Is!

From *Manhattan Magazine*.

CONTINUED.

One of the members recently named as about to accompany Mr. Parnell on his visit to America is Thomas Power O'Connor, representative of Galway borough. He is a young man of considerable capacity and education, being a graduate of the Queen's University, Galway, in which he ran a distinguished course. He is a pleasant orator and a journalist of high standing in London. His "Life of Lord Beaconsfield" is the most popular book that has yet appeared about that eminent statesman.

Mr. Timothy M. Healy's name has been before the public somewhat of late in connection with the important election for Monaghan, which he was returned triumphantly at the head of the poll over his Whig and Tory opponents. In some respects Mr. Healy is one of the most remarkable members of his party. He has unquestionably the keenest analytical brain among them.

His distinguishing quality as a speaker in his satire, and a caustic humor all his own, of which he is a consummate master. This serves him to splendid purpose both in sustained and impromptu speaking. No one is more dreaded by the prominent English opponents of the Irish party, whom he never fails to silence with his quick stinging repartee. His manner toward his antagonists is truculent and scornful. Some of his forcible expressions are as savage as any uttered by Swift, with the difference that Mr. Healy is irresistibly humorous all the time.

Mr. Healy, who is quite a young man, was married recently to one of the daughters of Mr. T. D. Sullivan. The opportunity of Mr. William O'Brien, member for Malvern and editor of *United Ireland*, are before him. He has not been long enough in the House to make his proper mark there, and yet he has made a mark. Those who know Mr. O'Brien best believe him to be, in certain respects, the superior of all the party. He is a man of deep erudition; during his university career he performed that feat which is only told of Carlyle—he read every book in the college library and remembers the last of what he read. The fire of his oratory is no counterfeit; it is the real fire from Olympus. He can run the whole gamut of human emotion, and the diction of his speeches, which he never writes out, is marvelously powerful. The phraseology of his *United Ireland*, which he left the *Freeman* to start and edit, was entirely due to the charm and vigor of his writings. Mr. Forster bore testimony to its power by locking up his editor and fourteen members of his staff and sending them every issue during the spell of Irish Russia; and Lord Spencer subsequently showed how it made him wince by instituting a prosecution for seditious libel against Mr. O'Brien—a prosecution, however, that proved abortive, as the jury would not find the evidence.

Mr. Thomas Sexton, member for Sligo, is the orator par excellence of the Irish party. That is to say, that when a case has to be stated, a debate to be opened, a policy to be defended, Mr. Sexton is always selected to do it. Second only to Mr. Gladstone among the members of the House. Mr. James O'Kelly, member for Roscommon, will be remembered by Americans as the daring correspondent of the New York *Herald* who was arrested in Cuba and sent to Spain under sentence of death for being suspected by the Spanish authorities of having been a spy. He had gone into the lines of the Cuban patriots, and it took all the exertions of the American government and the *Herald* to save him from being executed. Recently the honorable member distinguished himself by calling out one of the renegade representatives of the party who had given him personal offense. The latter would not fight, however, but bought the "protection of the House."

In the erect figure of an octogenarian colonel and descendant of an Irish royal house, who has seen service on many a foreign field, is the present Irish party connected not only with the generation of patriots of O'Connell's day, but with the dim past of Irish history. That fine old Irish gentleman, Colonel The O'Gorman Mahon, who stood on the hustings of the Clare election beside O'Connell, and sat in Parliament before the Reform Bill, bridges over three generations of Irishmen to represent his native Clare against the patriot party in Parliament today. He is one of the oldest members of the House, and yet one of its most vivacious. If he were to sit down and write a book of his life, this veteran duellist and soldier and patriot, who is of honor great in the principal courts of the Continent, and who knew personally most of the great men of Europe for half a century, what wonderful reminiscences he could not recount! It is one of those picturesque and venerable figures it does every one good to see. He is as eager for an angry tussle in which there is a prospect of winning the English as the most ardent among his party; and on many a weary all-night debate that white-haired veteran, with his humorous twinkle undimmed in his eyes and the everlasting flower jauntily stuck in his dress-coat button-hole, sitting there whispering old anecdotes in his neighbor's ear, has been an inspiration to colleagues who might be his grandsons.

General News.

—Two large wolves were killed in Essex Swamp, Conn., last week.

—There are now but two surviving officers of the great sea fight of Trafalgar in 1805.

—During October the convicts in Sing Sing, N. Y., Penitentiary earned \$20,677.74, while the expenses were only \$15,641.29.

The *Denver Medical Times* says that there are more physicians in that city, in proportion to the population, than in any other in the United States.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge arrived Monday at Liverpool. He now advocates that permission should be given American lawyers to practice at the British bar.

Nine Cherokee Indians have organized themselves into a company for the purpose of establishing a National Bank at Vinita, Indian Territory, with a capital of \$50,000.

Experts in chemistry have estimated that the cost of London's winter smoke and fog is \$25,000,000 annually; that is to say, constituents of coal to this value escape unburned, and assist in forming the sooty vapor.

The official returns show that the healthiest class of people in Great Britain are the inmates of the prisons, where simple diet, regular hours, and exercise are compulsory. But the cases of insanity among the convicts are out of proportion to the number of other ailments. To commit a crime a man must be more or less mad.

The total number of cinchona trees in Bengal at the end of last year was 4,711,168, while the crop was the largest ever gathered, being 396,380 pounds of dry bark. The opportunities of Mr. William O'Brien, member for Malvern and editor of *United Ireland*, are before him. He has not been long enough in the House to make his proper mark there, and yet he has made a mark. Those who know Mr. O'Brien best believe him to be, in certain respects, the superior of all the party. He is a man of deep erudition; during his university career he performed that feat which is only told of Carlyle—he read every book in the college library and remembers the last of what he read. The fire of his oratory is no counterfeit; it is the real fire from Olympus. He can run the whole gamut of human emotion, and the diction of his speeches, which he never writes out, is marvelously powerful. The phraseology of his *United Ireland*, which he left the *Freeman* to start and edit, was entirely due to the charm and vigor of his writings. Mr. Forster bore testimony to its power by locking up his editor and fourteen members of his staff and sending them every issue during the spell of Irish Russia; and Lord Spencer subsequently showed how it made him wince by instituting a prosecution for seditious libel against Mr. O'Brien—a prosecution, however, that proved abortive, as the jury would not find the evidence.

A scheme for the colonization of New Guinea is projected by a Mr. MacIver, who has chartered a steamer in order to leave England before Christmas. The prospectus of this expedition states, among other things, that "settlers intending to join the first party must contribute £100 toward the company. This subscription will include all expenses for passage money. Six months' provisions will be provided, together with tents and arms for protection." Each subscriber of £100 is to obtain a land warrant entitling him to a thousand acres. It is said that the expedition will land on the north-west coast of the island.

A woman has just been hunting through Connecticut for a son whom she had supposed to be dead for many years. While living at Hartford twenty years ago she quarreled with her husband, who spirited her baby away. The couple went to the West, and the mother was told that the child was with friends and that in a few years she might come for it. Then they separated, and the mother supposed the boy was dead. But he was really dead when the mother gained this information.

Emerson, Manitoba, a newly incorporated city, is threatened. She gave her notes to the amount of \$200,000 toward building a bridge across the Red River, and these notes were to be paid as soon as she could sell bonds to be made for that purpose. Then she employed a financial agent to sell her bonds in Scotland; but some schemers, who desired to get the bonds at 17 per cent. discount, got executions against the city and cabbed the fact to Europe, thus defeating the agent's effort to sell the bonds. Then the schemers threatened to put the town into the hands of the Sheriff if the Mayor and Council would not deliver the bonds to them on their own terms. This the Mayor and Council have declined to do. Instead they have sent a deputation to Ottawa to ask the Government to buy the bridge and thus rescue the town from bankruptcy.

Change of Mind.

I declined to insert your advertisement of Hop Bitters last year, because I then thought they might not be promotive of the cure of all diseases of the blood, and a very valuable medicine, myself and wife having been greatly benefited by them, and I take great pleasure in making them known.

REV. JOHN SEAMAN, Editor *Home Sentinel*, Atton, N. Y.

Mr. W. J. Guppy, of Newbury, informs us that he has used Burdock Blood Bitters, and that he has cured his blood, and that he has cured the Rev. J. R. Smith has used it and speaks of it in high terms of praise. It is the great system-renewing tonic that cures all diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, acting harmoniously with Nature's laws. 25,000 bottles sold during the last three months.

J. E. Kennedy, dispensing chemist, Coleridge, says that no blood purifier that he has ever handled has such a large sale as Burdock Blood Bitters, and adds, "in no case have I heard a customer say that words of highest praise for its remedial qualities."

The Gentleman.

To find a satisfactory definition of gentleman is as difficult as to discover the philosopher's stone, and yet if we may not say just what a gentleman is, we can certainly say what he is not. We may affirm indisputably that a man, however rich, and of however fine a title in countries where rank is acknowledged, if he behave selfishly, coarsely, and indecently, is not a gentleman.

From which, young gentlemen, it follows, "as the good professor used to say at college, as he emerged from a hopeless labyrinth of postulates and preliminaries an hour long, that the guests who abused the courtesy of their hosts, upon the late transatlantic trip to drive the golden spike, may have been sons of social eminence, but were in no honorable sense gentlemen.

It is undoubtedly a difficult word to manage. But gentlemanly conduct and ungentlemanly conduct are expressions which are perfectly intelligible, and that fact shows that there is a distinct standard in every intelligent mind by which behavior is measured. To say that a man was born a gentleman means not at all that he is courteous, refined, and intelligent, but only that he was born of a family whose circumstances at some time had been easy and agreeable, and which belonged to a traditionally "good society." But such a man may be false and mean, and ignorant and coarse. Is he a gentleman because he was born such? On the other hand, the child of long generations of ignorant and laborious bores may be humane, honorable, and modest, but with total ignorance of the usages of good society. He may be as upright as Washington, as unselfish as Sidney, as brave as Bayard, as modest as Falkland. But he may also outrage all the little social properties. Is he a gentleman because he is honest and modest and humane? In describing Lovelace, should we not say that he was a gentleman? Should we naturally say of Burns? But, again, is it not a joke to describe George the Fourth as a gentleman, while it would be impossible to deny the name of Major Dobbin?

—*Edmund Gosse, in Harper's Magazine for December.*

FALL GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

J. E. HICKEY'S.

1 CASE COSTUME CLOTH, in dir.

1 Case Black and Colored Cashmeres; 1 Case Tartan and Fancy Plaids; 2 Cases Fancy and Plain Wines; 1 Case Black and Colored Vests; 1 Case Towels, Trim'd & Smallwares; 1 Case Boots and Towing; 1 Case Bed-Spreads, Quills, etc.; 12 Pieces Grey Flannels; 12 Pieces Scarlet, White, Blue Flannels; 25 Boxes Cotton Flannels; 10 Pieces Cretonne, Plain & Reversible; 10 Pieces Linen and Turkish Tableing; 100 Pieces Faint Colored, at cost; 5 Cases American Hats and Caps;

Ready-Made Clothing

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HARDWARE

100 doz. Locks; 50 doz. Pocket Cutlery; 100 doz. Mineral and Forelain Knobs; 100 doz. Brass and Iron Door Pulls; 100 Sets Table Cutlery; 40 doz. Thumb Latches; 25 Boxes Horse Nails; 75 pairs Horse Traces; 1 case Zinc; 600 lbs. Sheet Lead; 100 kegs Nails; 2 tons Dry Paper; 1 ton Tarred Paper; 15 boxes Glass from 7 1/2 to 12 in.; Putty, Paints, Paint Oils, &c.

Fresh Groceries constantly on hand.

The above Stock will be sold as CHEAP as in the place consistent with the quality. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange.

Sackville, Sept. 19, 1883.

CLEARANCE SALE.

Great Chance.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS ABOUT TO

RETIRE

FROM THE

RETAIL BUSINESS,

AND OFFERS

A BARGAIN

IN HIS STOCK, CONSISTING OF

Groceries, Hardware,

GLASSWARE, &c.

ALSO, TO LET THE

STORE

Now occupied by him. The Store is large with a commodious Back Store and a good Cellar. This is a rare chance for any one desiring to purchase a good business. Terms liberal.

BLAIR ESTABROOKS.

PRINTING OF ALL KINDS

NEATLY EXECUTED, AT LOWEST RATES,

AT THIS OFFICE.

Business Cards.

A. W. D. KNAPP, Collecting Justice and Accountant, BRIDGE STREET, SACKVILLE, N. B.

BOSK to inform the people of Sackville and vicinity that he has opened an Office in his dwelling house where all Notes of Bank, Bante, Accounts, &c., entrusted to his care will be collected and promptly paid over. Books and Accounts audited and adjusted. Deeds and Mortgages written. Black's charge on hand. A share of public patronage solicited. Sackville, Oct. 16, 1883.

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

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

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

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

A. E. OULTON, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Office: - - - A. L. Palmer's Building, DORCHESTER, N. B.

D. I. WELCH, Attorney-at-Law, CONVEYANCER, &c., Moncton, - - - N. B.

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

CARD.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous customers for their liberal patronage during the last three years, and would like to inform them that he has sold his Stock in Trade to Mr. FRANK L. DOBSON, and would solicit a continuance of their patronage to the new establishment.

JOHN M. BAIRD.

Sackville, June 6, 1883.

L. WESTERGAARD & CO., Ship Agents & Ship Brokers (Consulate of the Netherlands), (Consulate of Austria and Hungary), No. 127 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, OEO. S. TOWNSEND, July 24

J. R. CAMERON, Dealer & Gardner, Prince Wm. Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

American and Canadian Oils, Chemists, German-Style, and English and American Lamps, Burners, Wicks, &c.

VICTORIA

STEAM CONFECTIONERY WORKS,

J. R. WOODBURN & CO., 44 & 46 DOCK STREET,

J. R. WOODBURN, } ST. JOHN, N. B. H. F. KERR.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and SILVERWARE.

JUST opened at T. H. GRIFFIN'S, next door to RING'S, a very large Assortment of Fine Clocks in LADIES' and GENTS' GOLD WATCHES, GUARANTEED and WEST CHAINS; Fine Gold Watches in Flat Hand and Half Round; also Bazaar Rings of latest design; Fine Gold Sets, Neck Chains, Bracelets, Hair-Rings, Bar-Pins, Gold Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Gold and Silver Jewelry, &c.

A Large Stock of Silverware suitable for Wedding Presents. Best lines of low-priced AMERICAN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES. This is the place to buy your Clocks. In this line ever so many bargains. All goods delivered in Amherst. No misrepresentation. Every article guaranteed as represented, and at very close prices. Repairs, Clocks and Jewelry cleaned and repaired by T. H. GRIFFIN.

AMHERST, N. S., May 19, 1883.

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 2 p. m. until 3 p. m. 5 1/2 o'clock.

T. A. H. MASON, AGENT.

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 TREES, &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.

Chairs, Trunks and Dolls, 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.

Business Cards.

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. ly dec29

W. F. COLEMAN, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, POST-JOHN GENERAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL, PRACTICE LIMITED TO EYE AND EAR. OFFICE 40 COURT ST. ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

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

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

WE, the undersigned, have this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of WELSH & McLEOD for the purpose of carrying on a General Dry Goods and Grocery business. Bayfield, Sept. 1st, 1883.

W. B. WELSH. J. A. McLEOD.

Pictures Framed

In 40 Styles, including Walnut, Veneered and Gilt Mountings.

Window Poles, Cornices, &c.; and a nice line of Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, etc., etc.

APCALL AT E. F. COATES', N. S. Opposite Post Office. Cole's Old Stand.

HARNESS SHOP

COME and buy your new HARNESS, or get old ones Repaired and Cleaned, at the Shop formerly occupied by N. G. Bulmer, at St. John's, Sackville, where you will find a complete assortment of Harness, 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. June 27, 1883.

Notice to Sportsmen.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK OF

Guns & Gun Material

IN THE DOMINION.