THE CHIGNECTO POST
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CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.
SACKVILLE, N. B., JUNE 7, 1883.

CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 14.--NO. 5. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1883. WHOLE NO. 680.

Farm and Household.

FEEDING FOR BEEF.

The butcher said to-day that the oxen were growing very fast; in fact, he was astonished at the rapidity with which they had taken on flesh. They have not been over-fed, which is too often the case in feeding cattle. I am satisfied from experience and observation that, as farmers generally feed, at least one-third of the meal given to the cattle is a clear waste so far as making flesh is concerned. It is too expensive a way for me to add to the manure pile, and hence my oxen have been fed in a different manner. It is a common custom to feed fattening cattle meal three times a day. I never feed but twice, as two meals are all they can fully digest. This third meal, in my opinion, is thrown away, and, more than this, it disorganizes their stomachs, which must be injurious to them. It is a popular idea that if you can only get an animal to eat a large quantity of food it must necessarily grow all the faster; but it is not so. It is what it digests which makes the growth, and beyond this all excess of food is a detriment. The idea that a steer or an ox can digest 12 quarts of clear corn meal within 24 hours is absurd. My oxen are very large. They are now fed morning and night a peck each of the following mixture: one-quarter rye-meal, one-quarter linseed oil meal and two-quarters buckwheat bran—with half a bushel each of turnips. At first they were only fed four quarts each at a mess with a peck of turnips. Their feed was gradually increased up to the present quantity. This mixture of light and heavier food is all that they will thoroughly digest and assimilate. There will be no further increase. They also get all the hay they will eat. They are kept in a warm box stable and are not fastened. Water is carried to them twice a day. I consider this to be the most economical and profitable system in feeding cattle for making beef.

CARDING STOCK.

The old-fashioned card as a factor in making beef is seldom thought of. A daily carding is so important for the comfort and thrift of animals, especially for cattle while being fattened, that the rule is made imperative. It keeps the pores open, and the cattle from becoming uneasy and restless. A young colt which had never been handled was made so tame by its use, that it could be approached in the yard and haltered without its attempting to get away. Calves can be made docile in the same way by gently carding them; and after a few trials they will crowd around anxious for their turn. By carding and brushing young heifers before calving, they are made so gentle that there will be no difficulty in milking them. A little time thus spent will save a great deal of vexatious effort in trying to break them in when they become cows.

HALTER-BREAKING.

It is an easy task to teach a calf to lead, but almost an impossibility to make a cow follow the halter. They should be tied at first in the day-time while they can be watched for fear of accidents, and when they get used to this confinement, with a measure of meal in one hand and the end of the halter in the other they will soon learn to follow. A cow that is worth keeping on the farm should always be halter-broken.

(The above are from Col. F. L. Curtis' "Jottings at Kirby Homestead," in *Rural New Yorker* for May 19.)

—Rapid plant growth requires a condition of the soil that will furnish plant food as fast as the plants can take it up, or, in other words, when we desire to force a crop we must fill the soil with manure as will furnish a continuous supply of material so thoroughly decomposed that the soil may be kept filled with atoms of plant food that have united with both air and water and thus formed molecules that are ready to be absorbed by the plant roots as fast and as long as needed.—*Ex.*

—The cutting away of the frogs of the feet of the horse in shoeing should never be permitted. Nature has placed them there for an useful purpose. They are elastic and give the animal a light, springy step. Besides, they aid the horse very materially in keeping his footing on icy roads. The frog should be permitted to remain intact, as it prevents many defects and diseases of the foot incident to use on hard roads.—*American Farmer.*

—Harness should never be kept in stables which are not entirely free from manure. The ammonia thus produced is rapidly absorbed by the leather, and the result is said to be the same as if it were saturated with strong lye. It has the effect of rotting the leather and the harness thus exposed, and will consequently remain sound a comparatively brief time.—*Ex.*

—Mr. Darling, of the Fifth avenue hotel, New York, has sold a bull calf out of his famous Jersey cow Eurotus for $12,500.

Mt. Allison Anniversary.

Alumni Exercises.—Oration by J. V. Ellis, Esq., M. P. P.

The lecturer commenced by some allusion to the pleasant visits he had as a visitor for a number of years in attending the terminal exercises at Mount Allison.

With the efforts of men and women everywhere to secure for themselves education, whether for the good uses they make of it for their own purposes, or for the benefit of others, we must all have hearty sympathy. For bright and earnest youth, full of intelligent enquiry into the nature of things, animated with enthusiastic anticipation of a future in which they shall bear no mean part, determined when they enter fully upon the arena where life's battle is fought, no wrong shall escape attack, it is impossible to have other feeling than of encouraging hopefulness—which no words of cautious common-place should be allowed to chill.

The Alumnus who returns annually to these halls, to revive his own recollections, of the pleasant past, to pay his tribute of respect to professors and teachers who were his early guides in the pathway of knowledge, to refresh himself by one draught from the spring from which he once quaffed so constantly, may expect at any moment to be questioned by the students whose career here is about to close as to what is doing in the world beyond. I can fancy the eager student asking, "How have you employed your scholarship? You have had your faculties trained, your powers of mind enlarged, your purposes strengthened, your noblest aspirations stimulated, within these walls, what is the result? I who am about to join in the strife, to go forth in the battle, ask you what you have to say to me, to advise, to direct as to the weapons I shall employ, to encourage, to cheer me as to the mode of warfare I shall pursue. I would profit by your experience. I have been a patient and a conscientious student. I have faithfully endeavored amid many temptations to compass my work. The result is not wholly as I could wish; yet I can confess to the possession of some talent; I recognize in myself an honest disposition to know the right and to do it. I am filled with an enthusiastic longing to be useful, how can I make my training and my knowledge, my desires and my enthusiasm available in the great purposes of life? What answer can the Alumnus, or the man of experience, or any of us, even those who are in the fore-front of battle, give to this earnest enquirer? Shall we say that he must be at once prepared to submit his high, but probably impractical ideas and ideals to the stern requirements of a prosaic life? Shall we say that no man's experience will profit him? Shall we tell him that after all he must make his own place in the field, and all that can be said to him by way of advice is that purity of conduct, a firm adherence to Truth, a strict regard for Honor, must be the complement of his learning, without which it will be of no avail?

In the first centuries of our era, Christian education had a stern struggle to establish itself against the hatred and jealousy of the high Pagan civilization which it threatened to overturn. It had a struggle as fierce, a conflict as dangerous, to preserve itself against the Northern barbarians that subsequently swept down upon Southern Europe; but from this, too, education emerged triumphant, the handmaid and minister of religion, to win her greatest triumphs in the contests born of what we now call the Reformation, when the Christian philosophy of the preceding centuries, when all the teachings of the fathers, when all the accumulated treasures of the intellectual and religious past were invoked in defence and support of the old, or in furtherance of the new, doctrines, for the maintenance of which men gave their blood as readily as they invoked their scholarship.

An eminently practical and an exceedingly critical age has succeeded. From strifes which had their origin in disputations on the methods and systems, beliefs and philosophy of Christianity, from subtle speculations on dogma and revelation there has been a disposition to seek rest and ease in a philosophy which is either fused in the crucible of comparative criticism or tested by the patient processes of scientific analysis. Natural Science, long subservient to the Church, has emancipated herself from control, and goes her way with a full determination to no longer submit to any direction but her own. It was but natural that the Church, which, in the interests of man as an immortal being, had triumphed over the Pagan teaching of early Rome, which had tamed and subordinated the Goths who threatened the sanctuaries of religious learning, which had opposed itself in the interest of the poor and lowly to oppressing king and crafty baron, which had softened the evils of unrestrained monarchy, and restrained the evils of feudalism, which had covered the land with institutions of a kindly charity, where the poor sufferer or the wearied toiler might seek refuge and solace, would look with unfriendly eye on a scientific growth that entirely ignored religion. The fear communicated itself to all Christianity. But let me not be misunderstood. Standing here to-night, knowing as I do that this is a denominational college, and that these institutions of learning have a defined and special object in the scheme of Christian education, I cannot forget that if the Church has occasionally put herself on record against some startling inference deduced from scientific observation she has never been hostile to scientific research.

While the learning of the age must be free and unfettered, in order that we shall fulfil its highest functions, it is of the greatest importance that scientific knowledge should not be cultivated solely at the expense of the sentimental, the ideal, the religious in our nature, for in all of these scholars will find forces by which to influence other men. There is a just balance to maintain between them, so that human life may become more perfect. All that Science, physical or abstract, can tell us about Nature, we want to know, not merely for the practical use we may make of that knowledge, but that she may increase our courage, our hope, our faith, our love—so that she shall fully interpret to us the "best meaning of the wisest men." Emerson hoped for a time when he could identify the law of gravitation with purity of heart.

Before this liberal faculty I feel that I can safely say that no honest man can follow the investigation of Darwin without feeling for him deep respect—nay more—profound admiration as a patient student. And he teaches us, too, by his candour and his modesty, qualities which even those who do not accept his conclusions will not deny him. At least one sound lesson can be learned from this man, if not from others of his school; that the day has passed when with a sneer or a jest, or a contemptuous sarcasm, his work can be swept away.

If a man is out of harmony with the Divine order, the knowledge of things is given to him that he may restore that harmony. He may have to repair, to renovate, to renew some structures which he has erected himself; but he is not thereby called upon to shatter and destroy the Temple of Divinity. It is not this conflict alone, great as it is, which will engage the sole attention of the student eager for the fray. He will find modern civilization in the throes of a great revolution. Not, so much, nation against nation, government against government, or ruler against ruler, but a war directed against almost every existing system of government; the whole fabric of modern society assailed, and a determined effort making to reconstruct government upon what, too, may be termed a purely scientific basis. In one of the great nations into which men are divided, a nation remarkable for its rapid growth, its wonderful power, its influence both in Europe and in Asia, large numbers of people, not merely the ignorant, but students, teachers, professors, scientific men, and even persons exercising political authority, are acting upon the principle that the existing order of things is so unfit for the needs of man, and upon the belief that any effort to reform it is so futile, that the only hope, therefore, is to destroy entirely that order, to reduce everything to chaos and to build up a new Earth, and, perhaps, a new Heaven, not out of the ruins of the existing ones, but out of the material of these ruins, when it shall have resolved itself into its original elements.

The social revolution which seeks to employ tremendous forces, the forces of socialism, of communism, of Nihilism, is undoubtedly a fact. It has pressed into its service the conflict between science and religion, the conflict as to the origin and nature of things, and the conflict in the world of ideas. It attacks all existing institutions in the older civilization of Europe. That the wrongs of life are many goes for the saying. But because these wrongs are great and clamant, is man to yield up to despair? Must we cease to be Reformers and grow up Destructionists? If so, what is the use of schools? and why should we train young men to self-control, and ask them to learn much from the experience of the ages? On the other hand, I believe that man must be either a Reformer or a Destructionist. If he stand in the way of Reform he furnishes material and ammunition to the latter. Twenty years ago Carlyle said that the epoch is one of Anarchy—Anarchy plus a policeman—and that man is becoming more and more the son, not of Kosmos, but of Chaos.

The scholar I think must be regarded as the true self-made man, let him be born rich or poor, provided he skilfully applies the tools which are put into his hands, and by constant use of them, keeps himself in active employment. With the increase of education and the growth of intelligence among our people there will be less opportunity for the merely rich man to be a great man.

Did I need one more illustration of the superiority of the Reformer I would mention a name revered here as everywhere—the name of John Wesley. I lately listened with profound interest to an eloquent Catholic lecturer in St John, who, dealing with the life and character of Cardinal Newman, referred in a passage of much brilliancy to Wesley as one of the powerful forces operating upon the dull materialism and selfish coldness of the Eighteenth Century, and evolving out of it through the National Church, and by the operations of his mind on the minds of Venn, Milner and Romaine, the Evangelical party—England in the meantime listening to a message which had been little heard in the land since what the lecturer spoke of as the great "schism of the eighteenth century," but I refer to the subject to illustrate the idea of how potent were the influences of Wesley as a Reformer, who sought to give new life to the National Religion "by reviving the idea of Grace in Established Church," and who desired to destroy evil and to elevate man.

RACKED BY INNUMERABLE PANGS, restless by day, sleepless at night, rising unrefreshed in the morning, without appetite, and pestered by varying and perplexing symptoms, the dyspeptic takes indeed a gloomy view of human existence. For him the zest of life seems gone. Heartburn, oppression at the pith of the stomach, and the attendant annoyances of constipation and biliousness, combine to render him utterly wretched. But there is, if he will but take advantage of it, a reliable source of relief from all this misery. NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY and DYSPEPTIC CURE is, as its name imports, a botanic preparation, free from mineral poison, and an all-sufficient remedy for the indigestion in its most obstinate form. It not only enriches the blood by enabling the digestive organs to convert the food received into nutriment, but depurates it by increasing the action of the bowels and kidneys, the natural outlets for its impurities. But while it relaxes he bowels, it never does so violently and with pain, like a drastic cathartic. It aids, but never forces, Nature, invigorating as well as purifying and regulating the system. It thoroughly removes those diseased humours which tend to vitiate the blood, purifies the urinary secretion, and promotes a flow of healthy bile into the natural channel, besides expelling it from the circulation. Experience has proved that this standard medicine is a thorough remedy for dyspepsia, scrofula, erysipelas salt rheum, lumbago and all impurities of the blood. Price, $1.00. Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Ask for NORTHROP & LYMAN'S Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapper bears a *fac-simile* of their signature. Sold by all medicine dealers.

COQUETTING WITH CONSUMPTION.—Some people, troubled with coughs seem absolutely to coquet with consumption—now encouraging it by a total neglect of medicine, and again attempting to stave it off with ill-chosen cough remedies. How much wiser to eradicate it at the outset by using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Promptitude in the use of this medicine cannot be strongly urged upon those consumptively inclined, in a climate so severe during the winter as our own. The public generally as well as the medical fraternity, is acquainted with the value, as a remedy for lung and throat troubles, of the purified oil of the Cod's Liver. United with it in this standard Emulsion are the finest tonics in existence, namely, lime and soda hypophosphites, of which the chief component, phosphorus, is an incomparable nutrient of the blood and invigorant of the system. Nothing builds up a broken-down system and enables it to resist the inroads of pulmonary disease like this leading preparation. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, soreness, and weakness of the chest, are among the bodily troubles which it overcomes, and in scrofulous affections it has been used with great success as a remedy. Sold by all druggists, at 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Canada.

One of the most successful and benign combinations ever effected is that of the six medicinal oils of which THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL is composed. This matchless compound not only possesses remedial efficacy of the highest order, but, inasmuch as it contains no alcohol, its influence is not weakened by evaporation, which is the case with a great many oils of doubtful efficacy, which have an alcoholic basis. It is an incomparable specific for affections of the throat and lungs, remedies chronic hoarseness and feebleness of the voice, and is a superb remedy for that harrassing obstinate and consumption breeding malady—catarrh. Swelling of the neck, tumor, neuralgia, lame back, rheumatism, piles, and other diseases which can be effected by outward treatment, yield to its operation with greater promptitude and certainty than to that of any other remedy, and, when used inwardly, it is equally efficacious. Dysentery, kidney troubles, piles, excoriated nipples are among the complaints which it eradicates. For ulcers, sores, burns, frosted feet, and contusions, it is immeasurably the best remedy in use. All medicine dealers sell it.

Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

—It is marvellous how sheep and wool growing have increased in the United States within the past 15 or 20 years. In 1860 there were only about 23,000,000 sheep in the United States. We now have nearly 50,000,000. In 1860 the wool clip amounted to only 60,600,000 pounds; to-day it is nearly 300,000,000 pounds—an increase within this period of over two-fold of sheep and five-fold in the production of wool, giving unmistakable evidence of our advance in this industry.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich. will send DR. DYE'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS AND ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N.B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

JOS. BEAUDIN, M. D., Hull, P. Q., writes: Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil commands a large and increasing sale which it richly merits. I have always found it exceedingly helpful; I use it in all cases of rheumatism, as well as fractures and dislocations. I made use of it myself to calm the pains of a broken leg with dislocation of the foot, and in two days I was entirely relieved of the pain.

—Charles Beach, President of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, is authority for the statement that the cow had contributed $250,000,000 to the wealth of the nation within the past year, and that cattle raising had decreased over 10 per cent. in the past ten years.

Sunday in New York City.

A recent number of the New York *Tribune* contains an interesting article, showing how Sunday is passed in the great city of New York, with its population now numbering a million and a quarter of people.

The church membership is given at nearly one-half the population, or 600,000 members, of which 500,000 are by estimate credited to the Roman Catholics, but of this there is no actual enrollment: there are 100,000 enrolled members among the Protestant churches. The Catholics have 190 churches, the Protestants, 310, total 500 churches. The Protestants have 365 Sunday schools, and 119,000 scholars attend. Catholic Sunday schools not given.

As to Sunday amusements in summer, about 75,000 persons leave the city for excursions into the country and the sea shores. The Germans, of whom there are about 250,000 in the city, visit the beer gardens in large numbers. Central Park receives 100,000 visitors on Sunday. Only one or two libraries are open on this day, at which the attendance is about 2,000. As for drunkenness and other crimes, there is a trifling let up on Sunday; the average number of daily arrests is 193; the average for Sunday is 182. Monday, 227. On Sunday evenings there are a few concert halls and beer song places open, visited, in the aggregate, by about ten thousand persons.

THE AMHERST
Boot and Shoe
MANUFACTURING CO.
ARE STILL TO THE FRONT WITH FINE LINES IN
Spring AND Summer Wear.
WE INVITE INSPECTION OF OUR
CHILDREN'S WEAR,
AND OUR
Ladies' and Misses'
KID & GOAT BOOTS,
In Button and Lace.
ALL ARE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND ARE CONSIDERED THE BEST VALUE CONSIDERED IN THE BOOT AND SHOE LINE. WE OFFER
Men, Boys and Youth's Wear
In Great Variety, both Hand and Factory Made.
OUR STOCK IS FULL AND WELL SELECTED, AND SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEED.
REPAIRING
NEATLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AS HERETOFORE.
English and American
Uppers and Fronts.
—ALSO—
Shoe Finding Sole Leather
FOR SALE.
A. B. & S. M'F'G CO.
may30 1883

Pure Plymouth Rock
EGGS.
50 cts. a Setting.
may2 JAS. R. AYER.

200 Men Wanted!
200 MEN are wanted on the Cape Tormentine Railroad to whom good wages will be given.
GRAY & WHEATON.
May 9th.

TEACHER WANTED.
TEACHER wanted immediately at District No. 12, Cookville.
CHAS. B. COOK.
Sec'y. to Trustees.
Cookville, March 30, 1883. tf

WANTED AT ONCE.
A GOOD SMART GIRL for Dining Room work, at Terrace Hotel, Amherst, N. S. Wages $8 per month to one with some experience.
may2 DAVIS & BROWN.

For Sale or to Let.
A Cottage in Lower Sackville near Salem Meeting House. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
may2 6i JOHN FORD.

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aug15 SACKVILLE, N. B.

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Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
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Special attention given to the Collection of Debts in all parts of the Dominion and the United States.

HARNESS SHOP
COME and buy your new HARNESS, or get old ones Repaired and Cleaned, at the Shop formerly occupied by N. G. Bulmer. Call and ask prices before going elsewhere.
CHAS. A. COLE.
Sackville, April 25, 1883. tf

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

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.

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STEAM CONFECTIONERY WORKS,
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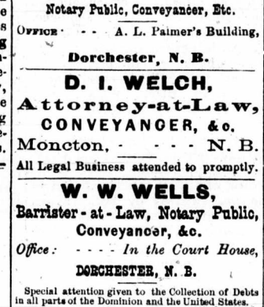
L. WESTERGAARD, GEO. S. TOWNSEND, } Philadelphia.
july 24



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J. F. LAWTON, - - Proprietor.
ST. JOHN. N. B.
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.
Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Business Cards, &c., neatly printed at this Office.

Business Cards.

DR. H. R. CARTER,
(Graduate at University of Pennsylvania,)
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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. ly 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

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, Ear-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 Guaranted as represented, and at very close prices. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry cleaned and repaired.
THEO. H. GRIFFIN.
AMHERST, N. S., May 19, 1883. ly

Double Your Products!
Bowker's Fertilizer!
FOR Gardens, Grass, Grain and Root Crops. Thoroughly reliable; tested for many years; has an extensive sale amongst the foremost gardeners, horticulturists and farmers of the United States. This manure will give better results than barn manure at one-third the cost. Has taken everywhere prizes and premiums. Send to the undersigned for circular (free) giving formula and full directions as to use. For sale in sample or large quantities by
F. B. ATKINSON.
Sackville, April 17, 1883.

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Picture Frame Shop,
Amherst, N. S., opposite Post Office.
JUST RECEIVED:
Concertinas, Accordeons, Fifes, Flutes, Violins and Strings. Also
A NEW LOT OF BRACKETS, MOTTOES—PERFORATED AND STAMPED.
A General Line of Picture Framing Goods.
WINDOW POLES AND CORNICES
Fitted Up and Completed in First Class Style.
LIGHT CABINET and SCROLL WORK done neatly and promptly. PICTURE FRAMING in all Styles to Order at LOWEST RATES. Daily expected a Choice Lot of PICTURES IN OIL, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c
Mirrors and Mirror Plates from 7x9 to 18x40.
E. F. COATES,
mar7. AMHERST, N. S.

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,
ap118 AGENT.

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 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.
Messrs. Treen and Doull, experienced Cabinet Makers, have an interest in and charge of this branch of the business.
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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
1882 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1883
ON and after MONDAY, the 4th December, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:
WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE:
Express for St. John and Quebec, 9.28 p. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 6.03 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 1.30 p. m.
Express for St. John.....2.48 p. m.
Accommodation for Moncton...9.17 a. m.
Accommodation for Amherst and Spring Hill.....8.52 p. m.
WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:
Express for St. John and Quebec, 9.56 p. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 5.35 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 1.02 p. m.
Express for St. John.....3.16 p. m.
Accommodation for Moncton..10.00 a. m.
Accommodation for Amherst and Spring Hill.....8.03 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., November 28th, 1882.

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Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size $1.
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