THE CHIGNECTO POST
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA HALIFAX

CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 17.--NO. 39. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1887. WHOLE NO. 872.

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.

A Few Facts For Nova Scotia.

Mr. McLelan, the new P. M. General, in an address to the electors of Colchester on Monday evening of last week, said: It is stated that the I. C. Railway only brings Upper Province goods into the province and takes nothing in return; and in reply said:—During the year just closed (1886) there crossed the line between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, going west, 180,000 tons of Nova Scotia coal; 39,000,000 lbs. of Nova Scotia iron; 38,859 bbls. of Nova Scotia pickled fish; 560,000 lbs. of other Nova Scotia fish; 4,340 bbls. of Nova Scotia fruit; 80,798 bbls. of Halifax refined sugar, and other goods too numerous to particularize. In reference to Confederation having ruined trade Mr. McLelan said: It has been asserted that we have been "ruined" by Confederation. He did not think this was the case. In fact he knew it was not so. Take our trade in gross and what do we find? A very good test of what a country like Nova Scotia was doing was found in the shipping that entered its ports. That was greatly relied upon in England as a test of business. How does the matter stand with us? The total entries of shipping (seagoing and coastwise) in all the ports of Nova Scotia were as follows for each of the years named:

	Entries.	Tonnage.	Crews.
1865.....	6,834	929,929	49,932
1878.....	9,076	1,498,024	70,620
1886.....	18,000	2,760,887	142,377

This showed that we have three times the shipping frequenting our ports now, that we had previous to Confederation. (Loud cheers.) But that is not all. In 1865 all our trade, local and foreign, was done by ships. We had no railway connection with the other provinces. To-day we have a railway connecting us with the railway system of the continent, which perhaps did more business than the whole trade of the province in 1865.

As to the assertion Halifax was injured by Confederation, even if the province generally was going ahead, he said: But it has been contended that while the province generally is going ahead and doing well, the city of Halifax is going to the dogs. The statistics which he held in his hand did not prove it. He would mention one fact. In 1886 there was entered at the port of Halifax, of sea-going vessels, 881 craft of 556,657 tons, with 19,569 of crews. In the same year there was entered at the port of Montreal, of sea-going vessels, 351 craft of 530,897 tons, and with 14,153 of crews. Thus Halifax was shown to have a larger number of sea-going vessels visiting it than Montreal,—the commercial metropolis of the Dominion! Yet Montreal was counted one of the livest places in the world, and no Montreal man could be found to cry down the credit of his city. (Hear, hear.) Still Halifax leads it in ocean trade!

These statistics conclusively prove the prosperity of Nova Scotia under Confederation.

Sir Charles Tupper on Prohibition.

In his speech at Amherst, Sir Charles Tupper said:

There was one question of such a grave and important character as to induce him to refer to it on the first opportunity, namely, prohibition. He referred to the first time he stood on a hustings in Cumberland county, and to pledging himself to support that policy in the Legislature; that he redeemd that pledge by voting for a measure to enforce total prohibition A like measure in the meantime had been carried by Sir Leonard Tilley in New Brunswick, but any attempt at enforcement had utterly failed. He then spoke of the time he presented himself before the people as provincial secretary, and how he found it to be the opinion of the temperance people that it was useless to put a prohibitory law. But there never was an occasion when it was so incumbent on every public man to promote temporance and he never lost an opportunity of voting for such measures as he believed would promote such principles. He was prepared to pledge himself now, in parliament or out, to do anything to promote temperance. He was prepared to-morrow to support the most stringent prohibitory law that could be placed on the statue book whenever it was deemed necessary by the people.

An Awful Bird.

The American eagle may have emitted a slight screech, but, bless your soul! she isn't really excited yet. If it becomes necessary to teach Canada a lesson the old bird will claw the whole of that country into the Atlantic Ocean and make it a causeway reaching clear across, on which she will build a railway and bankrupt all the English steamship companies. It won't be safe to stir her up too much. The American eagle never boasts, but when roused her wrath is terrible.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—The committee in charge of the Queen's Jubilee celebration in New York city have decided upon having a monster parade of English, Scotch, Irish and colonial residents, and expects to have at least twenty-five thousand persons in line.

—The brewers in New York City hold mortgages on liquor saloons to the amount of over $7,000,000.

Sir Charles Tupper.

The *Bobcageon Independent*, a strong Liberal journal, thus sarcastically "sizes up" the howling indulged in by the Liberal party when referring to the High Commissioner's establishment in London. It must be painful to the Liberals to find one of their leading journals treating the matter in such a jocular manner.

"The Liberal Press in making a terrible howl about the extravagance of Sir Charles in furnishing his official residence in London, and the leading organ has gone to the trouble of publishing Sir Charles' bills with his furnishers in detail. His stock of glassware is considered monstrous, and the fact of his having paid $3.12½ for Liqueur glasses, of the plain Princess pattern, is denounced in the strongest terms. Such attacks as these are paltry in the extreme. While Canada sends a representative to London, that representative must carry himself as becomes his position and the society among which he moves. Sir Charles could confine himself to two pair backs in obscure lodgings, and systematically "shoot the moon" as rent day approached, but whilst such a plan might be congenial to the Liberal taste, it would scarcely place Canada in a favorable light before the statesmen of England. It may be considered quite the thing by the Canadian Liberals to drink from the jug, provided the drinker observes the rule of etiquette in such cases, and wipes the mouth of the jug on his shirt sleeve before passing it to the next, but in London aristocratic circles the rules of etiquette are different. Drinking from the jug or even a tin dipper, is considered bad form, consequently it is necessary for Sir Charles to have a few glasses in the house. To anyone who has the least idea of London society, the furnishings of Sir Charles' house are moderate. If the Liberals were to argue that the benefits of a Representative were not commensurate with the expense, their views would deserve consideration, but when they pour out their wrath over the cost of a hat tack or japanned tin slop pail, they are simply contemptibly small and beneath attention."

Probably the *Independent* has not yet heard Dr. Stockton's story of the "lemon squeezer."

For Whom do You Vote.

Facts Compiled from the Public Records.

GRIT RULE. *Public Debt.*	TORY RULE. *Public Debt.*
In five years the Grits added $36,000,000 to the national debt and left nothing to show for it except Fort Francis Lock and a few other monuments!	In five years the Tories added $36,000,000 to the national debt and there is to show for it the Canadian Pacific Railway and other public improvements in all parts of Canada.
Public Works. During the Grit term the total expenditure upon public works chargeable to capital was $33,588,952, or $6,773,137 *less than the increase of the debt.* This is to say the Government of the Grits added to the permanent obligations of the country nearly seven millions more than they expended upon public works having for their object the development of trade and cheapening of the cost of transportation.	*Public Works.* During the Tory term the capital expenditure upon public works was $73,608,455 or $17,562,882 *more than the addition to the debt.* In other words the administration of the present government has resulted in an investment of seventeen and a half millions in railways, canals and miscellaneous public works of utility and direct benefit to the people, in excess of the increase in the fixed charge upon the country.
Interest Charges. When the Grit party came into office the average rate of interest payable upon the public debt was 5.09 per cent., and five years later they had reduced it to 4.65 per cent., or by .44 per cent.	*Interest Charges.* During the tory term the average rate of interest on the debt has been cut down to 3.80 per cent., or by .85 per cent.
Assets. In 1873 the assets of the Dominion amounted to $29,894,970, and yielded an average rate of interest of 1.56 per cent. In 1878 the assets had increased to only $34,595,199, and the average rate of interest was 1.63, per cent., a gain in five years of $4,700,229 in assets and an increase of .07 per cent. in the rate of interest.	*Assets.* Under tory management of public affairs, the assets amounted up to $68,295,925, an addition of $33,700,716, or within a fraction of 100 per cent.—while the average rate of interest yielded augmented to 3.94 per cent., an increase of 2.38 per cent.

Pugwash.

—Sir Charles Tupper arrived here about four o'clock, p. m., Tuesday. The day was fine, although cold. A procession of about twenty teams drove out three or four miles to meet him coming in from Oxford, and escorted him in where the village, decorated with flags floating from every available flag-staff, accorded him a cheerful greeting. In the evening Sir Charles addressed a meeting of as many as could be crowded into the Temperance Hall. In answer to a question he informed his audience that it was the intention of the Government, if returned to power, of which he did not entertain a doubt, to arrange for the completion of the branch railway during the coming season. His supporters are cheered by his prospects and do not entertain a doubt of his triumphant return, even if a poll should be demanded, which (the chance looks so slim for an opponent) they think quite doubtful. Sir Charles was followed by Hon. C. J. Townshend, Wm. B. Oxley and R. L. Black, Esqrs., effectually sustaining the National Policy and defending the action of the Government throughout.

—Austria's military preparations include the formation of three great army corps of 250,000 men each. In case of need, the Landstrum or militia, will furnish a million additional men.

—The Canadian Pacific Railway has declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on 17th February.

—The total number of students at Havard University during the past year was 2055.

Farmers' Association.

The Provincial Farmers' Association that met in St. John last week was not so largely attended as some former meetings of this society. But four counties were represented—Kings, Queens, St. John and Westmorland. This may be accounted for in two ways—a lack of interest among farmers in the doings of the society, and the election coming on in so short a time prevented some from being present. The two questions discussed at the different sessions were: 1st, The breeding of horses, including raising, training, shoeing, marketing, and the best breeds for New Brunswick. 2nd, The summer feeding of stock, permanent pasture, and the improvement of our pasture lands. The first question elicited a pretty lively discussion. It was opened by J. H. Frank, V. S., reading a very admirable paper on the horse, which will probably be published in the Agricultural report. The general tone of the discussion was in favor of the heavy horse as being most profitable for the average farmer to raise. And of the heavy breeds the Clydesdale was the favorite, although the Percherons had some warm admirers. Those who had seen the horses imported by the Government expressed themselves as well satisfied with their appearance, and the following resolution was passed:—"Whereas this Association is of opinion that the breeding of a good class of horses, which at the age of three and four years will weigh between 1100 and 1400, could be made profitable to the farmers of this province, and as the provincial Government has made an importation of horses for the use and benefit of the stockmen of this Province. Therefore resolved tuat this Association recommends that the farmers in the various sections of this Province make every reasonable effort to secure all the advantages possible from the said importation, believing as they do that the demand will be quite equal to the supply for some years to come.

Mr. Thomas Davidson read a paper on permanent pasture, and Mr. H. B. Hall, of St. John, a Guelph student, read a very excellent paper on the question under discussion, which it was hoped, might also be published in the Agricultural report.

A resolution was passed appreciative of the proposal of the Dominion Government to establish an experimental farm in the Maritime Provinces, coupled with the hope that in the [illegible] New Brunswick's claims for a farm should not be overlooked. A resolution was also passed with the aim of increasing the interest in the Association.

The principal officers for the year are: S. F. Peters, President; Samual Sharp, Vice President; H. B. Hall, Secretary; R E. McLeod, Treasurer.

—The Moncton *Times* stated the other day that by the last Government returns there was deposited in the Government Savings Bank of New Brunswick nearly five and three-quarter millions of dollars. While this in a measure accounts for the alleged scarcity of money and hard times, it gives an unmistakable proof not only of the real prosperity of the Province, but of the saving and provident character of the people. The population of New Brunswick is now about 340 thousand, of whom 92 thousand are not of age, leaving 247 thousand adults of both sexes. Supposing that each one of these had deposited their money in savings bank, it requires an average amount of $23 00 deposited by each, to make up the five and three-quarter millions dollars thus withdrawn from circulation. While it is true that this large sum, the interest on which at 4 per cent. is over two hundred and thirty thousand dollars a year, would in the absence of the saving banks, have made money plenty, yet as it is the savings generally of the operative class, it is gratifying to have such proof of the prudence and foresight of the people in providing for their future comfort and welfare.

—Our American neighbors are evidently beginning to think that their senators and newspaper men have been just a little too previous in threatening so loudly and fiercely to go to war with England about the Canadian fisheries. A few days reflection has shown them that they are not only not in a position to do any harm worth mentioning to the Britishers but that their own coasts and seaports are in such a perfectly defenceless state that John Bull could play the very mischief with them before they could do anything to help themselves if he was so foolish as to take umbrage at what was said of him in the United States Legislature. But the Republican legislators need not be afraid that any one on the other side of the Atlantic is in the least discomposed at their tall talk. The English Government and the English people know that it means very little and they take it for what it is worth. They have faith in the common sense of the mass of the American people and will not believe that they will consent to a war with Great Britain on ground so untenable as that occupied by the retaliationists.—*Star.*

—Halifax underwriters are beginning the year very badly, as losses amounting to $31,800, were reported on one day recently.

Lord Salisbury to Senator Ingalls.

Oh! Ingalls, stay thy ruthless hand!
Have mercy on our stricken land,
And let Old England try her might
In showing thee she can do right!
A thousand years our country's stood,
A monument to earthly good.
And wilt thou, with one cruel blow,
Lay all our pride and beauty low?
Oh! do not, in your irate haste,
Make all this land a bloody waste!
Leave—leave our virtuous Queen her crown,
And do not tear our cities down!
Respect our statutes and our age!
Respect our place on history's page!
'Tis true that our offence is great,
But sweetest vengeance is not hate;
Forgive! Oh! Ingalls, please forgive
And in thy mercy let us live!
The British Lion is at thy feet,
A suppliant for thy kindness, meet;
His tawny mane is asken pale,
Oh! Ingalls, do not twist his tail;
Look on us from thy dizzy height
Of martial glory, wondrous might,
And let our punishment be mild!
A mother crying to her child
Is our appeal. Oh! take the earth,
But spare the land that gave yours birth.

—*Washington Critic.*

The Distribution of the Diamond.

The diamond has been found in widely separated parts of the world. Among these, Central India, Sumatra, Borneo, the Ural Mountains, California, Brazil, the Cape of Good Hope, and China have been named, in their several times, as principal localities, while it might be hard to enumerate all the minor sites. The Greeks said it was found in Ethiopia. The Indian mines are certainly of very high antiquity, for the stones are mentioned in the "Mahabaratta," and the Romans obtained their supplies chiefly from the mines of Jumalpoor, in Bengal. The Indian mines are scattered along the center of the peninsula, through 10° of latitude, from near the southern bank of the Ganges in latitude 25° to latitude 15° in the Madras Presidency. The most famous ones were those of Golconda, in the Nizam's territory which were called after the city and fort of that name, where was the market to which they were brought, although none of them were found there or in the neighborhood. Nothing of the city is left, and the mines have fallen into neglect; but when Tavernier visited the district, in 1636, he found twenty-three mines in operation, employing sixty thousand men and women, girls and boys, and producing some wonderfully large and fine stones.

The mining district between the Godavery and the Mahanady—the Adamas River of the ancients, where, it was [illegible] The Golconda diamonds [illegible] Tavernier in 1653. The whole population were then accustomed to explore the river-bed in the late winter, when the water was low, and there was no work in the fields, and wash the diamonds from the sand.—*From "The South-African Diamond Mines," in Popular Science Monthly for February.*

—Ensilage has no advantage over green fodder, according to the *Live Stock Journal.* Its great advantage consists in its safe and long preservation in a succulent condition at a comparatively small loss in feeding value, so that it can be used when green food cannot otherwise be had.

—The use of waste tan-bark, of which there are very large quantities in this country awaiting an application as a fertilizer in vegetable gardens is meeting with considerable success. This application is said to be successfully caried on in the suburbs of Paris.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure
Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,
Is prepared in a perfectly agreeable form, at the same time increasing the remedial Potency of both of these specifics. It is acknowledged by leading Physicians to be marvellous in its curative powers in Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic, Coughs and Wasting Diseases. Take no other.

—The sheep that showed the least percentage of offal as compared with live weight at the late American Fat Stock Show, was a Southdown; and the winner of the carcass prize as one year old at the same show was also a Southdown.

—The American exports of refined sugar for November were 10,589,000 pounds, against 18,374,000 same month 1885. This shows a decline of nearly 8,000,000 pounds, due probably to the reduction in the rate of rebate.

—The aggregate tonnage of shipping arriving at Montreal in 1886 exceeded that of 1885 by 125,000 tons, and the year is reported to have been the most prosperous for vessel owners since 1880.

—The production of pig iron in Great Britain in 1886 is estimated by the London *Iron Trade Exchange* to have amounted to 6,800,000 gross tons. In 1885 the production was 7,250,657 tons.

An Obstinate Case.
"In the spring of '83 I was nearly dead, as everybody around my neighborhood knows. My trouble was caused by obstinate constipation. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me entirely." This statement is made by Walter Stinson, of Gorrie, Ont.

—The British ship "Kapunda," from London for Australia with emigrants, collided with an unknown vessel near the coast of Brazil and was sunk. Three hundred of those on board were drowned; the remainder have arrived at Bahia.

—The freight on a barrel of apples shipped last week from Guelph, Ont., for China was $8.

Identity.

Somewhere in desolate windswept space,
In twilight land, in no man's land,
Two hurrying shapes met face to face
And bade each other stand.

"And who art thou?" cried one agape,
Shuddering in the gloaming light.
"I know not," said the second shape,
"I only died last night."

T. B. Aldrich.

Parish Officers for the year 1887.

WESTMORLAND.

Town Clerk—Err Tingley.
Boom Master—Jacob Silliker.
Game Warden—Bedford Harper.
Collector Rates—Dixon Chapman.
Overseer of Fisheries — Cyrus Gooden.
Surveyors of Dams — James D Gooden, Abel Dewire.
Revisors—Hazen Copp, J Amos Trueman, Nathan Miner.
Pound Keepers—Robert Prescott, W C Fillimore, Watson Hewson.
Overseers of Poor—William Prescott, Titus Lowther, George R Dixon.
Bye Road Commissioners—John McLode, William Tingley, Edwin Irvin.
Assessors of Rates—Charles A Read, George K Etter, James I Goodwin.
Commissioners of Highways—David Carter, Thomas Brownell, Barker Turner.
Surveyors of Wood and Bark—Charles Munro, Edmund Gooden, James King, Mical Fitzpatrick.
Fence Viewers—Albert Gooden, Albert Copp, Edwin Irvin, Botsford Turner, Charles Dobson, Hiram Trenholm, Amos Trueman, James Etter, Nathan Anderson, James Miner.
Field Drivers and Hog Reeves—Bedford D Gooden, James Brennan, Joseph Gooden, Fred Brennan, David Murray, Albert Avard, Isaac Jones, Busby Oulton, Thomas Townshend, Bedford Oulton, George Troop, Alder Dobson, Charles F Bowser, William Jones, William Carter, Edward Jones, Adam Carter, George B Gooden, Henry C Gooden, Ashel Lewis, Charles Etter, Trenholm Carter, Dixon Chapman, Arthur Snodan.
Surveyors of Lumber—W C Silliker, Daniel Turner, Harvey Copp, William Weeks, Joseph H Avard, Charles A Read, Thomas C Gooden, Bedford Harper, E C Gooden, Charles Munro, James Irvin, Charles R Fawcett, Samson B Gooden, R W Gooden, Thomas Rayworth, John M Legere, W Johnston Trueman, Arthur Snodan.
Constables—David Fields, William Casey, Albert Avard, James R Davison, Boyd Silliker, Thomas L Wood, John B Allen, Edwin Brownell, George Lawrence, Edwin Casey, Ephraim Dixon, Alvin Dixon, Netis McKay, Hazen B Chapman, Edward King, Thomas Townshend, George Chapman, Dixon Chapman, Gideon Carter, Fred Dixon, Richard Carter, Arthur Snodan, D G Fullerton, Elmer Dixon.
Surveyors of Highways—Hiram Allen, Edwin Brownell, Bedford Gooden, Abel Atkinson, Joseph Irvin, George Gooden, Bedford Turner, John O Phalen, James McFarlen, Thomas Amos, Silas Robinson, John Walton, Thomas Etter, W W Irvin, Charles H Wells, Edward Wry, Albert Avard, James Fillimore, Bliss Oulton, Jacob Oulton.

J. AMOS TRUEMAN,
HAZEN COPP,
Councillors.

The Best Taken.
"I had dyspepsia a long time. Was entirely cured by two bottles Burdock Blood Bitters. The best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system I had ever taken. F. P. Tanner, Neebing P.O., Ont.

—In the north of England snow has drifted to the depth of twenty-three feet.

—Germany forbids the exportation of horses in any direction.

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Read and William Read, surviving members of the firm of John Read & Sons, doing business as Woollen Manufacturers under the name, style and firm of John Read & Sons, at Port Elgin, in the County of Westmorland, have this day assigned all their real and personal estate and effects to me, the undersigned Trustee, for the benefit of their creditors.

The Trust Deed now lies at the office of W. W. Wells, Solicitor to the Trustee, Dorchester, N. B., for inspection and execution. All persons desirous of participating in the benefits thereof are requested to call and execute the same within three months from this date.

Dated the 1st day of January, A. D. 1887.

WILLIAM F. GEORGE,
jan6 Trustee.

RAISINS, NUTS, &c.
250 BOXES PRIME VALENCIA RAISINS;
25 bags Fresh Nuts, assorted;
12 cases Lunch and Ox Tongue;
50 barrels Beans;
10 puns P. R. Molasses;
50 boxes Electric Soap;
500 " Scaled Herring.
JUST RECEIVED.
GEO. S. DeFOREST,
13 South Wharf,
Jan. 10, '87. ST. JOHN, N. B.

Apples! Apples!
NOW IN STORE:
400 bbls. Apples
Mostly Bishop Pippins. For sale low.
dec16 JAMES R. AYER.

Legal.
T. A. WELLING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &C.
BAIE VERTE, 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.
POWELL & BENNETT,
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.
SACKVILLE, N. B.
H. A. POWELL. A. W. BENNETT.
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICES OF
F. A. McCULLY,
Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, &c.
MONCTON, - - N. B.
Claims promptly collected.
OFFICE: Brown's Brick Block, Main Street.
M. B. HICKS,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor,
Notary Public, etc.,
DORCHESTER, - - N. B.
OFFICE:—In Office of the late Hon. E. B. Chandler at Dorchester, N. B.
All legal business will receive prompt attention.

Legal Co-Partnership.

WE the undersigned have this day entered into a Professional Co-partnership as Barristers and Attorneys, with offices at Dorchester and Moncton, N. B., Mr. Wells to have charge of the office at Dorchester and to be at Moncton on Tuesday and Saturday of each week; Mr. Welch to have charge of the office at Moncton.

January 18th, 1887.

W. WILBERFORCE WELLS.
DAVID I. WELCH.

WELLS & WELCH,
Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors, Notaries and Conveyancers.
OFFICES: Dorchester and Moncton, N. B.
W. WILBERFORCE WELLS. DAVID I. WELCH.
jan26'87

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Sashes, Doors, Moulding, Hardwood & Soft Flooring and Sheathing.
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ALWAYS ON HAND AND FURNISHED TO ORDER.
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Contains Nothing Injurious.
WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER
MAYNARD BOWMAN,
Dominion Analyst,
Halifax, N. S.

If you want a clean and easy shave,
As clean as barber ever gave,
Just call on me at my saloon,
At morning, eve, or afternoon.
I'll cut and comb your hair with grace
To suit the contour of your face;
To you I'll give a good shampoo,
The art of which is known to few.
My scissors sharp, my razors keen,
My shop is always neat and clean,
And everything I'm sure you'll find
To suit the taste and please the mind.
My weeds are new and always sweet,
And with them others can't compete.
The ladies, too, I would invite;
For I can trim their bangs aright.
My hearty thanks I now extend
To all my patronizing friends;
And in the future I will try
My very best to satisfy.
WM. KNIGHT.
Sackville, Nov. 7th, 1885.

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 native 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. 6th, 1886.

HACYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM
CURES COUGHS COLDS HOARSENESS ETC.

LOOK HERE.

IF you want your Land Surveyed, a Plan Prepared, a Deed Written, or an Account Collected, apply to

C. E. LUND,
Sackville, - - - N. B.
Office at present in dwelling house.
Nov. 10, '86. tf

Medical.

DR. C. T. WEEKS,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE:—At Ephraim Allen's,
BAYFIELD, N. B

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

DR. HEWSON,
Surgeon Dentist.
OFFICE—MR. JOHN BELL'S BUILDING,
SACKVILLE, N. B.
Office Hours—9 to 12 A. M., 1 to 5 P. M.

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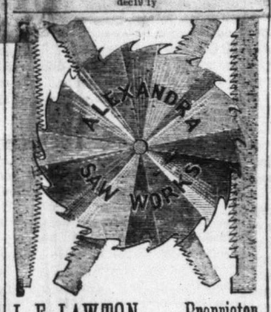
AMHERST, N. S.
Special attention given to Dentistry in all its branches.
Office over Amherst Drug Store.
may26

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. dec29 tf

DR. J. W. SANGSTER,
Surgeon Dentist.
OFFICE.....OPPOSITE BRUNSWICK HOUSE,
SACKVILLE, N. B.
SPECIAL attention given to preserving the Natural Teeth. No charge for consultation, or extracting Teeth when replaced by artificial ones. All operations carefully and skilfully performed. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Office hours—9 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 5 P. M.

Machinery & Iron Goods.

The St. John Bolt and Nut Comp'y,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Track Bolts, Car Bolts,
Machine Bolts, Bridge Bolts, Sleigh Shoe Bolts, Turnbuckles, Lagscrews, Fishplates, Washers, Carriage Rivets, Boiler Rivets, Wharf Spikes,
Hot Forged and Pressed Square and Hexagon Nuts,
ALL KINDS OF
Railway, Mining and Builders' Supplies.
Factory ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.
dec19 1y



J. F. LAWTON, - - Proprietor.
ST. JOHN. N. B.

OXFORD FOUNDRY
And Machine Shop.

MANUFACTURERS OF
All kinds of Engines and Steel Boilers, Rotary Saw Mills with Improved Board Guage, Turbine Wheels, Machine Castings of all kinds, Wrought Iron Bed Fasts, etc., etc. jan27

C. P. CURTIS & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Dry and Pickled Fish.
Also, Butter, Cheese and Eggs specialties. Fresh Fish of all kinds received and sold, also Poultry and Game.
List of Prices, with instructions how to dress poultry for Boston Market, will be sent to any address on application.
Room 6, 176 Atlantic Ave.,
BOSTON, - - MASS.
nov18-4m

CHARLES L. CHISHOLM,
VIOLINIST,
SACKVILLE, - - N. B.
A LIMITED number of pupils can get instruction either at the Academy or residence. First-class Instruments furnished pupils. Best Italian Strings, Bows, etc., etc. nov18-3m

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

Hotels.

AMHERST HOTEL,
AMHERST, N. S.
GEO. McFARLANE,.....PROPRIETOR.
ENTIRELY renovated and newly furnished. Good rooms, good table, and good attendance. First-class Stabling on the premises. june16 1y

Clifton House,
74 PRINCESS & 143 GERMAIN STREETS,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
A. N. Peters, Proprietor.
Telephone Communication. Heated by Steam throughout. sep3'85

THE QUEEN HOTEL
HALIFAX, N. S.
VISITORS to Halifax will find the QUEEN HOTEL the best house in the city. Being fitted throughout with all modern improvements, furnished with new and handsome furniture. The CUISINE is the best in the Maritime Provinces. SAMPLE ROOMS A SPECIALTY. Private and Public Parlors, Gent's Writing and Reading Rooms. Building of Solid Brick and Stone, with improved FIRE ESCAPES. The location is convenient to Post office, Parliament Buildings, and the principal business houses of the city. A fine view of the harbor is obtained from its windows.
A. S. SHERATON,
oct28 MANAGER.

Railways, &c.

N. B. & P. E. RY.
1886 Winter Arrangement 1887
UNTIL further notice Trains will leave Sackville for Cape Tormentine at 1.55 P. M.
Returning, will leave Cape Tormentine at 5.10 P. M.
Trains run on Eastern Standard time.
W. C. MILNER,
Secretary.
Railway Office, Sackville.
Dec. 9th, 1886.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
1886 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1887
ON and after Monday, November 22nd, 1886, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE.

Express for Halifax, Pictou and Mulgrave.	5.45 a. m.
Accommodation for Moncton	8.22 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Picton	12.58 p. m.
Express for St. John	1.52 p. m.
Spring Hill Accommodation	7.12 p. m.
Express for St. John and Quebec	8.18 p. m.

WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:

Express for Halifax, Pictou and Mulgrave.	5.15 a. m.
Accommodation for Moncton	9.10 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou	12.28 p. m.
Express for St. John	2.20 p. m.
Express for St. Boscoudin	[illegible]

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.
D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,
November 22nd, 1886.

NEW
Harness Shop.
THE subscriber having taken Mr. Alex. Ford's Building, opposite the warehouse of Messrs. M. Wood & Sons, begs to notify the public that he will carry on the
Harness Business
In all its various branches, and hopes by strict attention to business and moderate charges to receive a share of public patronage.
Repairs neatly and promptly done, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JOSEPH W. DOBSON.
Sackville, 23rd June, 1886.

"BELL" ORGANS
Unapproached for Tone and Quality.
CATALOGUES FREE.
BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

S. B. ANDRES.
Marble, Freestone & Granite Works,
AMHERST, N. S.

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. Designs furnished on application free of charge. S. B. ANDRES.

N. B. & P. E. RY.
ON and after Monday, 3rd Jan'y, 1887, until further notice, a Passenger Train will leave Cape Tormentine every Monday morning at 7.30 a. m., Standard time, arriving at Sackville at 9.54 a. m.
Mileage Tickets for sale at all booking stations.
JOSIAH WOOD,
dec30 President.

Springhill Coal
BEST AND CHEAPEST!
T. A. H. MASON,
Agent.

J. R. WOODBURN & CO.
Were Awarded the ONLY MEDAL given for
CONFECTIONERY
At Dominion & Centennial Exhibition.
Samples now on view in our Warerooms. An inspection is invited.
DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.