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CHIGNECTO POST.

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Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 14.--NO. 16. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1883. WHOLE NO. 691.

J. WILSON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Marbleized Slate Mantels
—AND—
GRATES,
DEALERS IN
Stoves, Ranges, &c.
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ST. JOHN, - - - - - N. B.

Farm and Household.

"Brown Guano."

A profitable source of vile income has lately been declared illegal in Egypt. The wise men of the days of the Pharaohs believed that after 3,000 years people would return to animate their earthly bodies, which it was therefore of the highest importance should be preserved for reanimation. Accordingly while all the wisdom of the most skilful chemists was enlisted in the preparation of wealthy mummies, in case of the poor the bodies were merely saturated with bitumen, or natron, baked in an oven, swathed in woolen rags, then tied up in a mat of palm leaves and laid away to rest in the great sepulchres in rows of thousands. While the mighty Pharaohs, their powerful relatives and haughty priests and nobles have thus been preserved to serve as mummies for the museums of every town in the barbarian world, are converted into pills and potions for the healing of various diseases, or into charcoal to be used in refining sugar, the most hideous form of utilitarian desecration has been shown by the degenerate Egyptians of our days in selling the tens and hundreds of thousands of lower-class mummies to merchant vessels at so much per ton to fertilize foreign fields. From the innumerable tombs near Memphis and in other parts of Egypt, long strings of camels were employed until quite recently in openly carrying this human bone dust to vessels in the harbor at Alexandria; while large quantities of such human remains, under the name of "brown guano," were brought to the vessels in cargo-boats from the ancient sepulchres and catacombs which honeycomb the rocky ridge near Alexandria itself. The vile trade was carried on without any attempt at concealment or disguise, and visitors could see human bones, glass tear-bottles and earthenware lamps that had all been laid away perhaps before the days of Joseph, shovelled up together with the accumulated brown dust, carried up the ships' sides in baskets and dumped into the hold to be conveyed to England where the regular price was £6 10s., or about $32 per ton—a price that gave the manufacturers of fertilizers a good profit by mixing the stuff with Peruvian guano.

The Latest Crop Estimate.

By the 10th of each month the Department of agriculture has analyzed and formulated the results of its crop reports for the previous month. The average of Spring wheat is 97, the same as in 1882, but higher than that for any previous August since 1877.

The condition of oats is now advanced from 99 to 100—a figure surpassed only last August since 1878. The average for barley is 95, the same as in August last year, but higher than in any previous August since 1874. From present indications the potato crop will be immense, the condition averaging 101. The promise, however, is better in Central States of the West than on the Northern border where the soil has been saturated with moisture. The area under buckwheat is equal to last year's and the condition is high, represented by 99. The average condition of tobacco is 88. The condition of cotton is lower in every state except Virginia, the average having fallen from 90 to 80.

A cablegram from the London statistical agent of the Department says the weather has been unsettled during the first 10 days of August, and the temperature has been low for the time of the year. The wheat stocks are largely accumulating. The quality of the new crop is fair; but the yield will be short. The total output of the European wheat will be one-fifth less than last year, and one-tenth below the average. German, French and Russian advices are worse accordingly to the agent; though other advices will hardly support this opinion.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

Price of Cattle.

The decline in the price of cattle is the subject of deprecation or congratulation as the speaker is a seller or buyer—a producer or consumer. Although live stock has increased here even in greater ratio than our population, the present fall cannot be due to over-production, for beef is still seen on millions of tables much more rarely than it ought to be. The fact is that there was a "boom" in beef last year; prices too high in view of the cost of raising cattle, and they are now falling to the legitimate level—accommodating themselves to the general law of average, which applies to the cattle interests as well as to all other stable interests of the country. Last year the country enjoyed a "boom" in nearly all agricultural products, and now there is a general tendency to shrinkage in values. While stock is low in comparison with prices in 1882, it is still high in comparison with those of 1880 and 1879, and is by no means below the limit of profitable production.

Raising Ostriches.

The San Francisco *Grocer* says that the experiment of raising ostriches in that State appears to be progressing favorably. At the farm near Anaheim, a number of young ostriches have been hatched and are said to be all dead.

Treatment of Premature Baldness.

In the *Berliner Klin. Wochenschrift*, April 16, 1883, Dr. Lassar discusses the etiology and treatment of early baldness, or *alopetia prematura*. From observation and experiment upon animals it was found that the disease is contagious, and occurs independently of any general affection or the state of health of the patient. The method of treatment recommended is as follows: The scalp is to be washed every day with tar soap, or soft glycerine soap, or with soap containing sodium iodide; the soap is to be thoroughly applied and rubbed over the scalp for fifteen minutes. Following this is a warm douche; then by the application of a corrosive sublimate (two parts per one thousand) the hair is dried, and a half per cent. spirit solution of naphthaline is rubbed into the affected portions. Carbolic or salicylic acid may also be applied if desired. If this treatment be adopted in the early stage, when the hair is just beginning to fall, it has usually proved successful, but it must be kept up for eight weeks or more. The fact that this disease is due to a communicable morbid principle has been brought up in order to show its conveyance by the comb and brush of the barber.

Live Stock and Grazing Land.

Still the enormous transactions in live stock and grazing lands go on. The following reports are current: Downs & Allen, of Montana, have purchased 8,000 head. Sparks & Tinnin, of Nevada, have bought out a ranch and stock for $900,000. Charles Goodnight, of Texas, has gradually accumulated 40,000 head and owns a million acres of land. Con Kohrs, of Montana, has bought a two-thirds interest in 12,000 head for $266,000. And manymore items of the same kind might be gathered as current news.

The Harvest Prospects in England.

The London *Times*, in reviewing the harvest prospects in England, estimates that wheat and barley will be below the average crop. Mr. H. F. Moore reports that the yield of wheat will be 8½ per cent, below the standard average per acre, and that of barley 6 per cent. below the average. The yield of oats he says, will be six per cent. above the average, and that of potatoes 20 per cent. above.

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 dyspectic 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 the 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 med cine 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.

—The Christian religion, though it has made great advances during its eighteen centuries of propagation, still includes less than one-third of the population of the globe among its adherents. The present estimate by the best German statisticians puts the total at 1,500,000,000, of whom 450,000,000 are Budhists, 235,000,000 Mohamedan, 247,000,000 heathen, 225,000,000 Roman Catholics, 140,000,000 Protestants, 110,000,000 Brahmins, 85,000,000 Eastern (Catholic) churches, and 8,000,000 Jews.

From Mr. John Reardon, Lower Woodstock:—A Remarkable Case of Cure.—For two years I was troubled with a Stiff Knee, and at times was unable to put my foot to the ground. After having tried in vain every remedy obtainable, two bottles of W. T. Baird's Cure-All Liniment cured me.

General Williams.—A Historical Sketch.

(London Times.)

The death of General Sir William Fenwick Williams, of Kars, revives some of the most stirring memories of the Russian War of 1854. The events of that war are fading fast into the oblivion of history, a whole generation has grown into manhood since it was waged, its effects have been largely obliterated by the subsequent march of events, and its interest and importance have been completely eclipsed by the gigantic militaty enterprises which the world has since witnessed. But eight-and-twenty years ago when Kars had just been gallantly defended and honorably surrendered by the yeteran who died on Wednesday in the fulness of years and of honors, the whole country rang with the fame or his heroic achievement. Paradoxical as it may seem, the gallant defence of Kars by Williams, unsuccessful though it was in the end, was regarded at the time as almost a greater glory for England than the capture of Sebastopol itself. Williams and his staff were no sooner released from their captivity in Russia than they became the heroes of the war. They had defended the place for months against an overwhelming Russian force, commanded by a skilful general; they had infused a spirit of extraordinary endurance into the half-starved and ill-equipped Turkish troops who formed their only garrison; they had twice repulsed the determined assaults of their besiegers, and they had capitulated at last, not because they were vanquished in battle, nor because their fortifications had been breached, but because their food was exhausted, and there was no prospect of relief from any quarter. The work they had undertaken was accomplished, however. Kars had held out until Sebastopol had been taken and until the winter was at hand. Peace came with the spring, and Kars was once more wrested from the Russian grasp and restored to the Ottoman Empire. The whole country was stirred by the story of the siege, and Sir William Fenwick Williams was proclaimed as the the chief hero of a war which had tarnished so many reputations.

He was appointed British Commissioner to the Turkish forces, and in this capacity he was attached for a short time to the head-quarters of Lord Raglan at Varna, when the allied troops were encamped there, in the summer of 1854, before the expedition to the Crimea. He was despatched to Erzeroum and in 1855, having, after considerable hesitation and delay, been nominated Ferik, or General, by the Sultan, he assumed the virtual command of the Turkish troops beleaguered in Kars. When Williams appeared at Kars invested with substantive rank and authority, the Pashas at that place soon found they had met their master. He found corruption and peculation universal, but by dint of unceasing vigilance and exertion he gradually brought order out of confusion, inspired the troops with confidence and the delinquents with terror, and undertook the vigorous defence of the fortress. "Veeliams Pasha," said a Kurdish chieftain to Dr. Sandwith on his journey home, "made our Pashas eat dirt and fed the Karslis with fine flour"—and the sentence accurately describes the change wrought by Williams in the defence of Kars. Twice during his command of the city did the Russian troops attack it in force, and each time they were repulsed with great loss, first on the 17th June, and secondly on the 29th of September, when the beleaguered garrison had long been on short rations, and were beginning in their hunger to feed on the scanty roots they could find in the fields accessible to them. At last, on the 25th of November, General Williams, who had long buoyed himself up with hopes of relief either from Selim Pasha at Erzeroum or from Omar Pasha, who had landed at Soukum Kale, having convinced himself that no such relief was forthcoming, rode out to the camp of General Mouravieff to arrange terms of capitulation. Mouravieff received him with honor, and granted terms worthy of a garrison which had made so gallant and determined a defence. "Look here," he exclaimed, pointing to a lump of bread and a handful of roots, "what splendid troops must these be who can stand to their arms in this severe climate on food such as this! General Williams, you have made yourself a name in history, and posterity will stand amazed at the endurance, the courage, and the discipline which this siege has called forth in the remains of an army."

Among those who did good service in the defence, besides Williams himself and his English colleagues, were two Hungarian officers, General Kmety and General Kollman—otherwise Feizi Pacha—who had taken service under the Porte. They had certainly rendered gallant assistance to Williams, and it was subsequently held by some that to General Kmety in particular was due the chief merit of the defence. These officers were not included in the capitulation, because fearing that, if they surrendered to Russia, they might ultimately be given up to Austria, they had, with the full permission and, indeed, by the advice of Williams made their escape to Erzoroum a short time before the capitulation was arranged. In his despatches describing the siege Williams made but little mention of the services of General Kmety, and when, some time afterwards Kmety published his own account of the defence of Kars and openly complained that Williams had neglected to do him justice, it seems to have been felt in many quarters that the English hero of Kars might have been more generous in his recognition o the services and assistance of his Hungarian colleague.

Slaughtering Buffaloes.

Great Danger that these Animals will Soon Become Extinct.

From the Helena Independent.

In going down the Yellowstone and across the vast region lying between Glendive and Mandan, one is struck with the evident scarcity of game. This famous region, where two or three years ago, herds of buffalo, antelope, and deer were to be seen on every side, is now to all appearances stripped of its game. For the entire distance from Livingston to Mandan I only saw two or three small bands of antelope, and not a sign of a deer or buffalo. The fact is, the slaughter of buffalo and deer has been immense for the past two years, and particularly of the former. It is estimated that during the past year there have been a thousand hunters engaged in the business of slaughtering buffaloes along the line of the Northern Pacific between Mandan and Livingston. An eagle-eyed hunter got aboard of the train at Glendive, and he gave me the following interesting details as to the modus operandi in slaughtering herds of buffalo:

In the first place, the experienced hunter uses the Sharps rifle, 49 90 calibre. With this he can kill at 1,000 yards. When he sees a herd of buffalo he usually slips up to within convenient range, from 300 to 500 yards, and always selects a cow for his first victim. He does this for the reason that the cow is followed by both her yearling and two-year-old calves, and they will usually stand by her to the last. But under no circumstances will the experienced hunter kill his buffalo outright. If he does, the herd will stampede at once. The policy is to wound fatally, but so the animal will dash around in a circle before falling. This it always does when mortally wounded, and after a few moments lies down. The remainder of the herd are not alarmed at this, but continue to gaze or look on, dazed spectators of the tragedy being enacted. After his first shot the hunter pauses until quiet is restored, and again fires at another cow with similar results. He always aims to put his ball just behind the fore shoulder, which will cause death in five minutes at furthest. When the cows have all been slain, he then turns his attention to the calves, and lastly to the bulls. The experienced hunter generally bags his entire herd unless he is so unfortunate as to drop his game immediately, when all the survivors stampede at once. The buffalo does not scare at the crack of a gun. He has decidedly more courage than discretion. It is only when the crack is followed by an immediate fall that he realizes its deadly nature and takes alarm. The policy of killing the cows first and then the calves has resulted in the almost utter extinction of the female buffalo. Herds of melancholy bulls can still occasionally be seen, sometimes in bands of twenty or thirty, and often without a single cow. The few remaining cows always choose from the young blood of the herd.

The buffalo bull after he passes his fourth year loses his attractiveness to the opposite sex, and the aversion seems to be mutual. Gathering about him his bachelor friends of equal age, he sullenly retires into the wilderness and forever avoids the female members of the herd. As I have said, the bulls are about all that are now left of the buffalo. They largely owe their safety to the fact that their hides are less valuable than those of the cows, while at the same time they are far more difficult to kill. The hide of the bull is only worth to the hunter from $1.80 to $2.00 while that of the cow brings $3.25, and that of the two-year-old calf is worth from $1.00 to $1.50. But of late there has sprung up quite a demand throughout the East for the head of the buffalo bull. The well preserved head of the aged bull, decked out with glass eyes and horns intact, will readily sell for $25 in the Eastern markets. Consequently the buffalo hunter of the future will wage a destructive war upon the bull tribe, and these venerable relics of a bygone era will also pass swiftly away.

ASHBURNHAM, MASS., Jan. 14, 1880.
I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I had tried Hop Bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed. I am now well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they helped me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made.
MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

Suffering Children.
Many children live lives of suffering from being troubled with Worms. McLean's Worm Syrup is an effectual as well as a pleasant remedy. At nearly al stores. sep

Dr. Frank L. Rea's Death.

He Detects a Carbuncle on his Lip—Then Locks his Office and Goes Home to Die.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Dr. Frank L. Rea, assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, died on Friday of malignant facial carbuncle. His death has attracted a great deal of attention from medical men in the city. The history of his affliction was related by one of his associates. On Tuesday, July 31, he was sitting in his office when he felt a prickling sensation on the left side of his upper lip. He went down stairs to a druggist, and asked him to pluck a hair out of his moustache over the place of the pain. The druggist complied with the request, and, when he had plucked the hair, Rea looked at its bulbless end, and said: "Mr. Jacobson, that is the last of me; it is a facial carbuncle. I will lock up my office, bid you good-by, and go home to die."

The druggist laughed at him, but the young physician locked his door and went away, leaving a card that he did not know when he would return. He went at once to his uncle's house and told him what he had experienced, adding:

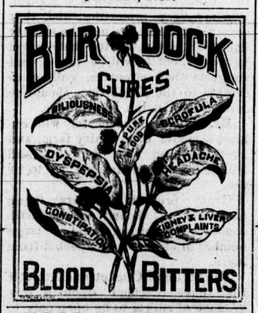
"I am done for, I will never have another well day, and will be dead in ten days."

The family laughed at him, and he retorted by drawing out his diary and writing this:

"Carbuncle started on my lip. I know what it means. No post mortem, if you please."

Beneath the entry were two numbers corresponding to pages in a standard author, in which the remarkable fatality of the disease is spoken of. The Doctor had got his intimate acquaintance of the disease by treating the case of a fellow-student, Mr. Eagle, which ended fatally at the hospital a year ago. After making the entry he persisted in talking of his approaching death, and made all his plans. Everything was done to distract his attention, but without avail. The sore was opened and cauterized. A week ago last Friday another pimple appeared about the same time on the other side of his lip. A day or two afterward it was opened and cauterized. The disease remained indifferent for a day or two. The Doctor's temperature then arose to 134 and his pulse to 140. He went to bed on Monday, and was in a comatose condition from that time until he died, five days later. Death was due to the facial veins absorbing the poison of the sore and carrying it to the brain, where it formed a fungus growth that put him to sleep and, by the sympathy of the nerves, caused his features to swell beyond recognition, the eyes being pried almost out of the sockets.

NEW
SPRING GOODS.
THE subscriber, by his recent Importations, has now completed his Spring and Summer Stock. Customers will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
Ready-Made Clothing,
Of Every Description, for Everybody.
Ladies' Dress Goods,
Of all kinds, all New Goods.
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
In Endless Variety.
House Furnishing Goods,
Suitable for Everybody.
Fresh Groceries, &c.
FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES.
S. W. PALMER.
Dorchester, June 20, 1883.



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

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july 24

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
AND SILVERWARE.
JUST opened at T. H. GRIFFIN'S, next door to Emmy's Hotel, a very large Assortment of Fine Goods in LADIES' and GENTS' GOLD WATCHES, GUARDS and VEST CHAINS; Fine Gold Wedding Rings in Flat Band and Half-Round; also Engagement Rings of latest design; Fine Gold Sets, Necklets, Lockets, Bracelets, Ear-Rings, Bar-Pins, Gold Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Gold Pens and Pencils.
A Large Stock of Silverware
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AMHERST, N. S., May 10, 1883. 1y

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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,
apl18 AGENT.
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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
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FURNITURE!
HAVING FITTED UP a Room in our Factory with Special Machinery, we are prepared to FILL ORDERS for
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We intend making a specialty of the best class of Hardwood Furniture from the latest designs.
Messrs. Treen and Doull, experienced Cabinet Makers, have an interest in and charge of this branch of the business.
Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
RHODES, CURRY & CO.
Amherst, Feb. 6, 1883. tf

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OFFICE: Opposite St. Joseph's College, MEMRAMCOOK, N. B.
Special attention given to diseases of the EYE and EAR. 1y dec29
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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

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Boot and Shoe
MANUFACTURING CO.
ARE STILL TO THE FRONT WITH FINE LINES IN
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WE INVITE INSPECTION OF OUR
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Ladies' and Misses'
KID & GOAT BOOTS,
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ALL ARE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND ARE CONSIDERED THE BEST VALUE CONSIDERED IN THE BOOT AND SHOE LINE. WE OFFER
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A. B. & S. M'F'G CO.
may30 1883
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Commencing Oct. 2nd, 1883.
Open to Exhibitors from every part of the Dominion.
THE Dominion Government, the Provincial Government, and the City of St. John, have promised liberal Grants of Money towards the Exhibition, and the erection of Splendid Permanent Buildings in addition to those already on the ground, and for the general success of the Exhibition.
The Exhibition will be open for all kinds of Agricultural Products, Live Stock, Dairy Produce, Machinery and Manufactures in Metals Wood and Textile Fabrics, Domestic Manufactures, and Fine Arts.
Freight will be carried at Reduced Space in the Buildings and Stalls given free.
This will be the largest and most thoroughly representative Exhibition ever held in the MARITIME PROVINCES, and will be an excellent opportunity for the Manufacturers of the Dominion to show their productions to the people of the Lower Provinces. Premium Lists and Circulars, giving full particulars, will be ready shortly, and sent everywhere free, on application.
JULIUS L. INGHES, SECRETARY.
Fredericton, N. B., May 1, 1883.
LANDING.
Tea, Bi-Carb Soda, Rice, &c.
106 HF-CHESTS TEA, fine quality, for retailing;
150 Kegs BI-CARB SODA;
50 Bags RICE;
40 Cases SALT, in 2 lb. Jars;
5 Bbls. FLOUR SULPHUR;
5 Bbls. EPSOM SALTS.
FOR SALE VERY LOW
Stephens & Figgures,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Travellers Column.

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

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

MONCTON, N. B.
NEW STOCK
Waltham Watches
In Key and Stem Winding, Open Face or Hunting Cases, Gold or Silver. Also
The Pat. Screw Bezel Cases
Warranted Dirt-Proof.
Ladies' Gold and Silver Watches
In Great Variety.
A Large Assortment of
Spectacles and Eye Glasses,
Comprising Long and Short Sight, Double Vision, &c., in Rubber, Steel, and Gold Frames, and Fremells Glass.
Special care taken to properly fit the Eye, and any kind of Glass fitted to order.
Our Watch Repairing
Department is equal to any in the Province, and will GUARANTEE work to be correctly done and proper material used for the purpose. Twenty years' experience has enabled me to know what to buy and how to buy, so I can recommend what I sell, and sell it at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. Call and inspect at any time.
Silver-Ware of all kinds, Fine Gold Jewelry, on hand and made to order, cheap.
apl11
ACIDS!
RECEIVED EX SCHR. "JENNY,"
10 Carboys Oil Vitriol,
5 Carboys Nitric Acid,
5 Carboys Muriatic Acid.
FOR SALE LOW.
E. M. ESTEY.
Medical Hall, Moncton, N. B.
Pure Plymouth Rock
EGGS.
50 cts. a Setting.
may2 JAS. R. AYER.

Estate Notice.
MR. S. EDGAR WILSON is authorized to settle accounts of the Estate of the late William Wilson, Esq., M. D., and receive moneys due the Estate.
ELLEN HICKMAN,
Administratrix.
Dorchester, Feb 17, 1882. tf

CARD.
THE subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous customers for their liberal patronage during the last three years, and would intimate to them that he has sold his Stock in Trade to Mr. FRANK L. DOBSON, and would solicit a continuance of their patronage to him.
JOHN M. BAIRD.
Sackville, June 6, 1883. 13 tf