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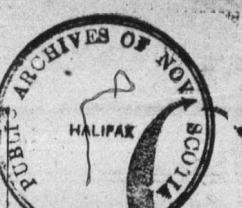
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CHIGNECTO POST

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 18.-NO. 10.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 896.

WOMEN'S COLUMN.

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

Mrs. M. G. Parker, the World's W. C. T. U. Organizer, in California.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

A large audience was present at the above mentioned church last evening to hear Mrs. Margaret G. Parker, of Dundee, Scotland, speak in the interest of the World's W. C. T. U. After the usual devotional exercises of the church, conducted by Revs. Dunn and Beatty, Mrs. Parker was introduced and in substance said: "The Church of Christ should throw its shadow over temperance work. I have been asked to speak of the temperance work in great Britain. America is head and shoulders above Great Britain in temperance work. I am a convert of John B. Gough. The fact that woman sits her face against must fall. When we heard of the temperance crusade led by Dr. Dio Lewis in the United States we wondered who would speak of the sphere there. The Good Templars have done a glorious work in Great Britain. They have trained out women in business principles. In Great Britain just six days before the licensing court sat, a woman proposed in one of our meetings that a petition should be presented to the magistrates. I was asked to present it. In my country women have always been taught to bury their talents about fifty feet deep, but we are now digging up our buried talents. Sixty of the very best women in Dundee accompanied me to present the petition. We supported our prayer by speeches. Our prayer was granted, and not a license was given. In America I had seen the workings of the W. C. T. U., and so 400 women were induced to organize a union in Dundee. At that time it was a usual custom to give an allowance of beer to our servants but we give them money now instead of the liquor we once gave with the mistaken idea of making them strong. We persuaded our physical assistants from prescribing alcohol. Our next step was to appeal to our ministers. We asked them to meet us in conference. There were seventy, and only eleven came to that meeting. Our president would not preside because the ministers were there. She put a doctor of divinity in the chair, and he said that total abstinence was not a Bible doctrine. Yet the Bible says 'Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink.' But we learned a lesson from this, our humiliation. We have one thing against Mr. Gladstone. He licensed liquor sellers, and we always think about him with a reservation. Now our churches are all coming in, taking a firm stand in favor of temperance. In the Church of England nine of Her Majesty's chaplains are total abstainers. It is now a common thing for persons to drink Her Majesty's health in her table is pure water. The Church of England has two pledges, one of total abstinence and the other to take only one glass a day. Cannon Farrar is preaching the grandest temperance sermons in Westminster Abbey. After we had organized associations in Great Britain, we organized a British National W. C. T. U. The aristocracy is largely represented. The sister of John Bright is President of the National Association, and over thirty thousand women belong to the various unions."

The eleventh annual meeting of the British Women's Temperance Association, held in London May 23, shows great progress made in all branches of the work. During the year, forty-one societies have been formed, making the total number 329, with a membership of 24,000. Mrs. Margaret Lucas, who is president of this association, did well to get the World's W. C. T. U. was presented with a testimonial in the form of a check for \$260, or about \$1,800. Mrs. Lucas expressed her gratification at the practical nature of this testimonial, and said that she would be used for the benefit of the association, in advancing temperance work among women.

The yacht "Mystery" capsized off Bowen Island, New York Harbor, Sunday, and thirteen persons were drowned, all women and children. A significant statement made in the accounts of the accident is, that so many men of the company—a German picnic—showed the effects of the beer they had drunk, that the skippers of the two yachts which took the party out, decided it was safer for the women and children to put them in one yacht, and the men in the other.

It is more than eight years since the Scott Act of Canada was first voted upon and adopted in different localities, and no county or city has yet repeated it, although eighty-one have voted upon the question, and on two or three times.

Europe produces 651,000 tons, of butter, and consumes 681,000 tons, consumption 30,000 tons above production. The United States and Canada produce 404,000 tons, and use 374,000 tons, leaving 30,000 tons, for export.

Some of the papers are doing a big job hunting up the farmer who has sold the largest lump of hay from his farm. Better brag over the one who has kept the largest stock and fed out the most hay.

To Improve the Farm Horse.

To arrive at correct conclusions on a subject, we must first consider what the failings in our common horses are. All will admit that the most prominent is lack of size and waste of uniformity. It is very difficult to closely match a nice colt if we happen to raise one. Other serious failings are light bones, long back, weak loins, short quarters, and a general ungainly look, shockingly deficient in style, and endurance. To make a decided improvement, we should breed to pure Percherons, which are rich in all those qualities; breed to good full bloods, then you have assurance of uniformity. Far too many of our farmers, through lack of knowledge, are confined ideas of just what they require, or from stupid indifference, are too easily satisfied. They either seize upon the first stallion they find possessing one of the desired traits, and lose sight of all the others, or they allow themselves to be argued into the use of one quite the reverse from what they need; they scarcely stop to consider the characteristics or propensities of the mares, and even after finding a suitable stallion, change the next season to another, quite uncertain as to the result, having patronized a high priced stallion once, and let the colt shift for itself, mostly through the first winter, and failing of good results they pronounce the whole business a failure, and seek native scrubs as good as any. A ridiculous want of judgment is often displayed by men who go out to purchase stallions. Men come to buy with all sorts of fancies, and often only one idea in their heads: one will have an eye, another an ear, another a nostril and tail, and must be suited in that particular point or they will not buy. Although each of these is an essential point in making up a grand whole, the stallion that they think it is a usual custom to give an allowance of beer to our servants but we give them money now instead of the liquor we once gave with the mistaken idea of making them strong. We persuaded our physical assistants from prescribing alcohol. Our next step was to appeal to our ministers. We asked them to meet us in conference. There were seventy, and only eleven came to that meeting. Our president would not preside because the ministers were there. She put a doctor of divinity in the chair, and he said that total abstinence was not a Bible doctrine. Yet the Bible says 'Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink.' But we learned a lesson from this, our humiliation. We have one thing against Mr. Gladstone. He licensed liquor sellers, and we always think about him with a reservation. Now our churches are all coming in, taking a firm stand in favor of temperance. In the Church of England nine of Her Majesty's chaplains are total abstainers. It is now a common thing for persons to drink Her Majesty's health in her table is pure water. The Church of England has two pledges, one of total abstinence and the other to take only one glass a day. Cannon Farrar is preaching the grandest temperance sermons in Westminster Abbey. After we had organized associations in Great Britain, we organized a British National W. C. T. U. The aristocracy is largely represented. The sister of John Bright is President of the National Association, and over thirty thousand women belong to the various unions."

English Public Opinion.

ITS POWER WONDERFULLY EXEMPLIFIED IN THE CASE OF MISS CASS

Nothing illustrates better the power of public opinion in England than the case of Miss Cass, which has monopolized the attention of Parliament upon two separate occasions this week. A brief history of this case was given in last Sunday's cable dispatch. Miss Cass, a country girl, who had been in London but three weeks, was employed in a milliner shop in the northwest part of the city. While walking one evening in Regent street, she was arrested upon a charge of accounting gentlemen for immoral purposes. She was locked up all night, and the police station and her employer, a respectable woman, who attempted to get her out, was insulted and treated with great rudeness. When the case came up in court next day there was no evidence against Miss Cass except that of the policeman who had arrested her. He swore that he had been seen upon several occasions accosting people. Police Magistrate Newton declined to listen to her employer, who was ready to give evidence that the girl had only been out once, that she was a stranger in London, and that she bore an irreproachable character. He discharged Miss Cass with a warning that she should not appear on Regent street, where she was arrested, later than 9 o'clock at night, unless she wished to be arrested again as a street-walker.

This case has stirred up London more than anything which has happened for a long time past. The Home Secretary was asked to investigate the case. Miss Cass had been entered in the books at the police station as a common woman, while there was not evidence enough to warrant her even being held upon examination. The Home Secretary refused to investigate the charge against the magistrate, who was upon a perfect storm. Every newspaper in London, without exception, denounced the Home Secretary. The next day the House passed a vote of censure, and for the time it looked as if the Cabinet would be broken up on account of the injustice perpetrated upon the poor working girl. The Home Secretary yielded at once to the storm, and has accepted promised to investigate the case. The policeman has been suspended, and the offending magistrate has been called upon by the Lord Chancellor to explain his course of action. It will probably lead to the punishment of the magistrate and the dismissal of the policeman.

—Fifteen ostriches were sold in California last week, and brought \$1,000 per pair.

—The hay crop in Maine, will be larger than for ten years.

More Corn for Fodder Needed.

Fodder corn follows grass in rank as a feeding crop, either green for summer use or preserved as ensilage, or dried and cured for the winter. It is one of the most profitable and nutritious plants when it is properly grown and cultivated. It has yielded from twenty-four to forty tons of green, and five to eight tons of cured fodder. It requires rich land and good cultivation, however, to make this yield, but on poor land, helped by artificial fertilizers, a very profitable yield can be made. In such a case a poor, sandy farm, which was badly run down, produced twenty-four tons of Evergreen Sweet Corn with six hundred pounds of special corn manure to the acre; and twelve tons per acre of Early Narragansett Sweet Corn. It is quite possible to grow both of these crops on the same ground, and the season for the early corn will be ready for cutting in fifty days from planting, and the later kind planted in July will mature in September; thus giving thirty-six tons of green fodder, or eight of cured fodder per acre. It is this rapid growth which makes this crop so valuable.

Fodder corn has acquired a poor reputation, by reason of the mistaken manner of growing it, viz.: by broadcasting the seed at the rate of two or three bushels per acre, by which the crop is so crowded that it makes a white, watery, rank forage, quite devoid of nutriment, and worth but little more than wood shavings. Cows have been known to reject fodder thus grown, which is a convincing proof of their natural sagacity. When grown in rows, three feet apart, the fodder is entirely different. It is green in color, mature in its growth, full of sweetness; and a large proportion of the stalks will have ears in what is known as the "roasting stage," and as the fodder is cured, these may be dried, if the proper precautions are taken in the curing. —American Agriculturist for August.

Box Stalls for Horses.

The stable for the horse should be of good size. The narrow dimensions of many of the stalls are a positive cruelty to horses. They are built too narrow to enable the horse to extend his limbs when convenient. He is compelled, when in the stall, to keep his legs under him, and his legs are thus cramped, when they should be completely at rest. Box stalls permit the animal to choose its position, and change it at pleasure. Comfort is essential to health, and it is evident that the animal can be more comfortable when closely tied in a narrow stall. The stalls should be kept clean, and the floor daily sprinkled with some good absorbent, such as gypsum, to absorb the foul odors continually arising. Absorbents are not generally used freely enough about stables. Besides having pure air for the animal to breathe, a stable that is stored full of hay and grain ought to be kept well ventilated, and kept clean, that the impurities of the air may not penetrate there. All food should be kept as pure as possible. Cleanliness about the stable is just as important to the health of the horse, as cleanliness about the house is important to the health of the family.

The outlook for heavy cattle growing in this country is not very encouraging. For several years past has seen much of the ranges, especially in Wyoming, asserts that overstocking has been carried so far as to greatly impair the capacity of the territories to afford sustenance to cattle. The vast herds have trampled out the grass within practicable distance of the water courses, and there is no possibility of restoring the capacity of the ranges under the existing system of cattle raising. He says that cold and drought are not new things at all, and cannot account for the depression in recent years. In his opinion the days of the great "cattle barons" are numbered. They must give way to a new order of things, their number of men owning comparatively small herds, for which they can provide shelter in winter and a supply of food.

Mr. Chas. H. Lugin, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, states that an Agricultural and Manufacturing Exhibition is to be held in Woodstock some time in October, at which the Provincial government will give a series of prizes to horses, the competition to be open to the whole Province.

A Chicago firm uses from 8,000 to 10,000 gallons of blood daily to make buttons, belt-clasps, breastpins, combs and other trinkets. Evaporation leaves pure albumen, which is divided into this streets and broken up and pressed into various shapes.

Scotch girls knit while they are listening to the tender declarations of their lovers. The more enterprising American daughters have the mitten ready made.

In some parts of Kansas corn cobs sell for fuel at 15 cents per one hundred pounds, while shelled corn is only twenty cents per bushel.

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—The hay crop in Maine, will be larger than for ten years.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Locusts, drought and dined bags are destroying the crops in Minnesota.

—Mr. Robert Bonner, the New York publisher, has two wives that cost him \$40,000.

—The Halifax Herald says Gore, Hants, is coming to the front with its valuable deposits of coal.

—The Grand Trunk railway has contracted for 75,000 tons of Spring Hill coal, to be shipped via Parrsboro.

—The Yarmouth woolen mill is running full time. It has an order from one house in Montreal for \$15,000 worth of goods.

—If a man wants to drown sorrow in the bowl let him try a bowl of water. Bowls of liquor are always too full of sorrow.—New Orleans Picayune.

—Official figures show that the eggs laid last year by the hens of the United States, were worth as much as the silver produced in that period.

—Within the past fortnight Messrs. Bell & Co. of Guelph, have despatched to England and Australia upwards of 120 organs. In a day or two they will send forward a consignment to Japan.

—A number of citizens of Boston offered a cup to be sailed for by the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht squadron, during the jubilee celebration regatta at Halifax. The offer has been accepted with appreciation.

Commercial travelers in the United States are estimated to number 250,000, and it is said that they cost at least \$200,000,000 a year to distribute goods by means of this army of drummers.

—A flouring mill in Albany, Or., pays an adjacent saw mill \$50 a day for sawdust, which it uses for fuel. The miller's fuel cost \$100 a day before he found that he could burn what most western saw mills throw away.

—Ohio is the largest wool-growing State in the Union, its crops in 1886 being 25,000,000 pounds. This is almost as much as the crop of any two other states combined.

—The Ontario oatmeal mills association has decided to organize a gigantic company with the capital of \$50,000 composed of all oatmeal mills in Canada; for the purpose of controlling the trade. The company will act in conjunction with the American association.

A consignment of 49 horses purchased in Canada for service in the cavalry and artillery has just been received at Woolwich. Fourteen out of the whole number are classed as very good, thirteen as good, twelve as fair, four as too old, and one as unsound.

The English red tape Army and Navy do not do much thing. Not only do they send canned meat to Australia, where the woods are full of meat, rice to India, and sugar and rum to Jamaica, but on a recent occasion they literally sent coats to Newcastle for some war ships on the Tyne.

—The Canadian Pacific railway company has contracted to carry 900 car loads of Australian wool from Victoria, B. C., to Boston and other ports on the Atlantic seaboard.

—Harriet Beecher Stowe is reported to have failed very much since the death of her husband. She is now entirely without vigor and enthusiasm. In her modest little house in Hartford, she awaits listlessly the end of her busy life. Sadly she said, a few days ago, a friend, "No; I write no more. I have done, I have done."

During the shower of Thursday at West Etna, a lightning stroke near Mr. A. W. Cole's herd of cattle, numbering about fifteen head, and stunned nearly all of them. Several were thought to be seriously hurt at first, but they recovered. The bolt plowed up the ground for several rods and tore down quite a lot of fence. Mr. Cole was going out to care for his cattle and was stunned by the shock.

Capacity of a Freight Car.—A load is nominally ten tons, or 20,000 pounds. The following can be carried:—Wheat, 60 barrels; alfalfa, 70 barrels; lime, 70 barrels; flour, 60 barrels; eggs, 180 to 160 barrels; flour, 200 sacks; wool, 6 cords; cattle, 18 to 20 head; hogs, 50 to 60; sheep, 30 to 100; lumber, 6,000 feet; barley, 400 bushels; wheat, 340 bushels; faxseed, 360 bushels; apples, 370 bushels; corn, 400 bushels; potatoes, 430 bushels; oats, 680 bushels; bran, 1,000 bushels.

At the Annual Session, National Division, S. of T., held in Boston, the most worthy secret, Rev. R. A. Temple, of Halifax presented the following facts:—Divisions in operation January 1, 1886, 1,495; January 1, 1887, 1,565; increase during the year, 70; number of members January 1, 1886, 73,356; admitted by initiation and by card, 35,377; initiated, 1,251; total, 111,915; number withdrawn, 8,720; in suspended and suspended divisions, 7,780; expelled, 10,491; expelled for violation of the pledge, 1,532; expelled for other causes, 3,088; deaths, 462; total, 32,102 total number of members, January 1, 1887, 78,913.

Constipation

Is a universal and most troublesome disorder. It causes Headache, Mental Depression, impairs the Sight and Hearing, destroys the Appetite, and when long continued, causes Enlargement of the Liver, Inflammation of the Bowels, and Piles. Constipation is speedily cured by Ayer's Pills.

For a number of months I was troubled with Constipation, in consequence of which I suffered from Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, and a disordered liver. My eyes also troubled me. I was compelled to wear a shade over them, and, at times, was unable to bear exposure to the light. I was entirely cured by Ayer's Pills.

I suffered from Constipation, and consequently from Headache, Indigestion, and Piles, for years. Ayer's Pills, which I took at the suggestion of a friend, have given me effectual relief. I commenced taking this remedy two months ago, and am now free from Constipation, the removal of which has caused my general health to improve, and greatly improved my general health. —W. Keeler, Amherst, Mass.

I suffered from Constipation, which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me, completely. —D. Burke, Essex, Me.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

OVER \$6,000

CLOTHS ALONE

Have been imported and are now being opened up

For the Spring Trade.

NEW CLOTHS!

These heavy purchases were made in anticipation of the almost unprecedented advance which has since taken place in foreign wools.

We are now soliciting your Spring outfit, as you will find our prices away below those of our competitors who have bought since the advance.

Our Currier, Mr. A. H. ROBERTSON, has arrived by last steamer from a visit to the West. He has seen the wool and the Scotch. During his stay he has made himself thoroughly conversant with all the latest improvements pertaining to his art.

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STOCK OF GOODS

are offered in the place. Bought direct from the manufacturers in London and the United States.

By giving us an early call you will save money.

W. J. MAHONEY.

Baie Verte, N. B., Mar. 8th, 1887.

Harness.

The subscriber is determined not to be undersold, he offers his stock of Harness, &c., at very low prices. We quote—

X C Driving Harness, from \$10.00 up.

Nickle " " " 11.25 up.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES R. AYER.

Sackville, Oct. 15, 1886.

Brandram's Paints.

Genuine White Lead and Colored Paints.

A full stock just received per steamer Demara from London, for sale by

M. WOOD & SONS,

Sackville, May 25, 1887.

Lard.

Leaman's Pure Lard Lard in pails, 14 lbs. per lb. No charge for package.

Leaman's Choice Bacon,

At 10c. per lb.

25 lb. bbls. No. 1 Labrador Herring, At \$8.50.

JAMES R. AYER.

Jan. 26, 1887.

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