

S. R. FOSTER & SON  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Wire Nails,  
Wire Brads,  
STEEL AND  
IRON-CUT  
NAILS.  
And SPIKES, TACKS, BRADS,  
SHOE-NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS etc  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Railways, &c.  
N. B. & P. E. I. Railway.  
1894-WINTER ARRANGEMENT-1895  
EFFECT MONDAY, OCT. 1, 1894.

Train run by Eastern Standard Time.  
On and after Monday, Oct. 1, 1894  
Trains will run as follows:  
Leave Sackville daily (Sundays excepted)  
at 12:10 P. M., arriving at Cape for  
morning at 2:10.  
Returning, will leave Cape for Sackville  
at 3:00 and arrive at Sackville at 5:24  
connecting with Evening Express Train  
both East and West.  
All Freight for the Eastward, to insure  
being taken on day of delivery, must be  
at Sackville Station or Wood's siding  
before 11 o'clock A. M.  
JOSEPH WOOD, President.  
Sackville, Oct. 1st, 1894.

Intercolonial Railway.  
1894. Winter Time Table. 1895.  
TO TAKE EFFECT OCT. 1st  
GOING WEST  
ARRIVE AT SACKVILLE  
Express 8:12  
Montreal Express 12:00  
Express 13:15  
Freight 15:25  
Through Express 18:11  
GOING EAST  
Through Express 6:35  
Freight 9:50  
Express 11:00  
Through Express 18:11

PIANOS, ORGANS  
AND  
SEWING MACHINES  
AND SMALL  
Musical Instruments, Fittings,  
Etc. especially fine grade  
Sewing Machine  
OIL, NEEDLES,  
for over 70 Kinds  
Special rates quoted on cash terms.  
C. E. FREEMAN,  
Music Room, No. 7 Eddy St., Amherst, N. S.

S. B. ANDRES,  
Marble, Freestone & Granite Works  
AMHERST, N. S.  
Grand, a Choice Lot, Monu-  
ments, Tablets and Head-  
stones of New and  
Solemn Designs.

The subscriber has taken  
pains in the selection of the  
best quality of Stock for  
Durability and Fineness in  
Texture, and is prepared to  
attend to orders to the satis-  
faction of all who may favor  
him with their patronage.  
Estimates furnished on application free of charge.  
S. B. ANDRES

H. J. McGrath & Co.,  
DORCHESTER  
Marble & Granite W'orks

The Subscriber begs to notify his old  
patrons and the public generally that he  
has reopened his monument works at the  
old stand.  
Red and Gray Granites a Specialty.  
All kinds of Ornamentary work executed in  
a best style, and at prices to suit the  
times.  
Dorchester, May 5th 1892

Notice.  
Persons indebted to the Estate of the late  
Hazen Lowther of Great Shubenegut are re-  
quested to make immediate payments to the  
undersigned Administrator and all persons  
having claims against said estate are re-  
quested to hand the same in properly attested  
to, to the Administrator within three  
months from date hereof.  
Dated at Great Shubenegut this third day  
of January, 1895.  
SARAH E. LOWTHER  
Administratrix.

FINAL NOTICE.  
New Brunswick Registration Act West-  
morland County.  
To Clergy, Physicians and Parents.  
All persons required by said act to register  
Births, Deaths and Marriages  
will please forward the same to undersigned  
without delay. The books are being closed  
for the year 1894.  
Parents, Physicians are  
heavy penalties  
who neglect to register Births and Death  
during the year.  
Blank forms are supplied on application  
to undersigned. All returns pass through  
mail free addressed to the undersigned.  
F. A. McCULLY  
Registrar, Births, Deaths &c.,  
Moncton.

Dr. Tarr's Asthma Cures  
ASTHMA Cures  
Sleep at night and get up in the morning  
feeling fresh and free of asthma. On receipt  
of name and P. O. address, a free trial bottle  
will be sent.  
DR. TARR'S MEDICINE CO.  
BOSTON, U. S. A.  
Sackville Branch - 138 Adelaide St. W.  
Use Dr. Tarr's Free Trial Bottle  
CONSUMPTION.

Latest Styles in  
WEDDING INVITATIONS  
At Chignecto Post  
Office.

All Description of Plain and Fancy  
JOB WORK Executed with Neatness and  
Promptness.  
In S. F. Black House.

VOL. 25.-NO. 35.

Medical.  
DR. G. M. COOK,  
Successor to Dr. Coleman.  
OFFICE and RESIDENCE,  
Dr. Coleman's old stand.  
In S. F. Black House.  
J. C. BOWSER, M. D.,  
L. R. C. P., London.  
OFFICE in RESIDENCE  
On York St. near Post Office.  
Telephone at residence.  
Special attention given to testing of eyes  
for glasses.

O. J. McCULLY, M. D.  
Memb. Roy. Col. Surgeons, London.  
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and  
Throat.  
MONCTON, N. B.  
Jan. 21-1y

DR. J. W. SANGSTER  
DENTIST.  
MAIN ST., SACKVILLE  
Aug. 14th, 1892.  
W. C. HEWSON,  
DENTIST  
Will visit Sackville on the 25th of every  
month and remain one week.  
Opposite M. Wood & Sons store.  
I. W. KNAPP, D. D. S.  
DENTISTRY  
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.  
OFFICE: at the old stand on Main St.  
Business Cards.

Intercolonial Hotel.  
Opposite T. C. Railway Station,  
SACKVILLE, N. B.  
A. W. Dixon,  
PROPR.  
SAMPLER ROOMS in Music Hall block  
in the centre of the business part of the  
town. Tours to the town free.

EDWARD HUTCHINSON,  
BOOTS & SHOES  
Made and Repaired.  
Stand lately occupied by T. W. Stanley.

T. Hamill Prescott.  
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.  
Justice of the Peace &c  
Office over Dr. J. W. Sangster's Dental  
Rooms, Sackville.  
Aug. 23, 94. tf.

CUTHBERT MAIN,  
Engineer & Machinist  
Mill, Agricultural and General  
Machine Repairing  
a specialty.  
Landelow Ave. Opp. Freight Station.  
AMHERST, N. S.

C. D. TRUWMAN,  
Producer and Commission Merchant,  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
Provisions, Groceries & General Merchandise.  
Prompt returns on Consignments.  
No. 2 South Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.

JAMES CURRIE  
AMHERST, Nova Scotia,  
General Agent for the  
"NEW WILLIAMS' SEWING MACHINES"  
Also Pianos and Organs.  
M. C. Seidles, Oil, and Paris, always  
on hand.  
1036 St. John St.

ARTHUR W. DIXON,  
Licensed Auctioneer.  
Sackville, N. B.  
GOODS SOLD ON COMMISSION.

G. O. GATES  
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN  
PIANOS, ORGANS,  
MANUFACTURER'S AGENT FOR  
Leading American & Canadian Instru-  
ments.  
Tuning and repairing a specialty. Old Instru-  
ments taken in exchange for New. Over  
Twenty Years Experience.  
The original maker of the Gates' Pianos and Organs.  
Call and visit Sackville before a new one.  
Sackville Branch, TRURO, N. S.  
For any orders for the County or elsewhere.

C. WARMUNDE,  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.  
OPP. BRUNSWICK HOUSE.  
DEALER IN  
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY  
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry  
neatly Done.  
Sackville, Aug. 9th, 1892.

# Chignecto Post.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1895.

WHOLE NO. 1,244

## HEALTH!

Frederickton Junction, N. B.,  
Jan. 31st, 1894.  
A. L. DUPLESSIS, carriage builder  
here, has improved in health, during  
the past few months, in a marked de-  
gree. His friends have noticed the  
change. Recently he has written a  
letter to a prominent St. John firm  
in which he states the particulars of  
his case. He writes: "For over a  
year I suffered with distress in stom-  
ach and bowels, and could not sleep.  
Several remedies failed to give me  
relief. Last summer I was induced to  
try 'Grunder's Syrup.' The best  
results followed its use. It gave me  
sleep, removing distress and regulat-  
ing my bowels. I cheerfully recom-  
mend this medicine as a cure for any  
one like mine."  
Grunder's Syrup is for sale everywhere—  
\$1 per bottle or six for \$5—guaranteed.

FOR SALE BY AMASA DIXON.

## What's the time?

If you have a Cough  
it is time you were taking  
GRAY'S RED  
SYRUP of  
SPRUCE  
GUM  
THE OLD STANDARD CURE  
FOR COUGHS, COLDS,  
ASTHMA and all LUNG AFFECTIONS.  
Gray's Syrup has been on trial for more than  
20 years and the verdict of the people is that  
it is the best remedy known. 25c and 50c  
per bottle. Sold everywhere.

KERRY WATSON & CO., PROPRIETORS  
(S) MONTREAL.

## Legal.

A. B. COPP, LL.B.  
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public.  
OFFICE: FORD'S NEW BLOCK.  
SACKVILLE, N. B.  
B. B. TEED, M. A.  
BARRISTER, NOTARY ETC.  
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MONEY TO LOAN.  
T. B. TEED  
Subscribers are prepared to loan  
money on good security at "season-  
able rates."  
POWELL & BENNETT.  
Sackville, July 15, 1888.

MONEY TO LOAN.  
\$2000.00 on easy terms. Good Free-  
hold security.  
B. B. TEED

Chandler & Robinson,  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES,  
&c.  
W. B. CHANDLER, C. W. ROBINSON,  
OFFICE: Main St., Moncton, N. B.,  
front of Church St.

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Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries,  
Conveyancers and Solicitors Collections  
and all kinds of Legal Business  
Promptly attended to.

BLICKENSERFER.  
The Latest Typewriting  
Machine  
TRIUMPH OF SKILL.  
Price \$38.00  
Apply at this office.

## The Battle of the Buckles.

A CONTENT THAT WAS WAGED MANY YEARS  
AGO.  
Important pronouncements have  
been uttered against certain articles of  
women's dress. The pops once issued  
a propaganda concerning the absurd  
dress that adorned the feminine head  
some generations ago; a French law was  
recently enacted regarding corsets; in  
Chaucer's time the English authorities  
took steps to prevent the extravagant  
wearing of gaw-gaws, and we all know  
the nature of the famous Connecticut  
blue laws.  
Even as far back as the days of Paul,  
the preacher, it was demanded that  
women's heads remained covered in  
public places, especially in church, but  
probably the most unique law ever en-  
forced regarding feminine apparel re-  
lated to buckles. It is the more in-  
teresting to us this bit of antique  
legality in view of the present astound-  
ing popularity of the offending article  
of jewelry. Here is the story:  
Strife was bitter between Athens and  
Aegina. War, or rather, a series of  
petty fights, was the accepted attitude.  
In one such engagement the Athenians  
were triumphant. A small body of the  
Aeginians marched into the little  
island of Aegina, to be met by an infuri-  
ated mob of women, both matrons and  
maids. These members of the gentler  
sex undressed the girdles from about  
their tunics and belabored the incoming  
militia with their metal buckles, de-  
manding as they did so the lives of  
brothers, husbands and sons.  
The soldiers hesitated to return the  
attack. But resistance of some sort  
was necessary, as the encounter was  
rapidly assuming proportions of a se-  
rious affray. So they fled down the  
streets into open arches and cellars,  
relentlessly pursued by the enraged  
women, who used their long, winding  
sashes as lassoes, and pitilessly struck  
the flying enemy with the dangerous  
gold and silver ornaments. The soldiers  
were alarmed and where ever an inch  
of flesh was unprotected and presented  
itself a target for the markswomen.  
Finally, exhausted, the Grecian Ama-  
zons desisted, but not before "the buck-  
les fray" had become so serious an af-  
fair that it became one of the sensations  
of the day.  
A hearing of the case was had before  
the judges. The women pleaded that  
it was fair in love and war, but the  
jury, and men in general, determined  
to take such convenient weapons out of  
feminine possession. Probably they  
were not only amazed but alarmed at  
the ferocity of the female warriors, and  
resorted to the cloak of the law in order  
to shield themselves from possible equal-  
ity or rivalry.  
At all events, a verdict was rendered  
bidding Aegina women henceforth  
refrain to eschew buckles as part of their  
attire. Their gowns should be fashion-  
ed in such a manner that these hereto-  
fore necessary ornaments would be  
omitted from the calculation. It was  
the bitterest judgment that could be  
passed on these beautiful women.  
It proclaimed to the world their uncom-  
monness, and held them up as examples  
to whom other women might point  
in glory of scorn. And they did, for the  
Athenian women had the gold and  
silversmiths mold their buckles of fir-  
mer stuff than ever. These they wore  
with great pomp and pride to triumph  
over their male relatives' opponent.

## Health.

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Promptly attended to.

BLICKENSERFER.  
The Latest Typewriting  
Machine  
TRIUMPH OF SKILL.  
Price \$38.00  
Apply at this office.

## Ever Seeking.

"We look for some reward of our en-  
deavors, and are disappointed; not suc-  
cess, not happiness, not even peace of  
conscience crowns our intellectual efforts  
to do well. Our frailties are invincible,  
our virtues barren; the battle goes sore  
against us to the setting of the sun.  
The canting moralist tells us of right and  
wrong; and we look abroad, even on the  
face of our small earth, and find them  
change with every climate, and no coun-  
try where some action is not honored  
for a virtue and none where it is not  
branded for a vice; and we look in our  
experience, and we find no vital con-  
gruity in the wisest rules, but at the  
best municipal fitness. It is not strange  
if we are tempted to despair of good.  
We ask too much. Our religions and  
moralities have been trimmed to flatter  
us till they are all emulsified and sen-  
timentalized, and only please and  
weaken. Truth is of a rougher strain.  
In the harsh fact of life fact can read  
a bracing gospel. The human race is a  
thing more ancient than the Ten Com-  
mandments; and the bones and revolu-  
tions of the Kosmos, in which joints we  
are but moss and fungus, more ancient  
still."—[Robert Louis Stevenson.

## Persons.

—Hiram S. Maxim had already expen-  
ded \$85,000 upon his flying machine.  
—Col. Hamilton Robinson now eight-  
five years of age, is the oldest old fel-  
low in Indiana.  
—Edison, the electrician, wears no  
overcoat, however cold the weather may  
be.  
—Prince Bismarck is partly of Slav  
origin. His ancestor emigrated to Rus-  
sia in the eighteenth century and event-  
ually became Governor of Livonia.  
—The great American tax-dodger is  
Mrs. Hetty Green, who though possessed  
of many millions, escapes with an assess-  
ment upon \$10,000.  
—A son of Charles Dickens, the great  
novelist, has been living for many years  
in the province of New South Wales,  
and was until recently a member of its  
Parliament.  
—Sarah Bernhardt's bed is nearly fif-  
teen feet broad, and when the fascinat-  
ing Sarah is indisposed and receives her  
intimate friends reclining on a couch, she  
looks like a red-plumaged bird floating  
on a great sea of white satin.

## General News.

—Times in Australia have been so  
bad, and there has been so little work  
in the great cities, that Melbourne has  
lost 40,000 inhabitants in the last two  
years.  
—Australia, a dry and thirsty coun-  
try, has been very successful with artesian  
wells. One of them yields 3,000,  
000 gallons a day.  
—Billings, Mont., has a police force  
of three men. All have been arrested  
on the charge of obtaining money under  
false pretenses.  
—Parisian women are, some of them,  
wearing hand-painted gowns. One in  
which a well known leader of fashion in  
that city appeared was of dull white  
silk, and had over the plain facing al-  
large painted baskets loaded with flow-  
ers.

—Chicago's City Council proposes to  
lay a tax upon bicycles, and the wheel-  
men have requested the Councilmen to  
give them an estimate of the wear and  
tear on a cobblestone if 100 bicycles  
should run over it every day for a mil-  
lion years.  
—In the trial of a civil case at the  
Jonesboro court house a few days ago  
an old negro man stated on the witness  
stand that he was one of a family of  
thirty-three children, having twenty-five  
brothers, and seven sisters.  
—A report showing the average wages  
of women servants in London is inter-  
esting to American housekeepers, if  
only as evidence of the large increase to  
them of a trip across the Atlantic in the  
eyes of those who demand them. The  
general housework girl in London \$6.50  
a month; a cook about \$9, a nurse \$8,  
and a laundress \$8.25.  
—London smart ladies are devoted  
to ice skating. Curiously enough, the  
most fashionable time for skating there  
is Sunday afternoons, and a public rink  
finds its most aristocratic patronage at  
that time, when the general public be-  
ing excluded, it is possible to secure  
entrance by invitations from the direc-  
tors.

—It is an astonishing fact that 4,000  
gallons of moonshine rum have been  
seized under the shadow of Bunker  
Hill Monument. The only theory on  
which it can be accounted for is that it  
was absolutely necessary to make it in  
order to meet the prohibition demand  
from Maine and the "no license" thirst  
of the Massachusetts local-optionists.

—A large deal for board pine was  
closed Friday at Ashland, Wis., 7,000,  
000 feet being cut at Mellen, to be  
shipped direct to Europe as soon as  
navigation opens. The price paid is  
very low for timber of high grade, but  
the chief feature of the deal is that the  
pine is to be paid for in English gold.  
The pine is to be delivered in Liverpool  
before July 1.

—England has launched another battle-  
ship, the colossal Majestic, twin ship  
with the Magnificent, which was launch-  
ed at Chatham on Dec. 19. The Majestic  
and the Magnificent are the two largest  
British warships afloat, and among the  
finest and most formidable specimens of  
naval architecture in the world.

—The Australian colonies have spent  
about \$8,000,000 in endeavoring to ex-  
terminate the rabbit pest. This includes  
only the Government expenditures.  
Millions have been spent also by private  
individuals, and the rabbits are about as  
ravenous as ever, sometimes eating up  
miles and miles of growing crops in a  
single day.

—The warm climate of India often  
makes the ordinary precautions against  
the undue expansion of rails in a railway  
track quite useless. For instance, it is  
stated that on a portion of the Rajput-  
ana railway several miles of the per-  
manent way were laid with Belgian rails  
which were all right in the morning,  
but exhibited a serious change during  
the heat of the day, the rails deflecting  
in and out fully three inches in a length  
of 20 feet; yet the expansion plates used  
had been increased from one-fourth to  
one-half and even three-fourths of an  
inch, but to no purpose.

—A foreign scientific journal gives the  
results of some recent experiments upon  
the vocal cords which will prove inter-  
esting to singers. A baritone who wish-  
ed to become a tenor succeeded by tak-  
ing a course of inhalations, beginning  
with benzoin, going on to caffeine, and  
ending with curcuma, while the voice was  
depressed by using volatilized Norwegian  
tar.

—A professor, who used to teach the  
grandfather of the present generation  
of students, objected to the pronuncia-  
tion of "wood" as if it were spelled  
"wood," and his students used to hunt  
for chances to make him explain his  
objection. One day he stopped a student  
who was reading to the class, and  
said, "How do you pronounce that word?"  
"Wood, sir." The professor looked ugly,  
and replied, "I have never found any  
ground for giving it that sound. Go on."  
—Household Words.

## Farm and Turf.

—The Canadian Live Stock and Farm  
Journal for March has come to hand.  
As usual, it contains much that is in-  
teresting on various topics in connection  
with farming. The first page is em-  
bellished with an illustration of a fine  
specimen of a Thoroughbred horse belong-  
ing to Mr. John Haig, Hord's Station, Ont.;  
and the following are a few of the many  
articles of interest:—"The care of lambs";  
—"Foot rot in sheep";—"Succession of pas-  
tures";—"Growing of spring wheat";  
—"Sowing of spring grain";—"Gooseber-  
ries for profit";—"Beeskeeping on the  
farm";—"Poultry raising," etc.

## Some of the Advantages of the Cream Separator.

The world is moving. Not very long  
since, the time-honored plan of raising  
cream by means of the shallow-setting  
system was universal. Then followed an  
advance upon this in the introduction  
of the system of setting in deep cans.  
And close in the wake of the deep-set-  
ting system comes the system of separat-  
ing cream by the centrifugal separator.  
These newer systems have met with the  
reception accorded to all innovations,  
however good in themselves. They have  
been met by that iceberg, indifference,  
which stands in the way of all progress,  
and which has stood in its way since the  
world began. And they have met with  
more active opposition in the way of de-  
unciation, and even ridicule. And yet,  
they have worked their way slowly, but  
surely, until now they are embodied in  
the practices of many of the foremost  
dairymen in the land. Of the two sys-  
tems, the centrifugal mode is probably  
destined to succeed the other, at least in  
very many instances. The following are  
among the advantages of the centrifugal  
system:

(1) It enables those who use it to ob-  
tain the cream in the most perfect form.  
If they use it promptly and judiciously,  
they can get the cream sweet, pure, and  
free from all taint. But, as implied, it  
must be used judiciously. The stable  
must be kept as free as possible from  
odors that taint. The milk to be sepa-  
rated must be put in a room where the  
air is pure as the morning, and the sepa-  
ration should take place as soon as pos-  
sible after the milk is obtained. The  
greater likelihood of obtaining pure  
cream by this method, will be at once  
apparent to the reflective mind.

(2) It is labor-saving. When the work  
of separating is completed, the work is  
practically done, so far as securing the  
cream is concerned. There is no lugging  
of the milk to and fro, no skimming of  
the same, no carrying of the skim-milk  
from the cellar or other apartment to the  
place of feeding. The skim milk near  
the place where it is to be fed. It may  
be answered that the work of separating  
is something. It is, undoubtedly; but,  
even when done by hand, it is less than  
when the milk is set by either of the  
aforementioned processes. But this labor  
may be lessened. It ought to be lessened.  
Where much milk is separated it  
should be lessened. It may be lessened  
by using some kind of power, as, for in-  
stance, a dog, a bull, a horse, or, where  
the facilities will admit of it, water may  
be used as the motive power.

(3) It enables the dairymen to get all  
the butter fat from the milk. This can-  
not be done by any process of setting.  
Good, practical dairymen have stated on  
public platforms that an average of about  
20 per cent, more of butter fat can be  
obtained than when the milk is set in  
pans. If one fifth more butter fat can be  
got by the use of the separator, it would  
mean that from a cow that would pro-  
duce two hundred pounds per year of  
butter fat by the setting process, two  
hundred and fifty pounds would be pro-  
duced by the process. Every dairymen  
knows how much butter fat is worth and  
therefore, he can readily compute how  
much more his cow would be worth to  
him per year in the one case than in the  
other. By adding one-fifth to his an-  
nual butter product in case he has no sepa-  
rator, he may know very nearly what  
it would have been had he used a sepa-  
rator. It has been claimed that even at  
the separator, it would pay in one  
where ten cows are kept in the dairy.

(4) The last advantage arising from the  
use of the separator that we will men-  
tion here is the superior quality of the  
skim-milk that it brings to us. As the  
separation takes place at once, the milk  
may be used not only while it is fresh,  
but also while it is warm. Every one  
who has fed skim-milk to live stock un-  
derstands the great superiority of sweet skim-  
milk as compared with what is sour, and  
of warm skim-milk as compared with what  
is cold.

But there is one difficulty in the way.  
The separator is dear, and, as there is  
a patent on them, there does not seem to  
be any way of overcoming the diffi-  
culty. It does seem too bad that hu-  
manity should be so grasping in its na-  
ture. A man who invents a useful article  
should be rewarded, but there surely  
ought to be a limit to the reward.  
When a man has enjoyed a monopoly  
for a time, and that monopoly has made  
him a millionaire, he surely ought to be  
satisfied. If these separators could be  
obtained for two-thirds of the cost many  
more of them would be used than are  
now used, and the makers would still  
have a profit.

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## CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER

SACKVILLE, N. B., MAR 14, 1895.

## "THE COMMON SENSE OF MOST."

If representative government means anything it means that the will of the people, or as Tennyson says, "the common sense of most," is to be crystallized into the laws of the country that government represents and by the laws of a state you can judge of the intelligence and progress of the people. It would be folly to say that the people as rulers do not make mistakes, have not made blunders in the past, and will not go wrong in some things in the future. At the same time the rule now generally laid down by the leaders of democracy is—educate the people; appeal to the people; trust the people; and in the end, "the common sense of most" will take you through safely.

When the people of Great Britain asked their representatives in the government to give them free trade in certain articles, do any one doubt that the English people were right. There can be no doubt that their representatives were right in giving them what they asked at that time.

In France, Germany, and other European countries where the people said we want protection, our conditions are such that free trade as the English people want it, will not be the best for us. The common sense of most gave them protection. Who will take the responsibility of saying that Frenchmen and Germans and Scandinavians do not know what is best for themselves?

It is just possible some Englishmen who think England is the world, or some reformer in Canada who has seen Toronto, may say the people of Europe do not know as much as Englishmen or Reformers. Very well. Then come over to America. Take the United States, a nation the growth of which has been altogether phenomenal and where the people rule in fact, as well as theory. What has been "the common sense of most people?" What has been the policy pursued in this nation which claims a foremost place among the nations of the world? Has it been free trade?

In 1864 after the Southern Rebellion, since which date the advance of the country has been altogether unprecedented, — did the United States declare for Reciprocity with Canada? Did she hoist the flag of free trade with the world? No! What did she do? She formed and passed a protective tariff that was prohibitive in many lines, and as near as possible prohibitive in many others. This was the common sense of most in the American Republic at that time and judging by the elections there this fall they still hold the same views. If the United States, if Germany, if France, if Scandinavia, with their great wealth and immense populations, cannot compete successfully in the world's markets without a protective tariff can any one suppose; does any one honestly think that Canada with a population of but five millions, and her great resources almost undeveloped can hoist the free trade flag and proclaim her ability to stand against the world.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Farmers' and Dairywomen's Association was held in the city of Fredericton last week. The attendance is reported to have been the largest in the history of the society which extends over a period of nineteen years. At the formation of the society in 1876 James D. Dixon was the representative from Sackville. We think this is the first meeting of the society at which neither Sackville nor Westmorland have been represented.

Until the last few years delegates had to pay their own travelling expenses and were billeted during the session. Since 1892 the government following the advice of the dairy commissioner for Canada has paid the expense of two delegates from each local dairy association under the following conditions:

An association must consist of 30 members paying at least 25 cents per year each, and holding not less than seven meetings during the year.

The subjects discussed at each of the meetings must be noted out in the annual report to be forwarded to the secretary of Agriculture in the month of December with the financial statement for the year properly audited. These conditions fulfilled the government will grant a sum of twenty-five dollars to pay the expense of two delegates for each association to attend the annual meeting at Fredericton. Agricultural Societies are also urged to send one or more delegates.

The parishes of Sackville and Westmorland might have sent five delegates to the meetings and their expenses would have been paid. In 1893 both the parishes mentioned formed local Dairy Associations. The one in Sackville lived six months the one in Westmorland less than two years. In searching for the reason of this state of things the following may be in part account for it. Dairying is not so much a specialty here as in some parts of the province and probably never will be. Having large tracts of hay land that can be cropped year after year without the application of any fertilizing material, the raising and selling of hay has come to be one of the leading industries. The experience with these factories and later with the butter factory has not been entirely satisfactory. The leasing of some of the business men of Sackville who are opposed to farmers' organizations and say that farmers spend too much time in running around the country instead of staying at home and attending to their farms has likewise had its influence.

We would not like to think the farmers of Sackville and Westmorland were less intelligent or energetic than the farmers in other parts of the province for we believe they are not.

sons the Wells and the Miners in the pressing and developing of the hay trade were turned in the direction of dairying the industry boom here as it is doing in other parts of the province

## SOME WORK FOR WOMEN.

Eat books, degrade, and demoralize. Good books elevate, enlighten and purify. If this statement is true, and it will hardly be disputed, then it is wisdom on the part of parents, and those who have charge of the young, to surround them with the company of good books and to the very best of their ability keep them out of the company of bad books.

Recently two passengers were coming by rail from the New Brunswick capital, a distance of two hundred miles. One was a young man about a boy of twelve years. The boy's parents had put him in charge of the young man. Scarcely were they seated in the car when an avalanche of yellow covered literature rained down upon them. The boy quickly selected the "Life of Jesse James or the James Brothers" and paid thirty cents for it. The young man remonstrated but it was of no avail. The boy's parents had given him Robinson Crusoe to read on the way home but he said that was too dry, he wanted something more spicy. The boy is bright intelligent and a reader. Jesse James was an out-law a train wrecker and a murderer. This train robber, this brigand, was the best travelling companion on that journey home. It is the property of a seed to germinate that is what it grows for. If the conditions are favorable it germinates quickly. If the environment is not so good it takes a longer time. The surroundings may be so bad that it will not germinate at all. But it must always be born in mind that a seed of life business is to adjust itself so as to produce more seeds and that it does, though often under conditions that seem the most unfavorable. The same principle holds good in the formation and growth of character. "Sow a thought and reap an action." The question naturally arises, is there not a way by which the public can prevent such companions from being almost forced upon them as they travel on the railways of this country. It has been suggested that this work of reform, if such it may be called, be put in the hands of the women.

This thought may have come from the fact that in the last decade women have assumed much added responsibility. In fact the woman is now like a new moral force projecting itself into the religious firmament, looking for opportunities for usefulness which are all too plenty.

The Moncton Transcript says: "The truth is that for a Patron Liberal, and a Liberal to run against a Tory in the same constituency only means Tory success; and so far as ousting a protectionist government is concerned the two parties are in common. Will the conservatives make a note of this?"

Mr. Sir John A. McDonald is reported as saying "he would not give a rush-light for a man who would only support him when he was right; the supporter he loved was the man who would stand by him right or wrong." If Premier Blair is anything like Sir John in this particular, Mr. Stewart must be a great comfort to him.

Westmorland Schools. Commencing with the school at Westmorland Point. This school is kept in a two story building in which the upper flat is used for a public hall. The building is not a very old one but the school room is not attractive. A new house should be built in this district and on higher ground. And as it is a district with an assessable value equal or above any in the parish the tax would only be light on the rate payers. The present teacher is Walter Miner. This is his third term in this school and sixth as a teacher. Mr. Miner is proving an exception to a very general rule. He is teaching successfully in the district in which he was born and educated. The enrollment this term is 37 and the average attendance 31.

The Point de Bute school house was built before the Free School Law came into force. It is not quite up to the modern requirements but is a good substantial structure and is kept well painted. The out-buildings do not look very artistic this winter and the fence at any time is neither useful nor ornamental. The teacher is Walter W. Wells of Sackville. This is his fifth term in this school and he seems to have given entire satisfaction. The enrollment for this term is 38 and the average attendance 33. There is a good library in the school.

The Upper Point de Bute school house is a good building and the premises look as if the trustees took some interest in the work done. The teacher here is Miss Myrtle Fuller. This is her first term. It will be remembered perhaps by some of our friends that Miss Fuller taught the Normal School two years ago standing at the head of the whole number who passed for entry. The enrollment in this is 33 and the average attendance 33. There is a good library in the school.

The Joliet school house was erected under the Free School Law and is a fairly comfortable building, although the ground on which it stands is damp and springy which makes a wet play ground. The teacher here is George Parry. This is his first term here and his second term as a teacher. The enrollment is 42 and the average 38. An assistant teacher is to be employed in a few days, Miss Minnie Oulton. There is a scarcity of maps in this school but the trustees propose to remedy that at once.

Miss Fannie McClaren is the teacher in the Bay Road School. This is her second term. The enrollment this term is 29 average average attendance 25. The school house is fairly comfortable.

The Bay Verte School is in charge of G. W. Wells. This is his sixth term in this school which is creditable alike to teacher and trustees. There are two departments. The enrollment for the first two months of the term was 50 average 32. In the primary department 39 average 26. There are several students preparing for Normal School. The school house is comparatively new having been built since the last school was in force. It was built according to government plan and is a very substantial looking structure. Mr. Wells as a teacher is in the succession. He has an uncle in the work and his grandfather the late Gilbert Wall of Bayfield was one of the most successful of the old class of teachers.

Port Elgin has the superior school for the Parish. St. Boyd Anderson has charge of the school this winter. The building is a new one. There are two large class rooms and a third small class room for the first two grades, and the general appearance of the house and fittings reflects credit on the community. The enrollment at the primary department this winter has been 45 average 31. The advance department enrollment 61 average 45. Total in the school 107. This is the largest school in the parish although a part of the parish of Botsford is included in this district.

Farmers and Dairywomen. The Farmers' and Dairywomen's Association in session at Fredericton last week elected the following officers: G. B. Weston, president; H. M. Campbell, King, vice-president; Henry Wilcox, recording secretary; W. W. Hubbard, corresponding secretary. Vice-presidents York W. S. Tompkins, Northumberland; G. B. Fisher; Kent, O. J. LeBlanc; Westmorland, Jas. King; J. W. Wetmore; Charlotte, Jas. Anderson; Albert, John A. Squire; Queens, F. J. Parry; Carleton, John R. Reynolds; Victoria, David Currie; Sunbury, Murray E. Gilbert; Restigouche, John McNeil; Gloucester, William J. Melanson; Madawaska, Honoré Cyr; St. John, John McLeod, M. P. P.

Prof. Robertson announced that the dominion government intended opening a dairy school at Sussex next summer for three or four weeks. Mr. Scholay's resolution asking the government to make a new importation of stock, was passed after some discussion. The vice-president for the counties were appointed a committee to recommend to the government the breeds most desired by the farmers. Mr. Wetmore strongly recommended the use of commercial fertilizers, and being always reliable, not expensive and producing the best results. A resolution was passed requesting the government to divide the provinces into sections for dairy instruction and increase the number of instructors. Prof. Robertson made an interesting address. He first took up food for cows. Indian corn was the largest amount of food matter, but not in the right proportions. One Aibumen to 6-12 carboyards was the right proportion. Horse beans were much nearer that proportion than Indian corn, but if you put corn and horse beans together you will get the correct proportion. A good dairy ration is: 50 lbs. ensilage, 25 lbs. roots, 5 lbs. hay, 5 lbs. mixed meal. The roots are very important to keep the animal in a healthy, vigorous condition. Speaking of cheese, he said that last year seven carboyards were exported from this province. During the present year this exportation would be increased to fifteen carboyards. He suggested that a Dairyman's Board of Trade be organized in New Brunswick, with a membership of those engaged in the cheese industry. They might have their secretaries in Fredericton, and be a medium for information and business between the exporters abroad and the manufacturers of New Brunswick. This system was found invaluable in Ontario and other places where a large business is done.

The committee on agricultural education reported in favour of a dairy school to be located near Fredericton, and of an agricultural paper for the province.

The report was adopted, and the committee authorized to report further at the next annual meeting.

County Court. In the case of the Queen vs. Wm. Johnson for assault and seeking to do bodily harm to his son Wm. Johnson, jr., both of Botsford, the prosecution was not proceeded with. Judge Judson, bound over defendant under recognizance of \$200 to appear when called upon. Judge Wedderburn in a few eloquent words said that the case was a sad one, and that the defendant was a man of good character and that the father is a man well advanced in years and his son about 25 years.

Treat vs. Wood was an action tried yesterday for recovery of damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff for a horse by a collision which occurred while driving on the Academy stretch last June. The point in the case was whether or not defendant was to blame for the collision. The evidence disclosed that Wood was on the right side of the road when accident occurred and plains the withdrawal his case paying \$15 costs. B. B. Teed for plaintiff Powell and Bennett for defendant.

Calvin vs. Kinnear. In August plaintiff obtained judgement before Justice Cahill for medical attendance, \$21. Defendant not defending on account of illness. The present case was an action on that judgement sued in county court. At the trial it was found that plaintiff's declaration was defective and he had to go over plaintiff paying defendant's costs of the day.

Neilly vs. Alexander came arising out of the Memramouc mining affair was settled out of court.

The case of Samuel Dujay against the city of Moncton occupied the attention of the county court all day Tuesday. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Suit was brought by Dujay to recover \$50 reward offered by the city for information leading to the arrest of the parties who burglarized ex-Ald. Flanagan's old store at the lower end of Main street. Dujay claimed to have given this information but the city authorities claimed the contrary and refused to pay. Judge Wedderburn charged in favour of the plaintiff. Mr. R. B. Smith for Dujay, Mr. D. I. Welch for the city.

At Dorchester last week Bruce McDougall was freed of the charge of publishing obscene literature. The jury took only a short time for consideration.

The news that Hon. Mr. Whiteway was coming to Ottawa to negotiate for the admission of New Brunswick into the Dominion is officially confirmed.

Sylvian Goggin, of Cocagne, Kent county, serving a term in Dorchester for shooting, is to be released.

## William Clark's Letter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST.

Sir,—In a sermon preached in this parish on a third Sunday, some remarks were made about a "young man wanting the Lord to stop a watch." I am informed that the Rev. gentleman said that stopping watches was not in the Lord's line but that might be if he had up etc. It seems to me that that is rather blasphemous language from one who believes that his God is all-powerful. Besides it lacks argument.

The Rev. gentleman seems to forget or ignore what is on record in the Old Testament on earth, as touching anything that they shall say, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven; Mark 16th chap. 17-18 verses. And these signs shall follow them that believe: In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover. Luke 10th chap. 17-19 verses and 11th chap. 9th verses. They can do similar statements. Mark 16th chap. 17-18 verses. For with God all things are possible. I think my request was reasonable in view of the scripture. In Mat. 17 chap. 20 verse Jesus very plainly tells his disciples that they can cast out the child because of their unbelief. If it is the request of Jesus, why will the Rev. gentleman say which is the case?

It is any more inconsistent to ask God to stop a watch than to ask Him to give us our daily bread? Will either position be answered without any effort on our own part?

It is inconsistent to ask God to send rain and to ask Him to stop a watch? If so, why? Does not the very fact that we say: Not our will but thine O Lord, prove that prayer is useless. Is it not a case of drowning men catching at straws?

As to stopping a watch not being in the Lord's line I will refer the Rev. gentleman to 11 Kings 20 chap. 8-9-10 and 11 verses. For a different version of the Bible. 1 Kings 18 chap. 38. Also Joshua 10 chap. 12-13 and 14 verses. The 14th verse says that the Lord hearkened unto the voice of a man. In the 15th verse it says: "The Lord is more powerful to move God than in the days of Joshua! If so, why? If the Lord as a sign to Hezekiah compelled the shadow on the dial to move back ten degrees, and if he at the request of Joshua caused the sun and moon to stand still that Joshua and his chosen children could have an extension of time to seal the resurrection of the dead, why should he not stop a watch when he will? His doing so would convert an unbeliever! Especially as Luke, 15 chap. and 17 verses say—that there is more joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine just persons which need no repentance. I can see nothing to ridicule in the request.

I only asked for a sign to convince me that prayer is answered; but I did not have to have three as anyone can see who looks in Judges 6 chap. 17-20-21 and 36 to 40 verses inclusive. Will the Rev. gentleman turn to 1 Kings 18 chap. 37-38-39 verses and see how the Lord manifested his power to the unbelievers of that day? The 40th verse tells the fate of the prophets. Are the 19th century exponents of the power of God Elijah or prophets of Baal? Are they afraid of the fate that overtook the prophets of Baal or are they sceptical of their own power? For now, our present civilization is largely tinged with what in the religious ages was rare, viz. mercy.

If it is true as the Rev. gentleman so simply puts it that the Lord is not heard I can only say that he is sadly misrepresented by his agents whose vocabulary consists largely of the words: give us what we want, but of course I am not on the inside and presume that the Rev. gentleman knows whereof he speaks.

I do not wish to be considered blasphemous such a thought is far from me. I am only answering what I believe was an attempt to ridicule my offer to Mr. Hunter by one whose professed mission is to save souls for the master. That offer was made in good faith for I have the right to ask for evidence on any point that I am doubtful of. My views on the Bible and Christianity are the result of study and thought, and I have the same right to hold and defend them as any gentleman of the cloth has to rail about the alleged dishonesty and cowardliness of infidels.

Some of them seem to have forgotten: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." Belief's change. Truth does not believe in largely. If we had been born in Turkey we would have been Moslems and believed that the Koran was the infallible word of God. Some one has said, "I am not a Muslim, but I am a Muslim in the same right to hold and defend them as any gentleman of the cloth has to rail about the alleged dishonesty and cowardliness of infidels."

William Clark. Personal and Political.

—Annapolis Spectator says:—Cambridge and Libby with the Rev. P. P. Black, Fraser Livingstones and Smiths must be pretty hard up for a candidate when they accept a man of the calibre of Hanes J. Logan of Annapolis.

—Bill Patterson of the Rightabout Review is among the numerous heirs of the Abbeke Jan estate. Mr. Patterson announces his intention of retiring from the printing business—when he gets his fortune.

Provincial appointments for Westmorland David Grant to be Referee in Equity; Peter McSweeney member of the Board of School Trustees for Moncton; and Mr. G. B. Fisher, of St. John, to be Referee in Equity.

Alward, Salisbury, and Francis X. LeGere, to be Justices of the Peace. John Sproul to be a Justice of the Marriage License.

Hon. A. G. Jones of Halifax has positively declined to bear the liberal standard in the approaching election. It is said the liberal candidates for that constituency will be Ben Russell, Q. C. and Mayor Keefe.

—Rhodes, Curry & Co., have purchased the Reed factory in Bridgetown, which has lain idle for two or three years and will commence work in the early spring. It is the intention to carry on an extensive manufacturing and contracting business in western Nova Scotia, with headquarters at Bridgetown.

William Clark's Letter. The following are some of the Acts passed at the recent Session of the Legislature:

An Act relating to the Water and Lighting System of the City of Moncton. An Act to provide for the repair and improvement of Roads and Bridges and other Public Works and Services. An Act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province.

An Act to secure to Wives and Children the benefit of Life Insurance. An Act in aid of an Exhibition at Saint John.

An Act to provide for the Inspection of Butter and Cheese intended for Export. An Act in amendment of Chapter 71 of the Consolidated Statutes, of "Solemnization of Marriage." An Act respecting the property of Married Women.

An Act relating to the University of Mount Allison College. An Act relating to the issue of Provincial Debentures.

## N. B. Legislature

An Act to further amend Chapter 20 of 47th Victoria, intituled "An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society, and to regulate the sale of Drugs and Medicines." An Act to incorporate the Moncton Hospital.

An Act to authorize Boards of School Trustees and Local Boards of Health to acquire lands not required for School purposes.

An Act to amend Chapter 60 of the Consolidated Statutes. An Act to amend the Registry Act.

An Act in amendment of an Act respecting Law Stamps. An Act to provide for the examination on oath of Witnesses before Municipal Committees.

An Act to enable the Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of Moncton to issue Debentures and to change their corporate name. An Act to further amend "The New Brunswick Medical Act, 1891."

An Act relating to Fees in Bastardy Cases. An Act respecting Assignment and Preferences by Insolvent Persons.

An Act to amend Chapter 64 of the Consolidated Statutes. An Act in amendment of the Act 54th Victoria, Chapter 2, intituled "An Act in aid of the construction of Railways."

An Act to revive and continue an Act to incorporate the Sussex, Studholm and Havelock Railway Company. An Act relating to the City of Moncton.

An Act to amend "The New Brunswick Elections Act, 1890." An Act relating to Fees in the County Courts.

An Act to authorize the Municipality of Carleton and the Municipality of Westmorland to erect Sewerage Pipes. An Act to amend the Law of Evidence.

An Act in amendment of Chapter 100 of the Consolidated Statutes, of Rates and Taxes. An Act to amend Chapter 37 of the Act of Assembly 57th Victoria, respecting Winter Roads.

An Act to authorize the Municipality of Carleton and the Municipality of Westmorland to effect Temporary Loans. An Act relating to Practice and Proceedings in the Supreme Court in Equity.

An Act relating to the Office of the Registrar of the Province in the Legislative Assembly. An Act in further amendment of Chapter 37 of the Consolidated Statutes, of the proceedings and Practice in the Supreme Court.

—The Thompson memorial fund now amounts to \$31,000. —Wesley Vanwart has been elected mayor of Fredericton in a close contest.

—John H. Baud, a wealthy and retired merchant of Halifax, committed suicide Monday evening. He was 67 years of age and leaves a wife and family. No cause is assigned.

MUSIC AND THE FINE ARTS. A PROMENADE CONCERT will be given in the NEW ART BUILDING SATURDAY EVENING, 16TH INST. Sackville Cornet Band will furnish Music while visitors will have a delightful opportunity to study under Electric Light the Pictures and Statuary of the Owens Art collection.

Ice Cream will be served during the evening. Doors open at 7 standard. ADMITTANCE 25c. To Holders of Season Tickets no charge. Proceeds are to aid in furnishing school.

MARSH SALE. A 13 acre lot of good new marsh formerly belonging to Richard L. Wray situated near the Ramapack weedy, so called, in Sackville, N. B., will be sold by public auction on March 30th inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon. See posters.

For particulars apply to POWELL & BENNETT. FARM FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale his farm on Beach Hill, containing 40 acres in a good state of cultivation, with house, barn and outbuildings in good repair. The farm is within two miles of Ayer's tannery is well watered and will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars apply to HIRAM READ, Squire Street, Sackville, March 11, 1895. tr.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Chatel. The ruling prices paid for Cabinets throughout the provincial towns are \$5.00 and \$6.00 and up per dozen. My best cabinets sell for \$4.00 a dozen. They are the best that I can do, and the best that's made anywhere at any price. I could do cheaper work by using cheap stock and grinding it out machine like, but you don't want to send your friends a cheap looking photo, you want the most you can get. R. S. PRIDHAM, Sackville Studio.

## New Spring Goods

We are now ready to show you a full line of English Dress Goods in Black and colored.

Cashmeres & Estamenes, Serges, Silk Jacquards, Vigoureux, Tweeds, Shepherds Check, Nuns Cloth, and Fancy Coating in latest and most fashionable shades.

In Cotton Goods we have Fancy Pri-ts, Spot and Stripes, Cambrics, Printed Llamas, Pongee Shirtings, Chollies, Sateen Cashmeres, Brocade Sateens, Mollers and Flannellets.

A Handsome Stock of LACE CURTAINS. 12 Lines, Price 50c. per pair and upwards. We are opening this week

ENGLISH TAPESTRY & BRUSSELS Carpets, Wool Squares, Rugs and Mats, Prices W. beautifully Low.

Call early and look at our stock. J. L. BLACK, Sackville Mar. 7th, 1895.

NEW ADS. THIS DAY. Notice Of Sale. There will be sold by Public Auction at or near the residence of the undersigned in the Parish of Sackville on SATURDAY, 16th day of March, inst. at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon the following described personal property namely: One horse, 6 years old, 1 Colt 8 years old, 1 Cow 3 years old, 1 single truck Wagon, 1 driving Carriage, 1 set single driving Harness, 1 set team Harness, 1 single Harness, 1 Plough, 1 Harrow, 1 single Mowing Machine, (new), 1 horse Rake, (new), 1 Pump, and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms made known at time of sale. Dated this 15th day of March, A. D. 1895. JAMES A. ROBINSON.

KINGSPORT DYKE. KINGS CO., N. S.

Tenders are asked for the construction of a Line of Dyke, involving several "Abutments" and extending from Kingsport, westward along the Haldimand River for a distance of two miles, to the "Rand Creek." Work is to begin on May 1st, and to be completed on or before September 10th 1895. Plans and specifications may be seen, and full information obtained, on application to Mr. W. R. Butler, C. E., Windsor, N. S., or to the subscriber. Tenders addressed to the subscriber, and marked "Tender for Kingsport Dyke," will be received up to six o'clock, p. m. on Saturday, March 30th, at which time tenders will be opened.

The subscriber does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. (Signed) F. W. BORDEN.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ACRE AND OTHER PROPERTY. The subscribers will sell at public auction at or near the Post Office at Crane's Corner Sackville, N. B. on Wednesday, the first day of May next at 2 o'clock p. m. the following property: The valuable homestead formerly owned and occupied by the late Senator Botsford, consisting of about five acres of land, with dwelling house and outbuildings thereon. The house is in excellent condition and provided with furnace, bath-room and electric light, and is in all respects one of the most desirable properties in Sackville, situated centrally near the colleges, churches, Post Office, &c. 5 acres English Marsh on Westmorland side, 4 acres Broadleaf Marsh on west marsh, body, 200 acres boggy floating marsh, 6 building lots in rear of English Church Sackville, on Harrison Avenue, 12 acres salt Marsh on Westmorland side, 440 Acres N. B. & P. E. Railway Station, 10 Acres Sackville Mill Pond, 23 Acres Sackville Electric Light and Telephone Co.

Terms made known at sale. For further particulars apply to J. F. ALLISON, E. B. BUSTED, & Co., Executors. Sackville, N. B., March 7th, 1895.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the HEART NOTOBAC. Sackville Drug Store, A. DIXON.

Leave your orders at the office for LETTER and NOTE Heads.

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

A large proportion of our spring stock, which embraces newest makes and colorings for the season, for value we never offer goods so cheap. Inspections invited. New Black Henerettas at about half usual price, new colored cashmeres cheaper than the cheapest. Novelties in dress goods, new makes and colorings.

New Canvass Suitings, "Drill and Denims Suitings, "Ducks and Galatea do "Crinkles and Lawns, "Butchers Stripes, "Cambricks and Prints, "Laces and Gloves, "Furniture Coverings, "Side Combs, Hair Pins, "Dress Elevators, New Belts, "Striped and colored silks for Blouses, for evening wear.

New light shades in Cashmeres, Serges and men's cloth. All lengths in Silk Taffata and Kid Gloves.

Furniture and Room Paper OPENING TO-DAY. Large stock Parlor and Bedroom Furniture in oak and walnut. Lounges, Fancy Chairs and Bedroom Suits, very handsome Room Paper with borderings to match.

GEO. E. FORD.

Portable Mills. Our carriages are guaranteed to make smooth lumber of even thickness, and our Engines and Boilers are the best for Saw Mills or any other purpose.

ROBB ENGINEERING CO. LTD., AMHERST, N. S.

W. I. Goodwin. Sackville Book Store.

FOR SALE. STEAM TUG for Sale. Four years old, ten tons register. In first class repair, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to ALFRED POLLY, Port Elgin, Jan. 15, 94. 3m

For Sale. The subscriber offers for sale a valuable lot of land on Westmorland plain, bounded southwesterly by the old Post Road leading from Sackville to Sackville and northwesterly by road leading from Port Cumberland to Mount Wailey and containing fifteen acres. This is within a short distance of Sackville and is well bounded by the principal roads making a good stand for business either Merchants or Mechanics, or if cultivated would make excellent hay land or pasturage. For further information apply to JAMES KING, Amherst, or P. J. LAWSON, Care DESJARDIS Bros. & Co. Amherst, Feb. 13th 1895. 3m.

NOTICE. Another Undertaker. Having provided myself with a good house and also a complete assortment of first class caskets and other fittings imported from Ontario, I am now prepared to attend to all orders in that line of business promptly and at reduced rates. Or, if desired, I will send you true statements of my property and income liable to be assessed. ALBERT CHASE FAWCETT, Upper Sackville, Feb. 27th 1895. 2m

NOTICE. Having received the warrant for Assessment on the Parish of Sackville for the current year, all persons liable to be rated are requested to hand in to me, or either of us, within thirty days from date true statements of their property and income liable to be assessed. The valuation list when completed will be posted in the Post Office, Lower Sackville. CAPT Wm MILLNER, Assessors. GEORGE CAMPBELL, Rates. JOHN T. CARTER, Rates. Sackville, March 8th 1895. 5t

I Car Load LABRADOR HERRING, BBLS. and HALF BBLS. Bbls. at \$4. 50. J. R. AYER.

Clubbing Rates. The "Post" and any one of the following was sent to any address at the prices stated below: Literary Digest, \$3.45. N. W. World (semi weekly), \$1.75. Our Little Men and Women, \$1.00. Bayly, \$1.00. Harper's Digest, \$4.50. Harper's Magazine, \$4.50. Weekly, \$1.00. Schenck, \$1.00. Toronto Mail (Weekly), \$1.75. The Globe, \$1.00. Empire, \$1.00. Montreal Star, \$1.75. Witness, \$1.00. Graphic (Am. Edition), \$1.00. The London News, \$1.00. Review of Reviews, \$1.00.

DON'T FORGET OUR JOB DEPARTMENT







