

Tired Out.

The distressing feeling of a weakness, of exhaustion without effort, which makes life a burden to so many people, is due to the fact that the blood is poor, and the vitality consequently feeble.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is just what you need, and will do you incalculable good. No other preparation so concentrates and combats blood-purifying, vitalizing, enriching, and invigorating qualities as AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1.50 per bottle for \$5.

The President Paired. A Quiet Wedding at the White House.

On Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock precisely the President and Miss Frank Clara Folsom were married in the Blue Room of the White House. The wedding was as designated from the start was a small one, and was witnessed by only twenty-six guests.

Following the ceremony which the Rev. Dr. Sunderland made impressive, but not long, was enjoyed the social time that succeeds so joyous an occasion, and after an hour of congratulations and general conversation the guests were invited to the family dining room, where a collation was served.

Miss Folsom wore a superb gown, fitting in every respect for a bride of the President to wear. It was made in Paris some weeks since, and was there pronounced to be of exceeding beauty.

and leaves of rather diminutive size and therefore light in effect. With the exception of this tulle of white blossoms and tiny green leaves, the drapery is plain.

The veil is over six yards in length, and is of plain white silk tulle, caught high on the head with a pompadour of orange and white myrtle blossoms.

CHICAGO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 17.-NO. 4. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1886. WHOLE NO. 837.

Life of Miss Folsom.

Miss Folsom, whose Christian name, by the way, is not Francis, but Frank, was born in the year 1864, and will be 22 years old on the 21st of July.

Miss Folsom was a great favorite at Wells College, and her power of winning the love and unswerving allegiance of many friends is a direct inheritance from her father, for a more genial, generous hearted, and companionable man than the late Oscar Folsom never lived.

Miss Folsom's character is that of an unspoiled, ingenious girl, full of self-possession, and with too much common sense to be overcome by her sudden elevation.

Her hair is soft and brown, of a shade between light and dark. She wears it combed back from her forehead, and loose, wavy tendrils escape here and there.

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How Long We Should Sleep.

The latest authority on this vexed question - Dr. Mahus - says that the proper amount of sleep to be taken by a man is eight hours.

Physical fatigue is more easily overcome than intellectual. Which of us when traveling in the country or abroad, or in any way separated from the ordinary process of thought and anxiety, has not found that he could, without difficulty, do with a couple of hours' less sleep than he was in the habit of taking.

Men, however, who follow an intellectual pursuit are exceptionally fortunate if the process of restoration occupies less than seven hours.

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Caught on the Fly.

Olean, N. Y., despatch: Dell Bankson, an oil shooter, went to the new lease oil well on Saturday to torpedo the Craig and Casper well which had just reached the sand.

He had lowered a shell containing 20 quarts of nitro-glycerine to the depth of 100 feet in the well, when he discovered that the well was about to make a blow.

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John Anderson, My Jo.

John Anderson, my Jo, John, When first I was your wife, On every waking day, John, I wearied of my life.

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Legal.

T. A. WELLING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. BAIE VERTE, N. B.

ROBERT BECKWITH, Barrister, Solicitor and Notary, MONCTON, N. B.

D. I. WELCH, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Moncton, N. B.

A. D. RICHARD, LL. B., Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c. DORCHESTER, N. B.

W. W. WELLS, Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c. DORCHESTER, N. B.

Medical.

DR. HEWSON, Surgeon Dentist. OFFICE-MR. JOHN BELL'S BUILDING, SACKVILLE, N. B.

C. O. TUPPER, M. D., D. S. S., AMHERST, N. S. Special attention given to Dentistry in all its branches.

DR. E. T. GAUDET, Physician and Surgeon. Office: Opposite St. Joseph's College, MEMRAMOOC, N. B.

DR. J. W. SANGSTER, Surgeon Dentist. Office: Opposite Desnoyers Hotel, SACKVILLE, N. B.

DR. J. W. SANGSTER, Surgeon Dentist. Office: Opposite Desnoyers Hotel, SACKVILLE, N. B.

A CLEAR HEAD.

"One year ago I was induced to try AYER'S PILLS as a remedy for Indigestion, Constipation, and Headache, from which I had long been a great sufferer.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

Hotels.

Lamy's Hotel, AMHERST, N. S. James T. Ward, Proprietor.

AMHERST HOTEL, AMHERST, N. S. GEO. McFARLANE, Proprietor.

Clifton House, 74 PRINCESS & 143 GERMAIN STREETS, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

SACKVILLE DINING ROOMS. AND - Oyster Saloon!

H. W. KNIGHT, Proprietor. Meals and Lunches served at all hours.

Meals and Lunches served at all hours. Transient Boarders accommodated.

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Board of Work

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JUNE 10, 1886.

THE AGRICULTURAL STATION.

Pre-eminent Advantages Offered by Sackville.

Parliament has voted the sum of \$30,000 for the establishment of an Agricultural Station for the Maritime Provinces. It is reasonable to presume that the Government would aim to secure such a location as would be most central to all parts of the Maritime Provinces, as well as most accessible by modern means of travel, and that it would not ignore the advantages to such a station in being located in a prosperous agricultural district. These two considerations are fulfilled to a degree in Sackville, as they are nowhere else in the Maritime Provinces. A glance at the map of the Provinces will show any one that Sackville, on the isthmus of Chignecto, possesses the most central situation of any town in the Eastern Provinces. During the last of the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth century, Fort Cumberland—on the borders of this parish—was a prize constantly struggled for by the two great nations that contended for supremacy on this Continent. It was accessible to Quebec; from it Louisbourg in Cape Breton and Fort Royal in the Bay of Fundy, were alike within striking distance; the New England traders never felt themselves safe while it was in the possession of the French and made several attempts to dislodge them, and when it finally fell, the last hope of French rule in Acadia expired. The commanding natural situation that made it the key to the possession of these Provinces in the past, renders it today a no less important vantage point, in the more peaceful avocations of the arts, agriculture and commerce.

A radius of 100 miles takes in Halifax, Annapolis, St. John, Chatham, North Point on one end of P. E. Island, and Georgetown on the other.

Singular as it may seem, Fort Cumberland is in the exact centre of Acadia, it being 235 miles from East Point in Cape Breton, the most easterly point of Nova Scotia, 235 miles from the settlement of St. Francis, in the extreme west of New Brunswick. It is also 180 miles from Cape Sable, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, and 180 miles distant from Dalhousie, the most northerly point of New Brunswick. Within an area of 140 miles are embraced the orchards of Annapolis Valley, the splendid upland farms of Antigonish, the productive marsh and interstices of Colchester, and in New Brunswick the dairy farms of Kings, the great sugar farms along the Gulf, while within another fifty miles to the radius, the magnificent island of Cape Breton is included on the one side, while on the other come in the no less valuable grain producing counties of Restigouche and Victoria.

This Sackville is not only the geographical centre, but, located on the I. C. R., it is fairly in the centre of the various Railway systems that ramify Acadia from Cape Breton to Yarmouth on one side, to Canada West, and Restigouche on the other. The completion of the Cape Tormentine Pier will place it within two hours travel—by railway and ferry—of the P. E. I. Railway. The Short Line or any other line of Railway, that has for its object quick connections through these Provinces to Europe, would necessarily have to pass within a few miles of this town.

The true test of the agricultural value of any section is the quantity of food it is capable of producing for man and beast. Judged by this standard, Westmorland County makes a good showing and compares favorably with any other county in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. The yield of the leading hay counties in the two Provinces in 1881 was as follows: Westmorland, 67,957 tons; Kings, N. B., 62,846; Cumberland, 60,919.

In potatoes, Westmorland takes second place, the figures for the leading counties being as follows: Westmorland, 1,461,812 bushels; Westmorland, 1,095,802; Kent, 975,680; Cumberland, 975,708.

Westmorland produces more horses and sheep than any other county in the Province, in cattle other than milk cows she takes the lead, and in cattle killed or sold it is far ahead of the others.

Another important reason for the location of the station here is, that the establishment of an agricultural school for the Maritime Provinces would most probably at once follow, because such an educational enterprise could be started on a very satisfactory basis here at a less cost than elsewhere, the library, museum laboratories and class rooms of Mr. Allison, already provided, would allow the promoters of it to devote their energies to securing such other educational aids and facilities as are required in efficiently teaching theoretical and practical agriculture, and veterinary science, pure and simple. This would immensely simplify the design and cheapen the first cost, as well as the recurring expenses of an agricultural institution, and would provide one somewhat on the scale of Guelph school in Ontario, at a merely nominal cost to the general public.

Nova Scotia wants to secede from Canada and Cape Breton wants to secede from Nova Scotia. The esteemed Bienenmies must think this country is a free lunch, from which everybody is at liberty to take a piece. Still we can't blame Cape Breton for feeling ashamed of the Nova Scotia Legislature.—Toronto World.

Hon. Edward Blake will hold a series of meetings in West Durham, next week.

ELECTORAL CORRUPTION.

The Roman Catholic Church is taking a step forward in the line of securing electoral purity. It is understood that among the decrees adopted by the Roman Catholic Provincial Episcopal Council, which closed at Quebec on 6th, is one making a reserved case of electoral bribery, that is to say, Roman Catholics accusing themselves in confession of giving or accepting bribes at election times cannot get absolution except from the Bishop of their diocese, to whom the power of absolving in such cases, as in ordinary cases, is reserved as a step toward securing greater electoral purity in this Province. This decree cannot but have a beneficial effect.

It is true that the Protestant pulpits of the country took up and dealt with this crying evil and disgrace. We do not know in what terms of shame to characterize the conduct of many electors in this county during the late contest, who occupying respectable positions in the county, and without the justification of necessity, not only solicited pay, but "dickered" with first one party and then with the other in order to get the best rate possible. Such men are a reproach to the race; it is unsafe to entrust the powers given by the franchise to such a class. It is time the best men of all parties united to check such a scandalous state of things.

Nova Scotia Candidates.

The following is the list of candidates for the election next Tuesday:

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Candidate Name. Includes Antigonish, Annapolis, Cape Breton, Colchester, Cumberland, Digby, Guysboro, Halifax, Inverness, Kings, Lunenburg, Pictou, Queens, Richmond, Shelburne, Victoria, and Yarmouth.

Sir Charles Tupper leads a busy life. Take the evening of the 13th ult. He with the other Executive Commissioners of the Colonial Exhibition, by invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Church Convocation at Lambeth Palace. That over, the Commissioners went in a body to Drury Lane, where a banquet was held in his honor. The repeat over, Sir Charles acted as spokesman for the colonial representatives, of which there was a goodly company, and in a speech with humor and grace thanked the host most cordially for his hospitality. Well, he remarked that he had often been invited to get behind the scenes, and if so pleasant an experience was in store for such as had fallen them that evening there was little cause for surprise. The company was a distinguished one—poets, warriors, writers and poets, editors and orators—all meeting to pay respect to Britons from beyond the seas.

It is hardly more than a year since the New England fishermen were by every means in their power asserting that the Canadian fisheries were entirely useless to them, and that if shut out from them by the abrogation of the fishery clauses, they would not wish to go near them. Now the Gloucester mackerel men are reported to have failed to pay their duties on the spring fish, and in some cases owners are thinking of taking vessels out of commission. Meanwhile the fish schooner fishing on the Nova Scotia coast, and if the Canadian cruisers do their worst, the Canadian fishermen will have a good catch. One of the Congressmen from Maine is not satisfied with Mr. Dingley's bill authorizing the President to recall, and has introduced a measure into the House removing fresh fish from the list of dutiable goods, and the duties on salted and dried fish.

The Toronto Globe, with enterprise that is now unusual, issued in London a Colonial Exhibition supplement, full of exhibition notes. The editor pays a compliment to Mr. C. C. Chipman (formerly of Amherst), the High Commissioner's Secretary, as follows: I am glad to be able to record the fact that in one respect at least Canada did not lag behind on the opening day, for the thanks of every exhibitor and of hundreds of visitors in addition, are due to Mr. C. C. Chipman for securing the publication of the catalogue of the Canadian section on the opening day. Of course in a second edition some additions and corrections will be made. But as it is, the catalogue is a wonderfully complete and well arranged publication, which everyone who has much to do with the Canadian exhibit or the Canadian exhibitors individually will find of great service.

The Canadian contingent of the Wimborne team sails from Quebec on the 24th inst. Lt. Col. Tyrwhit, M. P., will be in command; Capt. Provost goes second in command. The team is said to be a good one. A week's practice will be held at Cambridge after the team arrives in the old country.

Mr. John A. Fisher, proprietor of the Chatham Pulp and Paper Mills, returned from Europe Friday morning. The work of completing the mills will be prosecuted vigorously.—World.

Writes for the general election for P. E. Island were issued on 15th. Nomination on 23rd and election on 30th inst.

Newfoundland is the only colony not represented in the London Exhibition.

Nomination Day at Amherst.

George W. Forrest and Richard L. Black were duly nominated by the Liberal-Conservative on Tuesday. Thomas A. Black and C. J. McFarlane by the Grits and James B. Wilson by members of the P. W. A. of Springhill. Shortly after 2 p. m. the large crowd of people present repaired to the roller rink to hear the views of the different nominees. The number present was not so large as on similar occasions in the past, but there must have been at least eight hundred persons. Thomas R. Black was the first speaker. He said he had no desire to enter politics, but he believed it his duty to obey what he took to be his country's call. In supporting the Fielding Government, he believed he was supporting a Government that had transacted the public business honestly and judiciously. He then referred in some detail to the different Government measures, each of which he labored to show were passed solely in the interests of the people. The responsible Board of Agriculture had been abolished and the agricultural interests were placed in the hands of the executive; the franchise bill had been passed and many young men were required to give up their property to the support of abolition. He then went over the repeal question with a view of showing a consistency on the subject, and said that he and Pipes had voted squarely together. He contended that Nova Scotia did not receive what she ought to from the Dominion and that he would prove that the condition of the Province was more depressing now than before Confederation. He would support Maritime union as the proper solution of the question. He knew Cumberland was not a repeal county, and he urged the Government to put the question off till the end of the session.

Mr. Forrest was greeted with loud applause. He said Mr. Black was very unfortunate in the selection of measures upon which he expected support for his Government. He should not, as a farmer, have referred to the fact that he had aided Fielding in taking agricultural matters out of the hands of the colonial representatives, placing them in charge of the executive, in charge of lawyers and doctors. He ought not to have referred to the Grit franchise bill and asked the support of the few young men it had added to the list in the face of the far more liberal measure of his political opponents. He should not claim support for his aid in passing a bridge bill, the effect of which had been to send money to Ontario to purchase material when our own Province could supply all materials necessary. As to railways, the Government had been in power for four years and not a mile of railway had been constructed and it was not until the last day of their term that anything was heard of in the matter, and Lougheed, Fielding's next Attorney-General, said he did not expect a mile of railway to be built under the bill for many a long day. The only hope of the Joggins Railway is in the Dominion subsidy, which is not held by the province, but by conditions the Local Government imposed, and which was not granted on the eve of an election, but when it was asked. The ink had hardly dried on this so-called railway bill, which required the assistance of the Dominion Government, when Fielding threw in the face of his people his resolutions denouncing separation from Canada! Mr. Forrest, after referring in warm terms of denunciation to the Eastern Extension, walked up to the Legislative Council matter and defended the consistent course of the Hon. Thompson Government, and said he would do all he could to bring about the abolition of the Council. But the greatest question before the people is the repeal issue, the responsibility of which Mr. Black is trying so hard to shirk, but he thought that gentleman should hang his head in shame when, with the full knowledge that factories were building up in his own town on all sides and in all parts of the county depending for their very existence on the continuance of the Union, he (Black) should have thought fit, just as soon as he secured (?) a subsidy for the Joggins Railway, and thus a majority of 200 votes in number for him, to abandon the House and his public duties and leave the great interests of his county at the mercy of the repeal agitators, and now to boast that he had urged the Government to postpone to a later date the important question until the end of the session, so that a serious responsibility might be shifted. If Mr. Black had refused the unanimous nomination to the Repeal-Grit party, and had instead taken a stand upon a platform, the main plank of which was Repeal, and had come before the electors as an Independent, he might more easily explain his present equivocal position, but he was now representing Fielding, and his policy must stand or fall with it. Mr. Forrest here pointedly asked Mr. Black how he would vote on a motion of want of confidence in the House first met. Mr. B. squirmed considerably, but preserved a very dignified silence. Forrest further said he also believed in Maritime

Union, but wished to be told how we were to get it through Fielding, when Cape Breton was already crying for separation from N. S., and the Liberal-Conservative had so ruined the reputation of his Province that such a proposal as Maritime Union would be met with absolute failure. Forrest closed an admirable speech, surprising both friends and opponents by its clearness and eloquence, and he sat down amidst the utmost enthusiasm.

Mr. McFarlane spoke but a few minutes. He said he found the great majority of the people in favor of the Fielding Government, and he was ready to support it. He claimed that, if elected, he could be depended upon to do what was right. R. L. Black occupied the whole time allotted him in a clear exposition of the Liberal-Conservative policy, and an able criticism of the whole Fielding record. Mr. Black is a fluent and pleasing speaker, and held the closest attention throughout, and your reporter regrets there is not sufficient space at his disposal to give a fuller report of it.

J. B. Wilson had very little to say. He claimed support as a workman, and would do all in his power to bury the liquor traffic under the sod. He would prefer with the majority of the people the more liberal extension granted by the Dominion Government; the road and bridge service had been greatly improved by the Government and substantial iron bridges had taken the place of the rotten structures of four years ago; an important railway bill was passed, and roads, such as the Joggins Railway, could be built that would not otherwise be undertaken, and if the subsidy to that railway is not secured it will not be the fault of the Government. As to the Legislative Council, a great deal could be said on both sides, but he believed that body should be discharged as useless, and the Government appointments were required to give written pledges as to their support of abolition. He then went over the repeal question with a view of showing a consistency on the subject, and said that he and Pipes had voted squarely together. He contended that Nova Scotia did not receive what she ought to from the Dominion and that he would prove that the condition of the Province was more depressing now than before Confederation. He would support Maritime union as the proper solution of the question. He knew Cumberland was not a repeal county, and he urged the Government to put the question off till the end of the session.

Home Rule Defeated. Parliament to be Dissolved. LONDON, June 7.—The second reading of the home rule bill was defeated by thirty, the vote standing 311 for, 341 against. When the result was announced the excitement was the wildest ever known in this generation.

LONDON, June 8.—The majority against the bill surprised the unionists. Several members supposed to favor the bill went into the opposition lobby. The crowd outside attempted to go to Hartington when he emerged from the house after the division. Eighty-five Parliament voted with the government. The eighty-sixth, Captain O'Shea, whom Parrell insisted on leaving the league elect to represent one division of Galway, walked out of the house and abstained from voting. About twelve liberals refused to vote on the division.

Great crowds of people remained outside the house until the debate was finished and the vote taken. The majority received the result of the vote with enthusiastic cheers. Ninety-four liberals and radicals voted against the home rule bill. The intense excitement throughout the whole country over the outcome. The conservatives and whigs are everywhere making the day one of jubilee, the ringing of bells, the lighting of bonfires, firing of cannon and the singing God Save the Queen.

The consensus of opinion is that Gladstone will dissolve parliament on the 28th. It is expected that the elections will occupy a month, and that the new house will assemble the second week in August. The largeness of the majority against the bill caused great astonishment among the people. The cabinet to-day, by a unanimous vote, resolved to appeal to the country. They held that by resigning they would only prolong and complicate the dispute, which will be terminated by a speedy dissolution of parliament.

Gladstone will send a special message to the Queen to-night, with a letter recommending that Her Majesty dissolve parliament, as the only means to secure a stable government. If the Queen does not exercise her prerogative and summon Lord Hartington to form a new ministry, Gladstone, on Thursday, will call the house of commons to proceed with the supply bill, and will indicate the Queen's intention to dissolve parliament at an early date.

"I say Aunt Chloe, you is getting round right smart." "Yes indeed I is honey. I was pestered and sicked with rheumatism for six years and she tried this West's Wonderful Family Liniment the people are talking so much about, and I was sure enough cured. It done saved old nigger's life." Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Chas. G. Hart, Druggist.

In Bad Humor. "A year ago my head was covered with sores, and the eruption covered my face, and spread over my neck, and down my hands were sore. I became weak and ill. Finding no cure I tried Burdock Root Bitters, and was cured. My statement of Miss Minnie Stevenson, Coacane, N. B.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites. Is more reliable as an agent in the cure of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Emaciation, than any remedy known to medical science. It is so prepared that the most delicate and infirm can take it with ease and pleasure. It is also very palatable.

Why is it. Why do so many limp and hobble about with crutches, suffering from rheumatism, stiff joints, and corns, lame back, sprains and other aches, pains and lameness, when Hays' Yellow Oil, an unfailing relief, can be purchased at the trifling cost of twenty-five cents.

Personal and Political.

—Rev. C. W. Dutcher has returned to St. John from Florida. —Mr. Archibald Forbes, the celebrated special war correspondent, is at present in Winnipeg. —Mr. Andrew Allen was married yesterday in Quebec to Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Torre. —Hon. John Dickie died at Truro on Sunday. He was a member of the Legislative Council and ex-speaker of the House of Assembly.

—William Howe, Q. C., Registrar of Probates for Halifax, died on Tuesday, aged seventy-two years, Mr. Howe was a favorite nephew of the late Hon. Joseph Howe. —Hon. Alexander Mackenzie and Mrs. Mackenzie spent Thursday in Montreal and left for Quebec, en route for England and Scotland, where they will probably spend the summer months.

—Sir Edward Kenny, ex-senator and one of the first Dominion cabinet ministers after Confederation, is seriously ill in Halifax, having fallen down stairs. His advanced age renders his recovery doubtful. —The Marquis of Lorne is never tired of doing a good turn for Canada. There is being published a 43d. edition of the Canadian Life and Society, edited by John, well illustrated and a marvel of cheapness. His article in Good Words, "Our Railway to the Pacific," is also to be republished in pamphlet form illustrated.

Commercial. —The first and of the Pictou branch railway was started on the 1st of last week. Mr. S. B. Pitou, of Bangor, Me., took from P. E. I. twenty-one horses, valued at over \$2,500. —The lobsterers are larger and more numerous in this season than any previous season, says the Liverpool, N. S., Times.

—Maritime Bank is becoming a prosperous institution. At the last meeting of shareholders steps were taken to double the stock, well as to issue new shares. —There is a great boom in the phosphate mining industry in Ottawa Valley, hundreds of men being employed by the various companies. —The general business movement in the United States, while not so active as was expected, is still much more so than at a corresponding date last year. —The C. P. R. authorities expect to have the road open to the Pacific by the 20th inst., and will probably start the first train on the anniversary of the Queen's coronation.

—Many cheese factories in Chateauguay and Chateauguay counties, Quebec, are being changed to creameries for the manufacture of butter, and farmers are giving up their private dairies and joining creameries. —Hill & Fairweather, St. John, June 5th report: Breakfasts—We have had a quiet market, with a slight decline of 5c. in flour and meal. Some flour is beginning to show up in the crop situation in Ontario. Under any circumstances, breadstuffs at present prices are a promising investment, prices will rise sometime; it is not well to let stock run too low. Sugars a quarter to three-eighths of a cent lower. Pork, 25c. to 50c. decline since our last.

In the imports of timber and lumber from the United Kingdom during the first four months of this year, compared with a like period in the previous year, there was a decided falling off. The decline in heavy timber is from 444,000 loads in four months of 1885 to 344,773 loads in the same period of 1886, and in sawn from 327,771 loads in four months last year to 227,842 loads in the like time this year, making say fifteen per cent. decline.

A preliminary delegation, headed by Dr. Fortin, M. P., was on Minister of Railways, Pope, regarding the conveying of fish over the Intercolonial Railway. Dr. Fortin suggested to the Minister that refrigerators should be carried on every passenger train, and that the rates for fish should be as low as possible so as to give every facility for those in the vicinity of the railway to find a market for their produce in the central and western portions of the Dominion. Mr. Pope promised to do everything to carry out the wishes of the delegation.

—Hon. Mr. Chapleau has received a statement signed by 70 members of Parliament, referring to the importance of trade with the West Indies and approves of a reciprocity treaty between Canada and Jamaica, as submitted to the Dominion Government in 1884. The statement sets forth that all barriers in the way of securing a reciprocity between Canada and Jamaica, the West Indian colony, should be removed by application to the colonial office. During 1885 the value of goods from the British West Indies entered into Canada, was \$1,442,324, while the total value of goods exported from Canada to the West Indies was \$1,533,500. In the event of a treaty being secured it is asked that three resident agents be located at three of the chief ports in these islands.

Of Work. "I was off work for two years suffering from kidney disease, and after trying all kinds of medicine, and being treated by a friend to try B. B. I was cured by two bottles and a course of the medicine. The above is the substance of a communication from Wm. Tier, of St. Mary's, Ont.

Cure for Sore Throat. A prompt and efficient remedy for sore throat as well as croup, asthma, pain in the side, ear ache, deafness and many other common and painful complaints, is found in Hays' Yellow Oil.

New Advertisements.

Ex Barque "Onaway" FROM BOSTON. 125 BBLs. "GLEN VALLEY" 75 BBLs. "SNOW QUEEN" 50 "CHOICE OATMEAL" 50 "BEST K. D. CORNMEAL" Wholesale and Retail. J. L. BLACK. Also per Rail. In Store and due to Arrive: 150 BBLs. "Gold Coin" Flour. 8 Tons Best Wheat Middlings. J. L. BLACK. DAIRY SALT Ex Barque "Aristides". 240 Sacks—in prime order. We will sell at \$1.10 per sack, also at lower rates to the trade at wholesale. J. L. BLACK. Farm and Garden. FOR ROOT CROPS USE "PERUVIAN QUANO." One Ton, in 60 lb. and 100 lb. bags, and in barrels 250 lbs. each. Try it! Don't Forget to Try it! For sale by J. L. BLACK.

Decorators' Stock. DECORATORS' PURE WHITE GENUINE WHITE LEAD; NO. 1 WHITE LEAD; COLORED PAINTS, Black, Red, Yellow, Green, Blue and Grey; LIQUID COLORS, mixed ready for use, Yellow Buff, Grey Stone, Van Dyke Green, Quaker Drab, Bronze Green, Brown Stone, Fr. Grey, Old Gold, Bright Red, Fr. Green, Seal Brown, in pails, of assorted sizes from one pound to a barrel; KALSOIMIE, White and Tinted; PARIS WHITING; FLOOR PAINTS, Lead Color, Dark Yellow and Drab; TURFENESS, for Blinds; VERMILIONETTE.

Carriage Paints. MASTERY'S DROP BLACK; Ivory Drop Black; Carriage Part Laks; Coach Painters' Green; Gold and Flake White, for Striping; STRIPING COLORS, in Tubes, Gold Leaf, &c., &c. VICTORIA COLORS, in one pound tins, ground in oil; BOILED & RAW OIL; TURFENESS, for Blinds; COACH VARNISHES; FURNITURE VARNISH; DAMAR VARNISH. J. L. BLACK.

Don't Forget Our Tailoring Department, Mr. Petterson, Cutter. Highest Satisfaction thus far given. WE WARRANT CONTINUANCE. J. L. BLACK.

100 Pieces CLOTHS, Double & Single Width. A Splendid Assortment suited to the Season. INSPECTION INVITED. J. L. BLACK.

OUR Spring and Summer STOCK Complete in all its Departments. Ladies' Seasonable Dress and Fancy Department, full, and we offer them cheap. Tapestry, Wool, Union & Hemp Carpets and Floor Oil Carpet, IN LARGE VARIETY. Cotton Goods. Every kind of Thing. Window Trimmings IN VARIETY. Ladies' Hats, TRIMMED AND PLAIN. Flowers, Plumes and Tips, Laces, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c., to suit the multitude. J. L. BLACK.

To Carriage Builders. EVERYTHING IN YOUR LINE: Wood, Leather, Iron, Steel, AND SUNDRY SMALL WARES. J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

Onions, &c. 25 Crates Bermuda Onions, 60 Cases Canned Oysters, 30 Cases Canned Peaches. LANDING. GEO. S. DEFOREST, 18 South Ward, STY. JOHN, N. B. June 2, 86.

SPRING & SUMMER. STOCK COMPLETE. 50 pees. Dress Goods In Black and Colors. 15 pieces Fancy Muslins; 375 pieces Prints and Cambrics; 20 doz. Silk, Laid Cotton Gowns; 25 doz. Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery; 40 doz. Ladies' Sunshades; 25 pieces Crotonians; 10 pieces Table Linen and Turkish Tabling; A full stock of Corsets and small wares. J. E. HICKEY, May 20, 1886.

Gents' Furnishings. 300 Suits Clothing, "Cheapest in Sackville"; 75 doz. White and Regatta Shirts; 50 doz. Ties; 70 doz. Collars and Cuffs; 10 doz. Silk Handkerchiefs; "100 doz. Hats," "Latest Styles." TO DO BUILDERS. 150 lbs. Nails, steel and iron; 700 lbs. Zinc; 3 tons Dry and Tanned Paper; 1 ton White Lead; 1 ton Colored Paints; 6 casks Boiled and Raw Oil; Locks, Knobs, Hinges, &c., &c. The above Goods will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, consistent with quality.

J. E. HICKEY, May 20, 1886. Just Received HART'S DRUG STORE THE FOLLOWING PATENT MEDICINES: Warner's Safe Cure, Warner's Nerrine, Warner's Diabetes Cure; Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Fellows' Compound Syrup Hypophosphites; Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Sandford's Catarrh Cure; Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery; Hop Bitters, Beef, Iron and Wine, Quinine, Iron and Wine; Burdock Blood Bitters, McLaughlin's Harness Oil; Kendall's Spavin Cure, Giles' Lintiment of Iodide Ammonia, for Horses.

CHARLES G. HART, DRUGGIST, Opposite Brunswick Hotel, SACKVILLE, N. B. PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES! The subscriber offers for sale: 30 HALF BBLs. No. 1 Labrador 15 bbls. No. 1 Labrador Herring; 25 half and quarter bbls. Mackerel; 20 quats. Codfish; 10 " " Pollack; 20 half bbls. Shad; 12 " " Shores Herring; 20 boxes Smoked Fish; Oatmeal, Corn Meal; Buckwheat Meal, Beans; Rice, Barley, Sugar, Tea; Raisins, Apples, Onions; Soap, Lard, Butter, Pickles; Course and Fine Salt, Cabbage. Beef, Pork, Poultry of all kinds, Sausages, &c., &c. The above are offered at low prices for Cash.

EDWARD READ, Next Door to Brunswick House, Sackville, N. B., Dec. 3rd, 1885. N. B. & P. R. R. 50 MEN WANTED. Apply to F. C. Harris on the Works, W. C. MILLNER, Secy.

New Advertisements.

C. E. LUND, Deputy Land Surveyor, SACKVILLE, N. B. Deeds, etc., written, Plans prepared, &c., &c. GRASS SEED. Prime Timothy and Clover Seed. Just received to-day. For sale low. JAMES R. AYER, Sackville, June 9, 1886. Mill Property for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable Rotary Saw Mill, with full complement of Saws, a Single Mill with Saws a 30 H. P. Engine, and a 25 H. P. Boiler, all of which are nearly new. Terms easy. Part cash; balance on time, with security, and freight charges apply to T. Magee, Lake Verte. ROBT. ANDERSON, Lake Verte, June 2, 1886. 9-3m. PASTURAGE. THE subscriber offers to Rent that valuable piece of PASTURE MAISH situated in Joliette, containing 14 acres. This Marsh is capable of feeding 16 head cattle the season, is well fenced, and has never failed to crack frost, and is running through it. No better pasturage can be found elsewhere. Apply at once to CHARLES FAWCETT, Sackville, N. B. June 9.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS. DORCHESTER, N. B. WHILE thanking our customers for past favors, we would respectfully ask their attention to our Stock of SPRING GOODS, Consisting of the largest and best assortment of Boots and Shoes Ever shown by us and the finest lot of Crockery, Glass and Earthenware. We have ever had on hand, & always keep over an good stock of Staple Dry Goods. A fine selection of Dress Goods in Cashmeres, Ottomans, Dark and Light Colored Prints, &c., in shades or colors that suit the styles of this season; also a lot of Corsets, Ladies' Gowns and Gloves, a lot of Suitings and Cloths for Men's wear. Gents' Furnishing Goods. In variety. White Shirts, Regatta Shirts, Merino Underwear, Collars, Ties, Stockings, &c. Shelf Groceries, Flour, Corn, Oat and Buckwheat Meals, Tea, Coffee, Tobaccos, Dried & Evaporated Apples, Dried and Smoked Fish, Herring, Molasses, Pork, Oil, &c. ALSO A LOT. Shelf Hardware, Nails, Glass, Putty, Brooms, Pails, &c. We have a lot of Men's Clothing and Felt Hats. These Goods are all bought in good markets and will be sold at a very reasonable profit. We have one TRUCK WAGON and one of FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, about as good as new, that we will sell very cheap. WANTED: Butter, Oats and Potatoes. M. R. DOBSON, Next Door to Weldon House, Dorchester, N. B., Mar. 10, 1886. Goods bought of us that are not easily carried will be delivered free of charge at any house within the limits of the town. "THE ELECTORAL FRANCHISE ACT." NOTICE. The Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Westmorland, in the Province of New Brunswick, under "The Electoral Franchise Act," hereby gives notice that he will be sitting on the Twenty-second of June, inst., at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Public Hall, Ontario's Corner, in the Parish of Stoddard, in the said electoral district, for the final revision of the list of voters for polling districts Nos. One, Two, Three, Four and Five, in the Parish of Stoddard, of the said electoral district. All objections and claims for additions to or amendments of the said list, with the grounds therefor, and the names, addresses and post-office addresses of the person objecting to any name on the list or claiming to be added to or removed from the list in any other respect, unless the same have already been sent or delivered to the Revising Officer, or sent to him by registered letter addressed to him at Montreal, before the 15th day of May, inst., in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, must be presented to the Revising Officer on or before the 15th day of June, inst., at the same time and place as above, or by registered letter addressed to him at Montreal, before the 15th day of June, inst., in accordance with the provisions of the said Act. Dated at the Town of Moncton this 17th day of May, 1886. Revising Officer for the Electoral District of Westmorland. B. BOPFORD.

Reduce Your Expenses. Purchase your Clothing from Thomas J. Horsler, Importer of Fancy Worsteds, Silks, Mixtures, Fancy Coatings, Diagonals, Corkcrases, Fancy Trousers, &c., made up in the latest styles at low prices. WANTED: One Good Coat Hand, One Good Machine Hand. THOMAS J. HORSLER, CHIGNECTO FALLS BLOCK, Sackville, April 29th, 1886.



For Sale and To Let. ENGINE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a second hand 20 H. P. Steam Engine, in good condition, which he will sell at a bargain. Terms easy on good security.

FOR SALE. Timber & Stone.

A FEW tons of large Timber and a quantity of Stone, for sale.

Bakery for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his well known BAKERY, with all its outfit complete, including Delivery Wagon.

Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Forty Building Lots, fronting on Union and Arrows Streets.

Mill Property for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell his MILL in Cuckville, also about 4,000 acres of Log Land, which is heavily timbered.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable FARM known as the Cannon Farm, situated near Bonnell's Corner.

Notice of Sale.

To Nelson Lockwick, Senior, of the Parish of Westmorland, in the County of Westmorland, Yeoman, and Amelia, his wife, Nelson Lockwick, Junior, formerly of the same place, and Robert Beckwith, of Moncton, in the said County, Attorneys-at-Law, and to all others whom it may concern.

Leave Your Orders Early.

Largest and Best Selected Stock of these Goods to be seen in the Maritime Provinces.

Tailoring Department.

Is always under the most skillful management to be found within the same limits.

American Studio!

Over "Gazette" Office, Opposite Bank of Nova Scotia.

WE are bound to excel in PHOTOS, and the public will find the class of work made in this gallery to compare favorably with that done in the cities.

Cottons. Cottons.

Received for Early Spring Trade: White Cottons, all grades.

Spring Goods.

Where now receiving and opening a choice assortment of WALL PAPER at prices from 3c. upwards; also Boots, Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing.

To Arrive!

1 Car Load of "Ocean" Flour.

ALSO 1 Car of Mixed Brands of Flour.

CATTLE FEED.

J. H. GOODWIN.

Point de Bute, Jan. 15, 1886.

LOOK! LOOK!

Purity and Excellence.

WOODILL'S.

The following analyses (made by the Dominion Analyst) of three BAKING POWDERS, said to be the best in the market, are published for the information of the public.

WOODILL'S.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery & Silverware.

Bound to Clear Out.

My whole Stock at Once.

C. WARMUNDE.

Music Hall Block.

SACKVILLE, N. B.

NEW SPRING CLOTHS.

WE have just received and are now opening our Spring Importation of Cloths.

Leave Your Orders Early.

Largest and Best Selected Stock of these Goods to be seen in the Maritime Provinces.

Tailoring Department.

Is always under the most skillful management to be found within the same limits.

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Tennyson's Ode.

HOW THE YERRES STOOD WHEN FIRST HEAD TO THE QUEEN.

According to London Truth the laureate showed several specimens of odes to the Queen, or, as Truth chooses to call her on the occasion, the Empress, and this was the one which she preferred:

"Welcome, welcome with one voice! In your welfare we rejoice! Sons and brothers! for we know You to us some millions owe, Seeing, then, what sums are due, Interest warm we take in you, And we wish you every good— That of course is understood, Till, repaid your every loan, We bring you our own!

"Britain fought her sons of yore; Britain, though, does so no more! But, instead, is now content To get 4, 5, 6 per cent. For the loans she makes by dozens To her dear colonial cousins, Who provide, too, many a berth For poor noblemen of words, That to this in every case Britons hold their own!

"Share of our glorious past, Though this 'Jingo' craze won't last; And nothing to be got, Except a living, and it was a poor living the McDonald family gave beside the McIntosh, the McIntosh sisters said. And, moreover: 'The saint did not live that could get on with John McDonald's mother. That was not a gaiting all this. Nevertheless Isabella married John, went home with him into his father's house, put her shoulder against her spoke in the family wheel, and did her best. And when, ten years later, as reward for her faithful services she found herself sole mistress of the McDonald farm, she did not feel herself ill paid. The old father and mother were dead, two sisters had died and two had married, and the two sons had gone to the States to seek their fortune, which were to be made on Prince Edward Island. John, as eldest son, had inherited the farm, and Mrs. Isabella, confronting her three still unmarried sisters, was able at last to triumph in the triumph of her loving, still fluttering in her manner, but with a new poise in her bearing, a resolute, a fire, of which her girlish had given no suggestion. It was strange to see how similar yet unlike were the two women, and how the man and the woman, who were together by the two couples most interested in her welfare. 'It is wonderful, Robert,' said Mrs. Allan to her husband, 'how that girl has changed and yet not changed. She is the same that I first met her up; what a glorious thing in a human soul! But she can never live here among these people. I must take her to Halifax.' 'No,' said Mr. Allan. 'Her work will be here. She belongs to her people in heart all the same. She will not be discontented.' 'Husband, I'm doubtful if we've done the right thing by the child after all,' said the mother tearfully, to the father, at the end of the first year after her return. 'She's got the ways of the city on her, and she carries herself as if she'd be teachin' the minister his own self. I doubt but she'll feel herself strange 't' the house.' 'Never you fear yourself,' replied Mr. Allan. 'The girl's got her head, that's all. But her heart's in the right place. You'll see she'll put her strength to whatever there's to be done. She'll be a master hand herself, I'll warrant.' 'You always did think she was perfect,' replied the mother, in a crisp but not ill-natured tone, 'and I'm not gainin' say that she's not as near it as is often seen; but I'm main uneasy to see her carryin' her self so positive.' 'If John thought in his heart that Bel had come through direct heredity on the maternal side by this carryin' herself so positive,' he knew better than to say so, and his only reply was a good-natured laugh, which was a good child, and always was. 'You'll see I'm not afraid, she's a good child, and always was.' Bel passed her examination triumphantly, and got the WISSAN BRIDGE school; but she only got a contingent promise of the five-pound supplement. It went sorely against her will to waive this point. Very keenly Mr. Allan, who was on the examining Board, watched her face as she modestly yet firmly pressed it. The trustees did not deny that the WISSAN BRIDGE school was a difficult and unprofitable one; that to manage it well was worth more money than the ordinary school salaries. The question was whether this very young lady could manage it at all; and if she failed as the last incumbent had failed, egregiously; too; the school had broken up in a riotous confusion before the end of the year—the canny Scotchmen of the School Board did not wish to be pledged to pay that extra five pounds. The utmost Bel could extract from them was a promise that if at the end of the year her teaching had been satisfactory, the five pounds should be paid. More they would not give; and after a short, sharp struggle with herself, Bel accepted the terms; but she could not restrain a farewell shot at the trustees as she turned to go. 'I'm as sure of my five pounds as if you'd promised it downright, sir. I will keep ye a good school at WISSAN BRIDGE.' To be Continued.

—Samuel Pinkerton, of Nashville, having lived fifty-five to six, concluded that it was time to die. So he put his business in excellent shape, appointed his son executor of his estate, and hanged himself in his barn.

—A young man from Halifax with a young bride, the daughter of an officer in the Halifax garrison, gentle-folks both of them, but single-hearted and full of fervor in their work for the souls of the pagan farming people gives into their charge. And both Mr. and Mrs.

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ALAN had caught sight of Little Bel's face the first Sunday in church, and Mrs. Allan had traced to her a dulcet voice she had detected in the Sunday-school singing; and before long, to Isabella's great but unspoken pride, the child had been "bidden to the manse for the minister's wife to hear her sing," and from that day there was a new vista in Little Bel's life.

Her voice was as sweet as a lark's and as pure, and her passionate love for music a gift in itself. "It would be a sin not to cultivate it," said Mrs. Allan to her husband, "even if she never sees another piano than mine, nor has any other time in her life except these few years to enjoy it; she will always have had music, and is nothing can separate her from her voice."

And so it came that when, at sixteen, Little Bel went to Charlottetown for her final two years of study at the High School, she played at almost as well as Mrs. Allan herself, and sang far better. And in all Isabella McDonald's day-dreams of the child's future, vague or minute, there was one feature never left out. The "good husband" coming along was to be a man who could play the piano.

In Charlottetown Bel found no such a friend as Mrs. Allan, but she had a young school-mate who had a piano—a poor short-sighted creature that she was, Bel thought—hated the sight of it, detested to practice, and shed many a tear over her lessons. This girl's parents were thankful to see their daughter impressed by Bel's enthusiasm for music; and so well did the clever girl play her cards that, before she had been six months in the place, she was installed as music teacher to her own school-fellow, earning thereby not only money enough to buy the few clothes she needed, but what to her was better than money, the privilege of the piano an hour a day.

So when she went home, at the end of the two years, she had lost nothing; in fact had made substantial progress; and her old friend and teacher, Mrs. Allan, was as proud as she was astonished when she first heard her play at singing. Still more astonished was she at the forceful character the girl had developed. She went away a gentle, loving, clinging child, her nature, like her voice, belonging to the order of birds—bright, fluttering, merry, contented. She returned a woman, still loving, still gentle in her manner, but with a new poise in her bearing, a resolute, a fire, of which her girlish had given no suggestion. It was strange to see how similar yet unlike were the two women, and how the man and the woman, who were together by the two couples most interested in her welfare. "It is wonderful, Robert," said Mrs. Allan to her husband, "how that girl has changed and yet not changed. She is the same that I first met her up; what a glorious thing in a human soul! But she can never live here among these people. I must take her to Halifax." "No," said Mr. Allan. "Her work will be here. She belongs to her people in heart all the same. She will not be discontented." "Husband, I'm doubtful if we've done the right thing by the child after all," said the mother tearfully, to the father, at the end of the first year after her return. "She's got the ways of the city on her, and she carries herself as if she'd be teachin' the minister his own self. I doubt but she'll feel herself strange 't' the house." "Never you fear yourself," replied Mr. Allan. "The girl's got her head, that's all. But her heart's in the right place. You'll see she'll put her strength to whatever there's to be done. She'll be a master hand herself, I'll warrant." "You always did think she was perfect," replied the mother, in a crisp but not ill-natured tone, "and I'm not gainin' say that she's not as near it as is often seen; but I'm main uneasy to see her carryin' her self so positive." "If John thought in his heart that Bel had come through direct heredity on the maternal side by this carryin' herself so positive," he knew better than to say so, and his only reply was a good-natured laugh, which was a good child, and always was. "You'll see I'm not afraid, she's a good child, and always was." Bel passed her examination triumphantly, and got the WISSAN BRIDGE school; but she only got a contingent promise of the five-pound supplement. It went sorely against her will to waive this point. Very keenly Mr. Allan, who was on the examining Board, watched her face as she modestly yet firmly pressed it. The trustees did not deny that the WISSAN BRIDGE school was a difficult and unprofitable one; that to manage it well was worth more money than the ordinary school salaries. The question was whether this very young lady could manage it at all; and if she failed as the last incumbent had failed, egregiously; too; the school had broken up in a riotous confusion before the end of the year—the canny Scotchmen of the School Board did not wish to be pledged to pay that extra five pounds. The utmost Bel could extract from them was a promise that if at the end of the year her teaching had been satisfactory, the five pounds should be paid. More they would not give; and after a short, sharp struggle with herself, Bel accepted the terms; but she could not restrain a farewell shot at the trustees as she turned to go. "I'm as sure of my five pounds as if you'd promised it downright, sir. I will keep ye a good school at WISSAN BRIDGE." To be Continued.

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