

THE CHIGNECTO POST
PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY.
—AT—
\$1.50 per Annum, or \$1.00 in Advance.
PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS,
Promptly Executed at Lowest Rates.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted at Very Lowest Rates.
W. C. MILNER, Proprietor.

The Sewing Woman.

What was I to do? Never was a woman placed in such a pitiable condition. I had been brought to Russia by a New-England sewing-machine company to run their machines at an agency of theirs in street in St. Petersburg, where a handsome shop had been rented. One blustering cold day toward the close of October I found the shop door closed, and learned to my dismay that our agent had disappeared and the machines had all been seized for rent and debts. What was to be done? All the money I had in the world was about equivalent to \$12. What was due me I left in our agent's hands, and I felt sure it was lost. I thought of everything in the twenty-five minutes which elapsed between my heart-breaking when I found the shop door closed and my rapid walk to my lodgings. Fortunately my room had been hired for the month, and had been paid for in advance. I had at least a roof over my head for a few weeks. An idea suddenly struck me. I had been making an evening dress on the machine for a Russian lady who spoke English. She had some idea of buying a machine. In order to expedite the work I had taken to my room the body of her dress, and having a machine there, had sewed on it of nights. That machine I would certainly keep; it would go very little toward the payment of the debt the agent owed me. I hurried home. Perhaps there was a letter with some money in it. There was nothing. I must find the lady—but how? She had left address. She had hardly spoken to me. I thought I heard her say that she would come again, and I believe she had fixed on the very day. There was but one chance in a thousand. I must stand in the street and wait until she appeared.

I hurried back and took up my position near the shop. I scanned every woman passing by. It was bitterly cold and raw, and the wind chilled me. I was faint with anxiety. Had I only known more of the language I would have been able to policeman to take me to the American Consul, to the Minister. I was in despair. Suddenly a carriage drove up, a footman opened the door, and a lady elegantly dressed alighted. I tore across the street; it was the Russian lady. With my heart in my mouth, I told her my pitiful story and begged her to help me. As she wanted a servant, would she only try me? I had a sewing-machine, and would make her dresses for nothing if I could only stay with her until I could work for her people at home; they would send me money, and I could get back to the United States. My words must have had but little sense in them. I was so broken-hearted, for at first she hardly seemed to understand me. "I am without friends here, and the world here is a poor American woman, thousands of miles from her home."

She looked steadily at me, then opened her portmanteau.

"No, no," I said, "I want no money. I cannot beg. I am not yet so poor as to ask alms. But do you not remember me? The store is closed. The man who kept it has run away. I showed you the way the machine was worked."

Then she scanned me quickly; next cross-questioned me; then she herself alone in this strange country?" she asked.

"I was not alone. Two other young women came from the United States with me. Two weeks ago they were sent home, and the man who was in charge induced me to stay, promising to give me money enough at the end of next month for my trip home to the United States. Might not the police look up the matter? I have been outrageously swindled."

"The police? And my dress—am I to lose it?" the lady asked impatiently.

"Not all of it. The skirt is in the shop, the body, the waist is in my room, almost finished. It seemed to me dreadful that my agony should talk about her dress."

"Where do you live?" she inquired abruptly. I told her. "Get into the carriage," she said. I did so. When we were off the main street she stopped the carriage, got out with me, and we walked to my lodging. I opened the door. On the table was her baggage. It did not seem to interest her. She picked it up, however, glanced at it a moment, then threw it down. She examined the sewing-machine.

"How long would it take me to become proficient in working this?" she inquired as she sat down before the machine and tried the pedals. "Is it fatiguing?"

"No, Madam. Oh, would you buy it? It is mine by right. The money for it might help me to leave St. Petersburg."

"How long did you say it would take me to become proficient?"

"Two weeks—perhaps less."

"Would it disgrace my hands?" She took off her gloves, showed her well-cared-for hands, her fingers glittering with rings.

"Your beautiful hands would hardly be soiled."

"Well, then, give me a lesson at once—at once. I will pay you for your trouble."

CHIGNECTO POST.

Reserve Success and you shall Command it.
VOL. 13.—NO. 49. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1883. WHOLE NO. 672.

I said, as I opened my trunk and took out an apron. "I will run a tack across the bottom—it will do no harm."

"Nonsense. Take the waist and begin on that."

"But it is quite finished, and any extra stitching would spoil this delicate cream-colored silk."

"Give it to me," said the lady, taking up her scissors and deliberately cutting the waist up the back. "Now sew me up this," she cried. I took it and as carefully as I could ran the machine, sewing up an ugly gap, but of course the waist was spoiled. "New I will try," and she sat down and under my instruction worked for an hour. She was wonderfully clever with her fingers, and seemed to seize the peculiarities of the machine at once.

"At this rate of progress, Madam, you would become quite a good workwoman in ten days," I said, approvingly.

She made no reply, but worked away for another half hour, crossing and recrossing the body with stitches. "It is not so tiresome after all," she said, "but I had enough for today. Tomorrow I will call and you then take the machine to pieces and show me how it must be put together again. You will oblige me very particularly by not going out to-day. I have to thank you for your patience. Keep my vest silent, I beg you. I have learned that in Russia it is better to keep a quiet tongue. Do not return to the shop. Pray take this for my first lesson," and she placed on the machine table a piece of gold.

"I am very much overpaid," I said.

"Where are you from? English or American?"

"American, from New Hampshire."

"New Hampshire! Where is that?"

"One of the New England States."

"I never heard of it. You are a good republican, I suppose?"

"I hope so."

"Well, adieu." I felt very much inclined to kiss her. She looked cold and haughty, but my heart was full of affection. She had been so kind to me, and I felt that I owed her something. I went to the door, and as I was about to open it, I saw her hand on the door handle. She looked at me, and I saw that she was about to speak. I opened my mouth, but she said nothing. She turned away, and I saw that she was about to go. I went to the door, and as I was about to open it, I saw her hand on the door handle. She looked at me, and I saw that she was about to speak. I opened my mouth, but she said nothing. She turned away, and I saw that she was about to go. I went to the door, and as I was about to open it, I saw her hand on the door handle. She looked at me, and I saw that she was about to speak. I opened my mouth, but she said nothing. She turned away, and I saw that she was about to go.

eat. I can arrange anything. I am to wait on you."

Then up came the man with the copper urn and charcoal and she made the fire and prepared the meal. "We don't drink tea out of cups when we belong to the people, but swallow it in tumbler. I thought I sat down at the little table with her I ate sparingly, I was so much confused.

"Before I conclude my first day's lesson, Sister Mary, let me ask you something. Did you ever read the 'Arabian Nights'? It is a book I suppose all the world has read."

"It is quite well known in the United States. All children read it and 'Robinson Crusoe.'"

"So I thought."

"You want me to remember Aladdin?"

"No, not at all. The story I wish you to think about is not half as pleasant. It is about Sinbad the sailor and the old man ape he could not get rid of. You are the sailor, Sister Mary, and I am the ugly old man ape, and she made so comical a grimace that I could not help smiling.

"I assure you that is my character, and you never will get rid of me until you break my head. Sister Mary, will you please your supper with me, your bed with me to-night, your breakfast with me to-morrow; not for that day, but for the next day, and the day after that?" She said this very quietly as she took my hand in hers. I was at a loss now to reply. "We are to work together for our living—only, Sister Mary, make me proficient. I will be so diligent."

"But, Madam—"

"No—Sister Eliza."

"Sister Eliza, how is it possible that a lady of means, whose acquaintance I made but yesterday, who asked me with her grand manners, her carriage, should wish to become a sewing woman?"

"Ask me no questions. This, however, I promise you. The story of the old man ape is partially true, but there is a limit to your endurance. In a month from now, I swear to you, your passage home shall be paid you, and, besides that, there will be given you a handsome sum for you to start life with in your own country; only, for God's sake, remember that just as you threw yourself on my mercy I now throw myself on yours. I believe you have character and courage. No harm will come to you. I want a refuge, and have found it. Teach me what you call the tension, how to tighten the band when it slips, how to gauge the stitch, and what to do when the thread breaks."

In a day I learned to love that woman. All the haughty, proud manner was gone. She waited on me. She was the first up in the morning. She was always busy. The porter of the house, who was a mistake for her one of the two girls who had been in the employ of the sewing-machine company, for one or the other of them had often been in my room. Some small extra compensation was given him for the new look. She never spoke a word of her old life, and her coming to me had been so mysterious that I felt quite certain the porter was entirely ignorant of her condition. Certainly it worried me a great deal. More than once I ventured to ask for an explanation, but Eliza would place her hand on my mouth so that my words were interrupted. It distressed me to see how hard she worked, for I felt sure that this new life was hurting her. If anything more than her beautiful hands, she seemed to take infinite pains in spoiling them. "They are filthy," she would say, "and still I think I care for them more than I should—if I only could get a thick, rough skin on them."

As she had said, the owner of the store was only too glad to sell me a machine. Eliza furnished the money. Work came to us in a mysterious way—left down stairs with the porter. By and by a fashionable dressmaker, who made dresses for the Court ladies, sent for me and gave me work. As what we had to do was well sewed and we were always prompt; in less than three weeks we were doing a good business. My companion, save for the daily purchases made in the immediate neighborhood for food, water, and coal. No one called on her; she never received a letter. A few days after the month had passed, when one morning as I was running up a seam in a piece of cloth my needle struck something. It was a piece of paper.

"It is for me, Sister Mary," said Eliza. She took the bit of paper, held it to the stove, appeared to read something, and then opened the stove door and burned it. I did not question her. She worked on cheerfully all day, chatting on different subjects.

That night when we were in bed, taking me in her arms, she said: "Poor Mary, your troubles, your anxieties, are now over. To-morrow apply for your passport. It will cost you to go from here to Liverpool, say £40, and the passage from Liverpool to the United States as much more; that makes £80, and you will have something to spare. I wish it could have been more, but you will have altogether £200, which, after deducting your travelling expenses, will leave you some money to begin your life with again. From me—who have learned

to love a singularly honest and simple minded woman—you shall have this ring," and she slipped on my finger a ring, "but don't wear it, the diamond might betray me. So far, Mary, you have no risk, but next week you might be ruined forever, for you have a robber."

I was speechless with terror.

"Only a woman," she continued, "whose own life—or the life of any one else who stood in her way—she would care no more of taking than would the cook who wrings a chicken's neck. Do not be shocked, Mary. I shall sleep as sweetly to-night—as if death did not threaten me. My story, as far as relates to you, is soon told. It became necessary for me to go to the States for a sum of money, which would make you rich for life."

I clung convulsively to her and bade her be quiet.

"Through my veins, child, there runs the best blood of Russia; but every drop of it I wish for the cause. Thank your God for your lowly estate. You must go away to-morrow, and now good-night."

I begged her to come to the United States with me. She should be useless there. Then she complained of lassitude, and presently went to sleep. I looked at her, her face pillowed on her arm, breathing so calmly as an infant, and thought her the loveliest woman I had ever seen.

Next morning, out of a package of some round objects, she produced, as if by magic, a roll of notes, which, without counting, she handed to me. "Later in the day there ought to arrive some furs for me, for poor Mary must not get cold. Now, away with you."

"My passport was given to me at the police headquarters without a word. I returned to our room. As I stood at the landing the cheerful clatter of the machine was heard. Eliza was bending over her work, singing and clapping her hands. "All right?" she asked, very quietly. "See, your furs have come. They are very beautiful, and so warm."

"I have permission to leave."

"Thank God! See my work. I think I could do now without you."

"You do not love me, Eliza," I cried.

"Not love you—my sister! I loved my husband—he was shot. I loved my only child; in the agony of my grief—because his father was killed—from my breasts he sucked poison and died. Then for the first time I burst into a paroxysm of tears. "It is because I love you—that I might be your death." As she wrung my hand she felt the ring on my finger. "Oh, with it. You wore your mittens at the police office, didn't you? It is quick, isn't it? My little!" She took off my shoe and hid the ring in my stocking. "Should you ever marry, and you will not be portentious. Now, off with you. I have made my money. I have seen your things you will give me. Here is a photograph of you—you will let me keep it? I have been happier here with you than for years." She took me by the hand, and gave me one long kiss, closed the door on me, and I never saw her more.

My trip home was without a single incident. My dear mother comforted me. Still, there was some vague feeling of dread. My mind wandered, all I could do, toward my room companion. Picking up a newspaper when at home some two weeks after my arrival, I read in the telegraphic dispatches:

St. Petersburg, December 23.—An arrest of great importance has been made. One of the chief actors in the Khilinski plot, a Russian Princess, was taken, but only after she had killed one of the police. Disguised as a sewing-machine, she had lured the police.

New York Times.

A Rope about our Necks.

A weak stomach or enfeebled circulation is like a rope about our necks. We are strong up and unstrung alternately till existence becomes unbearable. Burdock Blood Bitters will arrest all this misery. Burdock Blood Bitters is a boon to the sick. Let us remember this fact.

Well as Ever.

Lottie Howard writes from Buffalo, N. Y.:—"My system became greatly debilitated through arduous professional duties, and I suffered from indigestion, biliousness, and nervous prostration. Burdock Blood Bitters restored my health, and I am now as well as ever."

A good English clergyman of Bergen, N. Y., a strong temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia, and dizziness almost to blindness, over two years after he was told that "Hot Bitters" would cure him. He took a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and the next morning he was cured.

Davy & Clark, Druggists, Renfrew, date of June 8th, write:—"Burdock Blood Bitters, which we have sold in this locality as a blood purifier, and the lead in it being equal to that of all other medicines used for the purpose during the last year."

COQUETING WITH CONSUMPTION.—Some people, troubled with coughs, seem absolutely to coquet with consumption—now encouraging it by a total neglect of medicine, and again attempting to stave it off with ill-chosen cough remedies. How much wiser to eradicate it at the outset by using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Promptly in the use of this medicine cannot be strongly urged upon those consumptively inclined, in a climate so severe during the winter as our own. The public generally as well as the medical fraternity, is acquainted with the value of a remedy for lung and throat troubles, of the purified oil of the Cod's liver. United with it in this standard Emulsion are the finest tonics in existence, namely, lime and soda hypophosphites, which the chemist compounds phosphorus, is an incomparable nutrient of the blood and invigorator of the system. Nothing builds up a broken-down system and enables it to resist the threads of pulmonary disease like this leading preparation. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, soreness, and weakness of the chest, are among the bodily troubles which it overcomes, and in scrofulous affections it has been used with great success as a remedy for the blood and system, and is sold in bottles. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Canada.

The same jealousy and ill feeling exist between native and foreign laborers in Germany as in other countries. A number of Italian workmen have been employed upon buildings in the neighborhood of Cologne. One evening while they were in their quarters occupied with preparations for supper a large number of native laborers entered the place, uncovered the kettle, and spat into the food. A fight resulted in which the Italians were badly injured. The Germans used knives and axes, and crushed the skull of one of the Italians, mangled the leg of another so that it had to be amputated, and inflicted severe injuries upon the rest. The Italian workmen who were thus maltreated are described as industrious, sober, and frugal, and were in the habit of sending regular remittances from their small earnings to their families at home.

The movement for high license, which has suddenly become a feature of the temperance cause, began in Lincoln, Neb., and two years ago the whole State adopted the plan. The City Council of Lincoln originally raised the price to \$1,000 a year under the impression that no licenses would be sold, and that the revenue of the measure would be a feature. The measure, however, that surprised saloons would go down. There were twenty saloons, and the proprietors of six met the heavy fee, the rest going out of business. At once these six men, who had paid so well for their privileges, became practically special officers to see that no one sold without a license. There was much resistance to the new idea, especially in Omaha, where the 165 saloons became eighty after the right to sell was so expensive, but the revenue dealers paid into the city treasury \$80,000, instead of the \$16,500 formerly received.

A Chicago father, according to the Herald of that city, laid his hand paternally on his daughter's shoulder. The section of said dividing the arm from the neck was narrow, and it was raised high in a puff of mass, which looked soft enough, and did indeed sink yielding under the touch until the level of her hand was struck; but instantly there was a stiff, snappish rebound, as though a steel trap had been sprung, and the father's hand was thrown up into the air. "Goodness!" he ejaculated, "No, papa's shoulder exploded!" "No, papa's," she retorted, "but I shall if you don't get back your poise right away. There's a spring in that puff, to make it stand up. It's nothing unusual in the present fashion of high shoulders, but there's no use in exposing all of one's clockwork in public. So hush."

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. will send Dr. Dyer's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N.B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. J. J. T. Smith, Station D, New York City.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Eruptions, and all diseases of the Skin and Blood are promptly cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. It purges all foul humors from the system, imparting strength and vigor at the same time.

Would you avoid the Bilious complaint, indigestion, spring and summer? Cleanse the system with Burdock Blood Bitters. It regulates the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Blood, and is the purest tonic in the world. Trial bottles 10 cents.

Mr. James Sharp, Northampton, N. B., writes:—"Having sold a large quantity of your W. F. Bitt's 'Cure-All' Bitters, and been so successful in curing many of my customers, I am in a measure of unqualified praise, and call it the 'Best of Bitters.'"

To Mr. H. Patton Ball, Woodstock, N. B. (Signed) J. A. A. Sharpe.

A common, and often fatal disease is Jaundice. It is caused by the action of the Liver, and cleanses the blood with Burdock Blood Bitters, and the worst case may be speedily cured.

Suffering Children.

Many children live lives of suffering from being troubled with Worms. Let them have Worms as well as a pleasant remedy. At each bottle.

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LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of youthful imprudence, causing loss of vitality, nervous debility, loss of blood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple and sure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Write J. H. RILEY, 45 Chatham St., N. Y.

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Office: Opposite St. Joseph's College,
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Special attention given to diseases of the EYE and EAR.
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Graduate of Edinburgh University,
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Special attention devoted to the Diseases peculiar to Females and Children.
DR. J. W. SANGSTER,
DENTIST.
HAS removed his office to the office formerly occupied by Dr. Duff, at Ball's Corner, where he may be consulted professionally each week day—Monday excepted.
No charge for examining Teeth or extracting Teeth when replaced by artificial ones.
Particular attention paid to preserving Natural Teeth.
Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m.
At Dorchester on Monday of each week. Rooms over Jas. Cook's Oyster Saloon.
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DEALER IN
Chemicals, Druggists Sundries, Perfumery, Essential Oils, Patent Medicines, Sponges, &c.
We buy and are in a position to quote Goods as cheap as any City House.
Orders receive prompt attention.
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Spring Hill Coal.
THE subscriber is prepared to supply all who are in want of COAL by the car load or in smaller quantities. The following are the prices delivered at Station per car load:
ROUND STOVE, NUT, SLACK,
PER TON: \$3.35 \$2.60 \$2.35 \$1.60
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BLAIR ESTABROOKS, AGENT.
COATES'
Picture Frame Shop,
Amherst, N. S., opposite Post Office.
JUST RECEIVED:
Concertinas, Accordions, Fifes, Flutes, Violins and Strings. Also A NEW LOT OF BRACKETS, MOUNTS—PERFORATED AND STAMPED.
A General Line of Picture Framing Goods.
WINDOW POLES AND CORNICES
Fitted up and Completed in First Class Style.
LIGHT CABINET and SCROLL WORK done neatly and promptly. PICTURE FRAMING in all styles and to order at LOWEST RATES. Day is expected a Choice Lot of PICTURES IN OIL, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.
Mirrors and Mirror Plates from 75c to 10c.
E. F. COATES,
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FURNITURE!
HAVING FITTED UP a Room in our Factory with Special Machinery, we are prepared to fill orders for:
CHURCH ALTARS, CHAIRS, DESKS, SEATS, &c.; BEDROOM SUITS, SIDEBOARDS, HAT TREES, &c.; IN WALNUT, ASH, OAK, PINE AND VENEERED WOODS.
We intend making a specialty of the best class of Hardwood Furniture from the latest designs.
Messrs. Treen and Doull, experienced Cabinet Makers, have interest in and charge of this branch of the business. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
RHODES, CURRY & CO.
Amherst, Feb. 6, 1883.
THE PETERS COMBINATION
LOCK COMPANY,
MONCTON, N. B.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Builders' Hardware
—AND—
SHELF HARDWARE,
FROM
Brass, Bronze, and Iron,
INCLUDING
LOCKS, KNOBS, HINGES, LATCHES, SASH FASTENERS, CUPBOARD LATCHES & BUREAU DOOR BELLS, DOOR SPRINGS, PLATES, &c., &c., &c.
BRASS CASTINGS and Manufacture in all kinds of BRASS GOODS solicited.
Electro, Nickel, Gold, and Silver Plating.
Bronzing, Lacquering, and Japanning of all kinds solicited.
Old Books, Spoons, Table Service, Harness Mounting, &c., repaired. Particular attention given to special orders.
Moncton, Dec. 26, 1880. jand

J. WILSON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Marbleized Slate Mantels
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GRATES;
DEALERS IN
Stoves, Ranges, &c.
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TWENTY yards from Railway Station. Sample rooms. Livable stable. sept1
THOS. MAHONEY.
Terrace Hotel,
AMHERST, N. S.
DAVIS & BROWN, Proprietors.
OPENED under new management Jan. 1st, 1883. Renovated and refurnished throughout. jan18-2m
Post Office Notice.
Winter Arrangement of Mails.
FROM and after this date the Mails at the Post Office, Sackville, will close at the following hours:
For Amherst, Halifax, &c. 1.15 p. m.
For Dorchester, St. John, &c. 2.30 p. m.
For the North Shore, Quebec and Ottawa. 8.00 p. m.
For Upper Sackville. 3.30 p. m.
For St. John. 1.15 p. m.
For P. E. Island. 2.30 p. m.
Office closes daily at 8 p. m.
JOS. DIXON. P. M.
Dec. 5, 1882.
INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
1882 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1883
ON and after MONDAY, the 4th of December, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:
WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE:
Express for St. John and Quebec, 9.28 p. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 6.05 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 1.02 p. m.
Express for St. John. 3.10 p. m.
Accommodation for Moncton, 10.00 a. m.
Accommodation for Amherst and Spring Hill. 8.52 p. m.
WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:
Express for St. John and Quebec, 9.55 p. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 5.35 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 1.02 p. m.
Express for St. John. 3.10 p. m.
Accommodation for Moncton, 10.00 a. m.
Accommodation for Amherst and Spring Hill. 8.05 p. m.
The Express Train from Quebec runs to Halifax and St. John on Sunday morning, and the Express Train from Halifax and St. John runs to Campbellton on Sunday morning.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., November 28th, 1882.
INDEX
TO DISEASES, COMPLAINTS AND ACCIDENTS.
FOR THE HIGHEST OF THE SPECIALTIES OF MEDICINE, SURGERY, AND DENTISTRY.
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CROUP, COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CRAMPS, COLIC, COLD, &c.
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RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CHILBLAINS, CALLUS ULMPS, SWELLINGS, STIFF JOINTS, FROST BITE, LAMENESS, CONTRACTIONS, LUMBAGO, ITCH, DEAFNESS, PAIN IN BACK, &c.
Every bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.
DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE. PRICE 50c.
T. MILLBURN & CO., Proprietors,
TORONTO, ONT.

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., APRIL 12, 1883.

The Assembly.

The Local Assembly meets to-day. The event is attended by two unusual circumstances, viz: the House is brand new and is led by a brand new Government. We hope also it will be guided by a brand new policy, but this remains to be proved. When a change of Government takes place only once in a score of years, it may be granted that the load of political iniquities piled up require redressing and that reforms are wanted of the most searching and radical character. Hon. Mr. Blair has not hesitated to denounce the administration of the past as corrupt in their principles, extravagant in their expenditures and insincere in their principles. He has held them up to public scorn as violators of public trust, especially when they first pledged themselves to abolish the Legislative Council, and afterwards built a huge permanent chamber for that body, and then guaranteed its continued existence by filling it up with men unpledged to carry out the Government's policy, and then to the people! Hon. Mr. Blair has not only in ringing tones denounced so despicable a course, but he has also pointed out the remedies. He has pledged himself to the abolition of the Council, to a reduction of Government and to the abolition of Government House. In carrying out this policy, we cordially wish him success. Above party issues, this policy commends itself to the good sense of the people. We trust he will address himself boldly and manfully to the work he has attempted and his course will be endorsed by nine-tenths of the electorate. If he succeeds, he will occupy a position in the confidence of the people far above that of any local politician New Brunswick has seen for a decade. If he fails in the attempt, his failure will only be temporary, for the people are heart and soul in favor of honest, straightforward reforms. But if he allows himself to be induced into faltering and trifling with these issues, his opportunity once gone will never return and in four years time his reputation will be confined to that political graveyard, where lies buried more than one reputation, once promising that the past four years have been killed.

—What would the Grit party be, without its tale-bearings and scandals? Without one common principle, or one generally accepted political plank, its stock of trade is dirt and rascality. The latest effort in this line is the alleged correspondence between Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. John A. Macdonnell, barrister, of Toronto, relating to the proposed gift of the Dominion Government to the Christian Brothers of some \$4,000 interest on the purchase money of a certain building purchased by the latter from the Government. The Grit party must do something better than this or their reputation as scandal mongers will suffer. The gravamen of the charge is that Sir Charles Tupper reported to the Government in favor of remitting the interest previously to the last Ontario elections, but when Archibald Lynch operated against the Local Opposition, the Dominion Government refused to carry out the recommendation. Also, that Sir Charles in his letter to Macdonnell made use of the expression, "Sir John says, he has no confidence in the whole breed," meaning Irish Catholics. Mr. Macdonnell in a letter to the Mail pronounces the alleged correspondence to be a compound of truth, forgery and falsehood. He wrote to Sir Charles Tupper, he admits, in the Archbishop's interest, but he denies he ever received such a letter from Sir Charles. He clinches this statement by the fact that he himself is an Irish Catholic, his partner Mr. Roy is also an Irish Catholic, and it is unlikely Sir Charles Tupper would use such an offensive epithet to them. The only documents that are authentic reflect nothing but credit on the Government, while the one that contains the dirt has no signature whatever.

—The Toronto Globe reports make Mr. Charlton, M. P., appear to be a vastly logical man. He is reported as stating that the word tariff is derived from "Tariffa," an Algerian port from which three centuries ago, Corsairs issued and attacking the trading ships of Christian countries levied the tribute upon them. From this arose tariff or tax. The only possible effect of the tariff was to exact taxes from the people, &c., &c. Mr. Charlton's remedy, according to the Globe's report, is not to put an end to these tariff Corsairs, but remove a tariff, "the only possible effect is to exact taxes, but to perpetuate the injury and wrong to the people in the interest of the corsairs. The Globe reports him as saying "he would not consider it wise to make violent and sudden changes to the detriment of the interests (Corsairs) established."

—A railway meeting was held at Bay Verte on Tuesday night, Albert Gooden, Esq., in the chair, to protest against any deviation of the Cape Railway to the north of the marsh. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Messrs. L. Casey, Robt. Gooden, Edw. Gooden, Wm. Casey and others. A resolution was then proposed by Mr. E. Gooden and seconded by D. L. Casey, Esq., that the views of the meeting be represented to the Local Government at Fredericton and that Mr. Wm. Casey be the delegate for that purpose. Mr. Casey accepted the appointment.

Parliamentary.

On Wednesday 4th, Mr. Cameron, of Inverness, Cape Breton, addressed the House on the importance of building a Railway from Canis to Sydney or Louisburg, costing a million, and from Canis to Cape North, costing \$675,000. He contended that these roads would increase the out-put of coal and the population would be increased 40,000, which would repay the investment. Mr. Weldon's bill to legalize boats that have been insufficiently stamped was passed in Committee. The Minister of Marine introduced a bill providing for the examination and licensing of persons to become masters and mates of vessels of certain descriptions registered in Canada and employed in inland waters. After 15 minutes, 1884, vessels over 100 tons shall have a certified master; over 200 tons shall have a certified master and mate. Those at present employed would have to be examined. Navigators in the St. John river will have an examination suited to their circumstances.

On Thursday, Mr. Charlton, a rising Grit light, entertained the House with his views on the N. P. He declared that a tariff could not be imposed on the N. P. The present prosperity was coincident with and not the result of the N. P. But he held that if Mr. Blake should attain power, he would not consider it wise to make sudden and violent changes to the detriment of interests established under the present system. He attacked Mr. White, M. P., for Cardwell, and Editor of the Montreal Gazette, now a violent Protectionist, for declaring in 1873, the Board of Trade that a 15 per cent. tariff for revenue purposes was sufficient protection. He believed there would have been an increase in manufacturing had the old tariff continued, but admitted it would not have been so great in cottons, woollens or sugar. Worked in iron and wood he declared to be worse off now than before, owing to the tax on raw material and the tariff on the finished product. He declared that the people were paying \$61,000,000 for the N. P., that the cost of producing was lower in Canada than in the United States, hence the farmer was not benefited. The increase of taxation was 6 1/2 p. c., or four times greater than the increase of population.

Mr. Foster, M. P., for Kings, congratulated the country on its progress and prosperity. The Ontario war cloud had been dissolved, and the Manitoba rebellion, originated in the Globe office, had disappeared. The country had never stood better abroad nor enjoyed more prosperity at home. The debt of the country had increased but not in proportion to its resources and not in the same ratio as under the previous regime. Mr. Foster, M. P., for Queens, N. B., admitted that New Brunswick was more prosperous this year than last, but denied it was owing to the N. P. The increased exports of lumber and farm produce caused it all. He expressed the poor man for the benefit of the manufacturers. On Friday, Mr. Wigle, of Essex, for and Mr. McMillan, of Huron, against the N. P., addressed the House and were followed by Mr. Wood, M. P., for Westmorland.

Mr. Wood (Westmorland) said he proposed to deal with the question purely from a New Brunswick standpoint. The Opposition in criticizing the budget had called attention to the falling off in ship-building, which was such an important industry in New Brunswick, and they claimed that it was due to the National Policy. It was true that there had been a falling off in the tonnage of vessels built in New Brunswick of about 65 per cent. since 1874, but he feared that, from a cause quite independent of the National Policy, that decrease would be of a permanent character. It was evident to all that swift steamers were fast superseding the slow vessels of former years. The use of steam and all improved appliances, and the increased competition that now existed for the carrying trade, entailing a great reduction in rates, had driven sailing vessels out of many departments of the service, and shipbuilding had therefore declined in consequence. In reference to the lumbering interest in his province, the area of timbered land had become very small, and operations were diminishing yearly in consequence. Finding that the power of these important industries to attract capital and labor was yearly diminishing, it became a serious question with the people of New Brunswick how they could supply this want and find investment for the accumulating capital and employment for the increasing population of the province. Though possessed of valuable resources in minerals and fisheries, no one could expect these alone would enable them to keep pace with the other provinces of the Dominion. But when they could see forward in New Brunswick to the establishment of industries, the scene was changed, and there was a brighter prospect. They were favorably situated for manufacturing. Placed by the shore, they could obtain raw material at the least possible cost for carriage. There was abundance of coal. There was also a growing market in the West for their goods, and the people were industrious and intelligent. The people of this province believed it was only in this view that they could hope for a growth commensurate with the rest of the country. He deplored the statement of the Opposition members that the Finance Minister took all the credit for the country's prosperity to his policy, and forgot to recognize the Providence which sent the good harvests which the country has enjoyed. It was true that no Government could make good crops, but they

could create new industries to invite capital and labor. They could infuse increased vitality into the national life, and increase the wealth of the State by increasing the wealth-producing power of its people. They had power to make prosperous times more prosperous still, and make periods of depression less burdensome, and for all this power the Government was and should be held responsible. (Applause.) In 1878 we sent gold out of the country to buy refined sugar in markets where hostile tariffs were imposed to exclude our exports. Now we could go to friendly markets, and there was an increased demand for those very products upon the export of which everyone admitted that our prosperity as a people largely depended. Could it be affirmed that this changed aspect of our financial condition, which we all hailed as elements of prosperity, was attributable to the intervention of an over-riding Providence? The wisdom of the fiscal policy of the Government was seen in the fact that it established new relationship between capital and labor, whereby they could serve each other with mutual advantage. It had added to the wealth of the country, and it had given a prominence to Canadian trade and industries which they had never had before. He believed he had passed another milestone in our national progress, and that the esteem by the citizens of Halifax before his departure for England.

—Dr. C. Hewson, who has enjoyed a successful practice at River Hebert, Cumberland Co., for some years, is going to America. —Rev. William Stelfox, one of the oldest and best known ministers of the Methodist Church, died at his residence, Yarmouth, on Friday evening last.

The latest reports concerning the Queen's health are not so favorable, the accident to her Majesty being more serious than was at first anticipated. —Report says that the Marquis of Lorne has expressed a wish to resign his position as Governor-General, and that the Imperial Government will gratify his desire.

—Mrs. W. S. Harkins, wife of the well known Actor, Mr. W. S. Harkins, and sister to Mr. J. E. Biglow, Amherst, died at New York on Monday last. She was a native of Cumberland.

—President Arthur has appointed Judge Walter G. Grosvenor, of Indiana, Postmaster-General, to succeed Mr. Howe, the late incumbent. The appointment was generally regarded as a most excellent one.

—Conductor George H. Trueman has been appointed travelling agent to introduce the new "Tourist Guide Book," in the United States. Mr. Trueman's many duties will be added to the very important ones of his present position. —Lord Randolph Churchill, the impudent little member of the House of Commons, has written a letter to the Times very strongly urging the Marquis of Salisbury as leader of the Conservative party. This is very far from pleasing the many friends of the present leader, Sir Stafford Northcote.

—The Rev. Mr. H. H. Murray, a popular preacher in Boston and who left his charge and went West under disagreeable circumstances, was reported to have absconded from San Antonio, Texas, leaving behind an indebtedness of \$12,000. He has since turned up in Brooklyn, where, like Peter, he denies the whole affair with an oath.

—The Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain have been exchanging courtesies at Birmingham. At a Conservative demonstration the former bitterly assailed the Cabinet of which Mr. Chamberlain is a member. The latter retorted, "ridiculing" as the dispatches tell us, "the antiquated ceremonies of the Tory festival as medieval mummery."

—Our readers will doubtless be interested in the fact that the fact the Russian author Tchernyshevsky, who has been in exile in Siberia for nineteen years, has become insane. He was banished for writing a book called "Shto Dlyatly." We think the Czar was right in banishing a man with such a sneaky kind of name, who was bold enough to publish a book bearing so ridiculous a title.

—On Tuesday, April 3rd, the one hundredth anniversary of Washington Irving's birthday was celebrated at Tanytown, New York State, near which place the great author, who was born in the city of New York, spent his latter days. A commemorative meeting was held in one of the churches in the evening. Among the speakers were Charles Dudley Warner and G. Mitchell. (I. K. Marvel.)

—The name of our weather-wise Wiggins has done good service in furnishing James Russell Lowell, American Minister to England, with a comparison employed by him in a speech delivered last week at the Lord Mayor's Easter banquet. Mr. Lowell said that the sensational statements in the newspapers respecting his diplomatic utterances and the instructions given him by his Government were prophetic "like those of the prophet Wiggins."

—Mrs. Langtry recently imported her husband's sister, Miss Agnes Langtry, to play propriety for her while she carried on her flirtations with Freddie Gebhardt. The sight of these women have dumfounded the staid old folks, though they were repeatedly telegraphed for. And now Miss Langtry writes to a Toronto paper that the rumors as to the young man are untrue and that she is merely visiting a Mr. Macdonnell in the city (as it is the Hon. Alexander?) previous to her return to England.

Personal and Political.

—Senator T. N. Gibbs is dead. —Bishop Rogers, of Chatham, has gone to Rome. —Dr. Schultze has so far recovered as to be able to visit the Senate.

—The Hon. T. W. Anglin moves to Toronto to write for the Globe. —Louis Vuellot, the celebrated French author and journalist, is dead.

—Mr. James Moffatt, Dalhousie, has been appointed harbor master for that port. —His Lordship the Metropolitan has been sick with an attack of quincy.

—Hon. Mr. MacKenzie and Mrs. MacKenzie leave for Europe next week for a lengthy visit. —Cornell University has a Professor of Sanskrit who is a grand-nephew of Handel.

—A tribe in Orissa, Hindistan, has elevated Queen Victoria to the position of a deity. —Mr. J. L. Harris, President of the Montreal Sugar Refinery, and wife, have gone to England.

—Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts will deliver the Alumni oration at the University of New Brunswick. —Rev. Robert Wilson, of Bala Verde, preached an eloquent sermon at the Dominion Methodist Church, Ottawa, on Sunday last.

—Sir Patrick McDougall is to be present at the annual meeting of the citizens of Halifax before his departure for England. —Dr. C. Hewson, who has enjoyed a successful practice at River Hebert, Cumberland Co., for some years, is going to America.

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Trade, Produce and Commerce.

—Ten new vessels will be launched at Mahone Bay this spring. —The export of cattle from the Ottawa Valley to England, is expected to be very large this spring.

—The Bank of New Brunswick has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the six months ending March 31st.

—The total fresh fish exports from Chatham, N. B., to the United States during the past winter, were 1,110,580 lbs. of smelts and 21,020 lbs. of Salmon.

—The liabilities of Mr. T. Sherman Peters, failed at St. John, amount to about \$17,000; assets are placed at \$12,000, including \$7,000 book value.

—Eleven hundred bags and five hundred barrels of potatoes were shipped from St. John to Boston by steamer "City of Portland" on one trip week before last.

—The Government steamer "Newfield," with a full cargo of Canadian exhibits for the International Fisheries Exhibition, sailed from Halifax for London on Friday last.

—Nova Scotia's big ship, "W. D. Lawrence," has been sold in Liverpool, G. B. She was built at Maitland in 1874 by W. D. Lawrence and her registered tonnage was 2,468 tons.

—Maine has 49 cheese factories, with an average of 107 cows to each factory; 60 being the lowest and 500 the highest number. The total product of all the factories was 586,834 pounds of cheese, for which the average price received was 12 1/2 cents per pound.

—The Dominion revenue for March was \$2,829,025, and the expenditure only \$748,786. For the nine months of the fiscal year, to and next June, the revenue has been \$26,381,685, and the expenditure \$19,902,149, leaving an excess of revenue of \$7,479,535.

—There was a large gathering of stockmen at Dexter Park, Chicago, on Thursday last, to participate in the sale of Filled Angus, Galloway, Hereford, Shorthorn, Devon and West Highland cattle, the property of Leary Brothers, of Canada, Georges, Whitefield, and others. Forty-two head were disposed of for an aggregate of \$19,350, only two reached \$1,000.

The Past Winter.

The past winter has been a remarkable one in many respects. It was noted for the number of stormy Sundays and the long continued sleighing. Good sledding began early in December and lasted until pretty late in March—one three months without interruption. For the three months—Dec., Jan., and Feb.—the average fall of snow was about six inches per month with but very slight falls of rain. But will be found the reading of the thermometer for Sackville during the months of February and March—

February 3d, 5° below zero.	
" 4th, 1° "	
" 5th, 2° "	
" 6th, 12° "	
" 7th, 12° "	
" 8th, 12° "	
" 9th, 12° "	
" 10th, 12° "	
" 11th, 12° "	
" 12th, 12° "	
" 13th, 12° "	
" 14th, 12° "	
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" 20th, 12° "	
" 21st, 12° "	
" 22nd, 12° "	
" 23rd, 12° "	
" 24th, 12° "	
" 25th, 12° "	
" 26th, 12° "	
" 27th, 12° "	
" 28th, 12° "	
" 29th, 12° "	
" 30th, 12° "	

The severity of the weather in February was unusual, while that of March was without a precedent for many years, the thermometer on the 6th, being 22° below zero, which was the coldest day of the winter, except Friday, January 6th, when the mercury reached 17° below zero.

P. E. I. Navigation Committee.

On Thursday, Capt. A. Finlayson, 6 years commander of the "Northern Light," was examined. He considered the Straits not navigable for three or four weeks in the depth of winter for any vessel. He believed the eastern route between Pictou and Georgetown the best. The "Northern Light" was too sharp forward and was not sufficient room for freight and passengers. A vessel 600 tons burthen, fuller in the bows and of greater power is required. She was badly crushed in the ice last winter, and was drifted about six weeks. On Friday, Senator Carleton stated that a steamer launch at either side at the Cape capable of carrying 20 men and their luggage, to assist ice boats when there are open stretches of water would enable the boats to run much more regularly.

—Not long since there were published a couple of volumes of letters between Carlyle and Emerson. These put Carlyle in a much more amiable light than did the unfortunate life and letters given to the public a year ago by Mr. Froude. And now comes poor Mr. Froude again and gives the coup de grace to his master's reputation by publishing Mrs. Carlyle's letters. These letters show the Scotchman before us as a cantankerous and utterly selfish old egotist, improving on Artemus Ward in that to secure his own comfort he was ready to sacrifice not only all his wife's able-bodied relations, but also his wife herself.

—Richard A. Proctor, the English astronomer, has tickled the great brain of Cheops in a book he has just published. His theory is that "the Pyramid was a gigantic horoscope constructed for casting the nativity of Cheops after the Chaldean fashion."

—Johnson's *Anybody's Lintment* is, without doubt, the safest, surest, and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal or external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial to the sick or the healthy. Find out about it and thank us for the advice.

New Advertisements.

120 BUSHELS

Seed Wheat and Barley.

To Arrive from Montreal:

"Black Sea," "White Fife," and "Golden Globe" Wheat; Barley, Two Rowed and Six Rowed.

Those desiring to purchase will please hand in their orders early.

J. L. BLACK.

Timothy and Clover Seed

100 bushels Timothy Seed.
800 lbs. Red Clover Seed.
450 lbs. Alsike Clover.

FOR SALE CHEAP BY

J. L. BLACK.

Herring! Herring!

50 BBLs.

Large Split Herring,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

J. L. BLACK.

SPRING CLOTHING.

2 CASES

Men's, Youth's and Boys' Suits;

Coats, Pants and Vests.

VERY LARGE STOCK, AND CHOICE IN CLOTH AND STYLE.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. L. BLACK.

Flour! Flour!

ON RAIL AND DUE:

250 Bbls. of Flour,

Of the following Choice Brands: "Kent Mills," "Major," "Snowdrift," and "Dew Drop."

Cheap, Wholesale or Retail.

J. L. BLACK.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.

50 Bags 100 Lbs. Each

Grey Buckwheat Meal.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. L. BLACK.

Iron. Iron.

12 TONS IRON,

From Londonderry Iron Works,

Which, in addition to stock before held, gives our customers a total of

25 TONS TO SELECT FROM.

Special prices quoted to persons buying half a ton or more.

J. L. BLACK.

SPRINGS & AXLES.

Extensive Stock now in Store.

Steel Axles, 7-8 & 1 Inch.

Iron Axles, 1 to 2 Inches.

Elliptic & Side Springs.

MALLEABLE CASTINGS, &c.

J. L. BLACK.

NEW GOODS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF OUR

STOCK,

DAILY RECEIVED.

Great Bargains to be Had.

J. L. BLACK.

Sugars! Sugars!

GRANULATED SUGAR;

"STANDARD A" SUGAR;

"POWDERED" SUGAR;

BARBADOS SUGAR;

PORTO RICO SUGAR.

Large Stock just Received.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.

J. L. BLACK.

Caps and Hats.

25 DOZEN

Ladies' and Gent's Caps and Hats.

Ladies' Plush, Fur and Straw Hats.

Ladies' Fur, Plush and Cloth Caps.

Gent's Fur Caps,

In Seal, Otter, Neuter, Hair Seal, Coyote, Plush, Cloth, Fur and Felt.

FOR BOYS, YOUTHS AND MEN.

FOR SALE LOW.

J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

Farm for Sale.

THE HOMESTEAD FARM at Wood Point belonging to the Estate of the late Capt. Wm. Atkinson is for sale. Price low and terms easy. For particulars apply to R. A. TRUEMAN.

Sackville, April 11, 1883.

Savings Bank.

THE HALIFAX BANKING CO. propose opening a Savings Bank Department in connection with their Agency at Sackville, and are now ready to receive Deposits of One Dollar and upwards, paying Interest at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum.

T. A. H. MASON, AGENT.

Seed Wheat. Seed Barley.

200 BUSH. White Russian Seed.

Wheat for sale low; 50 bush. Two-Rowed Barley, part of a crop of 80 bushels from 2 bushels of seed raised by the last season.

ALFRED B.

1882. A MOST COMPLETE STOCK. 1883.

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Earthenware.

An Excellent Selection will be found in each Department. Our Stock has been bought in LARGE QUANTITIES in the BEST Markets, it embraces NOVELTIES as well as STAPLES. We invite ESPECIALLY our Groceries. Our Grocery Department is well provided for the XMAS TRADE; an enumeration is impossible, but we hope BOTH Goods and Price will PLEASE THE PEOPLE.

Bargains in Wool Goods and Furs.

DOUGLAS & CO. AMHERST, N. S.

New Duplex Lace Curtain

(Curtain and Lambrequin Combined)

W. D. MAIN & CO'S,

AMHERST, N. S.

OUR SPRING STOCK

ARRIVING FROM
British and Foreign Markets Daily.

WE have adopted more fully than ever the "nimble shippers" plan—SMALL PROFITS FOR CASH. Our prices will be found very LOW. Be sure and call.

W. D. MAIN & CO.

Fishing Twines and Rope.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED A FULL SUPPLY OF

SALMON SEINE.

Mackerel and Herring Twines,

Codlines and Lobster Marlin,

Manilla and Tarred Rope.

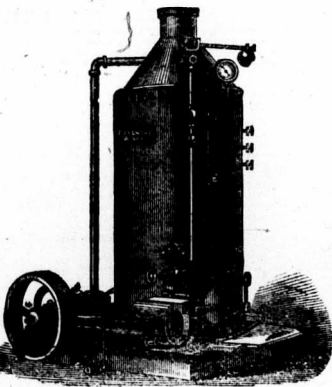
DUNLAP BROTHERS & COMPANY,

AMHERST, N. S.

AMHERST STOVE AND MACHINE WORKS,

A. ROBB & SONS.

Thoroughly Equipped Machine Shop, Iron and Brass Foundry.



EVERY CLASS OF

Agricultural and Mining Machinery, Engines, SAW MILL AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY Made and Repaired. Manufacturers of ROTARY MILLS (American Pattern), HODGSON'S SHINGLE MACHINE AND SAW GRINDER.

Amherst, Nova Scotia.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell his Property at Bale Verte. Good Building 25x45, nearly new, commodious and convenient, well fitted up for a General Store and Dwelling—Kitchen and Wood House attached; good Barn 20x44; together with Wharf Property on opposite side of street, whereon is a large new warehouse. This is a superior business stand, in a very central position on the Cape Tormentine Railway, and will be sold at a bargain. Terms indisputable. Terms easy. Possession at any time. Apply on the premises to the proprietor.

W. H. FAULKNER, Bale Verte, N. B., April 5th, 1883.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM at Midgie, on the line of the Cape Tormentine Railway, containing 35 acres of prime order; two warm barns; and a good dwelling on the place. A splendid well of water on the premises. Also 40 acres of Marsh Land. Call and inspect.

JOSHUA PHINNEY, Midgie, April 4, 1883.

TEACHER WANTED.

A FIRST or Second Class Male Teacher for School District No. 9, Sackville, to take charge of school for Summer Term. Applicants to go to work at once at Cookville, March 30, 1883.

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TEACHER wanted immediately at District No. 12, Cookville. CHAS. B. COOK, Secy. to Trustees. Cookville, March 30, 1883.

Teacher Wanted.

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Job Work, of every description, neatly done, at low rates at this Office

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

—Toronto has had a \$100,000 fire lately.

—The drinking fountain at St. John is to cost \$1,000.

—A Frenchman, in Paris, has lately invented gun firing thirty shots in one minute.

—Women are rigidly excluded from St. Malo, a place fifty miles from New Orleans.

—The light-house and fog whistles of the Gulf of St. Lawrence went into operation last week.

—The Halifax grain elevator works well; a thousand bushels ran out the other day in a little more than eight minutes.

—A four-year-old daughter of Mr. Alex. McArthur, Chatham, N. S., her clothes caught on fire the other day and was so burned that she died shortly after.

—Charles Roy, a French Canadian doctor, from Montreal, was struck by an express train near New Brunswick, Saturday, and died from injuries shortly after.

—The dry goods merchants at Montreal have appointed a deputé to proceed to the duty on winceys, d. o. goods, and printed or dyed cottons, to stand the same.

—General Grant favors the grey uniform for the field, but for parade and garrison he favors the blue.

—Iquique, Peru, on March 10th, a fire took place burning ten blocks and parts of four others. About 1,000 houses were destroyed, including churches and railway offices. Damage estimated at \$100,000.

—The New Brunswick Steamship Co. have not been able to contract with the English builders for a new steamer to replace the "Cedar Grove".

—The Captain of the steamer "Hunter," plying between Boston and Annapolis, has been ordered by the executive committee of the Custom House officers a complete list of the passengers to the United States.

—A son of Mr. William T. Steeves, of Cambridge, Alberta, aged 27 years, committed suicide by hanging himself last Thursday afternoon. Inevitably it is said to have been the result of a love affair.

—The cash system of doing business is favorable to the purchaser at the rate of 40 per cent. per annum for money (try A. Bowser's Cash Store for three months, and you will be satisfied that this is the case).

LOCAL MATTERS.

—Do not forget the auction sale at Midgie to-morrow.

—Prof. Rhuland intends starting a horse race in Sackville.

—The ice in the Tantramar River commenced running out on Thursday.

—Flour and feed received at Blair Estabrook's. Adv. next week.

—Mr. Seth Ward has sold the schr. "Alice Maud" to Mr. Elijah Chas.

—Excavation at the new college foundation was started by Mr. Wm. Robinson on Thursday.

—Quarrying on the Trueman place is going on briskly for the Music Hall and College.

—Rev. Mr. McDonald baptized four persons at Morice's pond on Sunday morning last, and Rev. Mr. McKee one.

—The Amherst Cornet Band will play in the rink this evening. This will be the last chance of the season to hear a band in the rink.

—Mr. William Pitch, youngest son of Mr. Samuel Pitch, of this place, has been appointed station master at Follyhatch, N. S.

—A savings bank, in connection with the Halifax Banking Company, is to be established here. This will supply a want long felt by operatives and others.

—Mrs. Charles McLean, daughter of Mr. Ed. Thompson, of this place, arrived home on Monday from Highland Lake, Mass. where she and her husband have been living since last fall. Mr. McLean is station master at that place.

—The Sackville and Westmorland Agricultural Society meet in the Public Hall, at Point de Bate, on Monday next, when the Executive Committee will consider the advisability of purchasing a Clydesdale or Percheron horse.

—Mr. Freeman Allen, of Port Elgin, who was assassinated last week and nearly killed, by his nephew, George Allen, is recovering slowly. George Allen left Port Elgin immediately after the assault and was seen next day in the train bound for Moncton. It is supposed he is now safe in Uncle Sam's Dominion.

—He is a ruffian of the first order, and the community is well rid of him.

Moncton Matters.

The development of Moncton is shown in one way strikingly by the division of business into specialties.

Main Street presents an array of mercantile houses, each pursuing its own line of trade—dry goods, hardware, groceries, &c. The central position of Moncton will no doubt, in time, develop many of these into wholesale houses.

Amongst new business recently opened is a furniture establishment owned by Mr. Geo. McSweeney, in a new building, just opposite the central position of Moncton.

The eye surveys an array of handsome mirrors reflecting the images of tapestries in many designs, colors and kinds, and all sorts of goods furnishing good, from the luxurious easy chair, to the dived man in glad to bury himself in, to the formal and stately Eastlake drawing room suits.

Mr. McSweeney makes a specialty of these things and claims that as he studies the markets he can do better for the people than general merchants. He is enlarging his business stand by a new building 30x110 and three storeys high.

SHIP CARPENTERS WANTED

A T Spencer's Island, Cumberland Co. N. S. We want (20) twenty good Ship Carpenters to go to work at once at Deck work. Good wages guaranteed to good men.

SPENCER'S ISLAND COMPANY, Spencer's Island, March 28, 41

Cumberland Items.

—Mr. William Daniels, of Parrboro, is putting up a cottage.

—Ice is going out of the Parrboro river but the bay is full from Partridge Island to Blomidon, not a streak of water is to be seen.

—Mr. Hugh McGilvray, Parrboro, is putting up a very large store and dwelling house combined which bids fair to be the handsomest building in town.

—Two schooners—the "True," owned by B. Young & Son, and the "J. Hibbard," owned by Capt. Landells and others, of Parrboro, Cumberland Co.—have been out through by ice and sunk in that river.

Dorchester Items.

—The ferry boat is crossing to Albert.

—William Hickman, Esq., has gone to New York.

—Mr. McDougall has lost another son from diphtheria.

—It is said Sir Albert and Lady Smith intend soon to take a trip to New York.

—Hons. D. L. Hamilton and A. D. Richard leave for Fredericton to-morrow.

—A good remittance has been received from the barque "Robbie Gedrey."

—T. B. Wilbur, Esq., is pushing his vessel ahead with all possible speed.

—The store of J. H. Hickman & Co. has been much improved in appearance by a new coat of paint.

—Mr. Edgett while preparing for work the other day was struck with paralysis and still remains in a critical condition.

—The Rev. S. R. Ackman has sent in his resignation as pastor of the Methodist Church of this place.

—The Home Circle Insurance Company have paid this week the sum of \$2,209.71 to the widow of the late C. V. Chandler, and \$245.52 to Miss Fanny Chandler.

—The respective amounts due on the policy were \$4,500, and \$500.

—Mr. Mariner Atkinson's store was burned at about 4.30 Wednesday morning. The upper story was occupied by Mr. Patterson, a tinmith, in which were all his implements and stock. Much difficulty was experienced in arresting the progress of the fire. Mr. Atkinson's loss, above insurance, is estimated at \$1,200. Mr. Patterson's loss is about \$1,500.

Shediac Items.

—The ice is rapidly breaking up and the wharves are entirely clear.

—Alfred Wilbur's new tannery is finished and will soon be doing a large business.

—It is rumored that Mr. V. A. Landry, School Inspector, is going to leave Shediac.

—A house owned by E. J. Smith and occupied by a brakeman of the I. C. R. was burnt on Friday night last.

—Dr. P. C. Bourgeois, of Memramouc, who lately graduated at Detroit, Mich., is to establish himself here.

—Mr. Clarence Webster sails from Halifax on 14th inst. for the old Country where he intends to study medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

—The presence of a Bank in the town would be of great convenience to business men. Such an institution could do a very profitable business.

—The mills are being fitted up for wood, Dowling and Crow's steam-mill and E. J. Smith's water-mill have already started. A good summer's work is expected.

—N. A. Landry, Esq., and wife, were presented with an address and several valuable presents by their friends, the evening before their departure for Bathurst.

—Mud-hauling is over for the season. Our farmers have hauled more than in previous winters.

—Mr. Jas. Webster has obtained the largest amount, something between 700 and 800 lbs. of wool.

—Harper and Webster's factory is in full blast. A number of extra hands have been taken on and although the men work extra time, it will be almost impossible to completely fill spring orders.

—A large influx of summer visitors is looked forward to. There is some talk of fitting up the Milligan and Norfolk houses for summer resorts. A number of Moncton I. C. R. employees intended to live here in the summer, but the Chief Superintendent of the Railway has issued an order forbidding this. We hoped that this will be speedily repealed. It causes a great indignation both in Moncton and Shediac.

—Our port is likely to become one of the most important coaling stations for steamers. Correspondence has been going on between steamship owners in Montreal and our harbor-master regarding the depth of water in the harbor and around the wharves. Plans of coast showing required dredging have been forwarded to our minister who will do all he can for our interests.

—Mr. Benjamin Young, one of the most popular, genial and enterprising of the Yankees that do business in this country, has sold out three of the five large millings (establishments he has owned in Nova Scotia, and proposes to retire from active business and spend the rest of his days at his home at Calais, Me. Mr. Young has also disposed of his interest in the Hibbard coal mine, at River Robert, N. S. Mr. Young's legions of friends will wish him all the rest and ease that a lengthened and extraordinary active life has fairly won him.

Bale Verte Items.

—Rev. R. Wilson is expected from Ottawa on Saturday—Messrs. Gray & Wheaton open a store at the Upper Corner at once.

—Mr. N. Beckwith's house caught fire on Tuesday evening and narrowly escaped destruction.

Legislative Programme.

Our Fredericton Telegram.

Special to Chignecto Post.

FREDERICTON, April 11.—The Legislature meets at 3 p. m. The members are arriving and will be here in force. It is believed the speech will refer to statements giving a full exposition of finances of the country. It will foreshadow some fiscal legislation. It will announce the desirability of reduction of all governmental expenses and promise a measure on the subject of abolition of the Legislative Council. It will suggest measures for better preservation of forests and inland fisheries, and for furthering the exploration of minerals. The programme is a full one for the short session.

Mining Matters.

—The Spring Hill and Parrboro Railway is to be laid with steel rails this spring. New sleepers have been procured.

—Col. Snow, of the Short Line, is arranging for the erection of sheds, &c., at Pugwash for the shipment of coal from there.

—Oil was found from Mr. Hennigan's property, Dorchester, last year, and this spring a bottle of it was collected and sent to New York for chemical analysis.

—Mr. Senecal and associates, who purchased the Spring Hill and Parrboro Railway and coal areas for \$140,000, or thereabouts a short time ago, has been in treaty with the Spring Hill Mining Company for the purchase of their properties.

The sum offered is a good round figure and is satisfactory to the company in Canada, but the General Mining Association is also a stockholder and it has yet to be heard from. If it accepts, all these properties will pass into the hands of one management, new slopes will be opened, the output will be immensely increased and shipments will like to be made both from Pugwash and Parrboro. The coal needs of the western part of this continent are very great; large railway and manufacturing interests there involve the consumption of many thousands of tons of coal.

—The nearest point from which this supply can come, and no doubt Mr. Senecal has in view some large and far-reaching schemes.

How to Stop a Paper.

The following from one of our exchanges, so fully and clearly expresses our views on the subject, that we copy it without comment: "You have an undoubted right to stop a newspaper when you feel disposed to stop the payment of all arrearsages. Do not hesitate to do so on account of 'tenderness' for the editor. Don't suppose he would stop buying sugar of you, or meat, clothing, or dry goods etc., if he thought it was not getting his money's worth, and why should you not exercise the same privilege with him? And when you discontinue a paper, do so manfully. Don't be so spiteful as to throw it back to the postmaster with a contemptuous 'I don't want any longer' and have 'Refused' written on the margin, and have the paper returned to the editor. No gentleman ever stopped it in that way, no matter if his head is covered with grey hairs that should be honorable. If you do not longer wish to receive a newspaper, write a note to the editor like a man, saying so, and be sure that arrearsages are paid. This is the way to stop a newspaper."

—Professor J. Herschel Smith, the undoubted master hand of the sarcastic epigrams of the Egyptian Pyramids and the Tycoon of the present age in producing the great labyrinthian wonders of the mythology of the ancient Greek, &c., has been improving the culture of the people of Albert Co. The Professor launches his subject with an energy equal to any seditious paper effervescence, and holds his audience spell-bound enjoying the panorama of words rolling off his tongue.

And now after the large sums already spent, and the sums continually being spent upon the institution, the income from the estate is more than they can use. There is a peculiar cause in the founder's will: it is that no ecclesiastic, missionary, minister of any sect whatever is allowed to have any connection with the college, or to be ever allowed as a visitor. Consequently no minister dare enter the gates, but the officers of the Institute are instructed to train up the pupils in the truest principles of morality, leaving them to choose their own religious opinions on arriving at years of maturity.

Philadelphia, April 4th, 1883.

—By Universal Accord, AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative. Pills that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use, and being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other pills can be compared with them; and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

For sale by all druggists.

No person can enjoy health while suffering Constipation of the bowels. Purgatives always do harm. Barlock Bitters is Nature's own Cathartic; it unlocks the secretions, regulates, purifies and strengthens the system.

Philadelphia Letter.

Girard College, not far from which we are staying, is wholly for the bringing up and educating of poor orphan boys of this city. Young men leaving the institution are fully fitted for any vocation in life, and many of them rise to the first rank of the professions and other callings.

The College grounds consist of 25 or 30 acres enclosed by a fine stone wall with iron gates. No person unconnected with the institution is admitted to the grounds without a ticket. We procured tickets, proceeded to the entrance for pedestrians, registered our names and then passed on. The original college is a fine white marble building, built in the Corinthian style, and is the finest specimen of Grecian architecture in the United States. It was begun in 1833 and opened in 1848 at a cost of \$2,000,000. It has a pediment roof of marble surrounded by a marble portico with a large projection supported by 38 huge marble columns each six feet in diameter at the base. The first thing that meets the eye on entering is a marble statue of Stephen Girard, the founder of the college, who died 51 years ago. Beneath the statue lie his remains. We ascended two long flights of marble steps to the relic room, where we were shown the furniture of the late founder. Here is his carriage and harness (not his horse), the chairs on which he sat, the table from which he ate, his knives and forks and many dishes, a wardrobe, trunks of papers, books, and lastly, the bedstead upon which he died, with the old fashioned high posts and tester. All these articles were at their time first-class in appearance and make, and are well preserved. We were then shown another flight of steps and asked to ascend without our guide. On reaching the top of the fourth flight from the relic room below, we reached the marble roof, upon which we walked with a little fear at first at the great height. Here you see a magnificent view of the City, its miles on miles of brick and stone in all directions, in the distance across the Delaware, Camden and other towns in the State of New Jersey. From the relic room below, we reached the marble roof, upon which we walked with a little fear at first at the great height. Here you see a magnificent view of the City, its miles on miles of brick and stone in all directions, in the distance across the Delaware, Camden and other towns in the State of New Jersey. From the relic room below, we reached the marble roof, upon which we walked with a little fear at first at the great height. Here you see a magnificent view of the City, its miles on miles of brick and stone in all directions, in the distance across the Delaware, Camden and other towns in the State of New Jersey.

There is a sea of little heads and faces. One thing that struck me was their remarkably good behaviour and their strict attention to the services. These boys are all well clad, fed and educated and kept inside those walls until 18 years of age, then they go forth for themselves. Under no circumstances whatever is any one of them allowed to pass out of the gates from the College grounds until the proper time has arrived for him to do so.

Mr. Girard was a native of Bordeaux, France. He came to this country when quite young and engaged in trade in Philadelphia, and in time realized a large fortune.

And now after the large sums already spent, and the sums continually being spent upon the institution, the income from the estate is more than they can use. There is a peculiar cause in the founder's will: it is that no ecclesiastic, missionary, minister of any sect whatever is allowed to have any connection with the college, or to be ever allowed as a visitor. Consequently no minister dare enter the gates, but the officers of the Institute are instructed to train up the pupils in the truest principles of morality, leaving them to choose their own religious opinions on arriving at years of maturity.

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