

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

CHIGNECTO POST.

Reserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 14.—NO. 27.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 702.

Farm and Household.
Topics worthy of Consideration.
Granges and farmers' organizations by whatever name called, should arrange for these late autumn and winter meetings without further delay. We would suggest that subjects for essays be assigned to members long enough beforehand to afford ample time for preparation. Essays should not be too long; not more than twenty or twenty-five minutes should be required to read a single paper, and then the remainder of the meeting can be devoted to discussing it. We submit the following as among the topics worthy of careful consideration:
The farmers' discouragements and how to meet them.
Stock feeding; the best ration for producing beef, milk, or cream, utilizing straw, and other "waste products" for cattle feeding.
Ensilage, the proper proportions to feed with other fodder or with grain, the construction of silos, culture of ensilage, corn, etc.
Small fruit growing in field culture of small fruits, utilizing rough or unproductive land for this purpose.
New and useful agricultural implements—sulky plows, manure spreaders, potato-diggers, etc.
Money crops—what can we raise to sell? and the best method of growing and marketing them.
Stock breeding—improving our present stock—raising thoroughbred stock; the extent of which farmers can afford to go into it.
Care and culture of apple orchards. Manufactured fertilizers vs. home-made. How far is it profitable for farmers to buy the ingredients and make their own fertilizers?
Poultry as a source of money—artificial incubation; improved breeds for farmers.
Apple-culture and its requisites to financial success.
Fences—how far they may be dispensed with; the best kinds; advantages of and objections to barbed wire.
Co-operation in buying supplies and selling produce—joint action in the manufacture of butter and cheese by the co-operative factory system, etc.—Maine Farmer.
Agricultural Notes.
It is said that the money paid for fertilizers in Hartford County, Maryland, this year would have bought all the land in the county twenty years.—Irish-Americans who have visited the old country during the summer report that the farming class has not been for years in so prosperous a condition. The report of St. Rivers Wilson, Comptroller-General of the Savings Banks, just issued, confirms this. Last year the average of deposits in Ireland was larger than in England or Scotland, reaching £6 1s. 1d. while in England and Wales it was £4 8s. and in Scotland £3 4s. 1d. per head.—Near Cherrydale, Kansas, \$30,000 have just been plowed up by J. C. Murphy, who occupies the farm formerly owned by the notorious murderers, the Bender family. The money is supposed to be the proceeds of some of the robberies and murders of the Benders. Murphy proposes to keep the money, but the friends of some of the victims assert they can identify some of the property.—Peter C. Kellogg & Co.'s fall sale of Jersey cattle was concluded in New York on Wednesday of last week. The total receipts for the two days were \$32,000. Violet Pogis, a heifer, 18 months old, as sold for \$2,000; Weazel, an imported six-year-old cow, brought \$1,600; Elditha, a seven-year-old cow, \$1,000; Golden Joo, an 18-month-old heifer, \$1,000; Primrose Pogis, a year-old heifer, \$825; Aunt Josephine, an imported heifer, 10 months old, \$850.—Orphan agricultural colleges are about to be established in Algeria, to relieve the overworking institutions of Paris, and to give the children a practical education which will fit them for the designs France has in view concerning prospective colonies.
Corn vs. Oats for Horses.
The comparative value of corn and oats as food for horses may be briefly stated as follows: Corn is deficient in many of the elements of nutrition so necessary for recuperating the constant wear and tear which necessarily takes place in the body of a living animal. On this account, horses which are exclusively fed on corn and hay do not receive that kind of nourishment which appears necessary for the due support and maintenance of the animal fabric; hence, we must be surprised that corn fed horses show evidences of being lagging by sweating profusely while being worked, lack of vitality, etc. Oats, on the contrary, contain more of the essential elements of nutrition than any other article of food which can be fed with impunity to a horse, and are decidedly the most nutritious. They are the cheapest because there is less risk in feeding them and experience has proved that horses properly fed on oats and hay, with regular exercise, good grooming, and proper sanitary regulations, can be brought to the highest state of physical culture and can perform more work with less evidence of fatigue than when fed on any other article of food. But after all, it is the master's eye that fattens the horse.—National Stock Journal.

Who Parnell Is!
From Manhattan Magazine.
During the session of the English Parliament which has just ended, two things have been conclusive, put beyond a doubt; the first is Mr. Parnell's power, with a working party of barely thirty-five members, to bring the entire British Parliamentary machine of six hundred members to a standstill by merely using the forms of the House and playing off one English party against the other. The second is the fact that, after the next general election Mr. Parnell's working-party will be increased to between sixty and eighty members, and that the complexion of these Nationalists will be vastly more revolutionary than that of many members who now go by this name. If Mr. Parnell can effect so much with a party of thirty-five, what may he not expect to do with a party of sixty or eighty?
Mr. Parnell, the leader of the Irish Parliamentarians, has many attributes which in a leader make special appeal to Irish sentimentality. Through his ancestor, Sir John Parnell, "the incorruptible," who was Chancellor of the Exchequer and subsequently Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and who, spurning all bribes of title and wealth, resigned his office with such pathetic dignity sooner than support the Union, he is linked with the proud era of 1872. The Irish sentiment, it must be confessed—perhaps it is because for centuries it has been nourished on traditions of past glory and lost heritage—has a weakness for aristocracy, and the fact of Mr. Parnell being an actor in the great drama through his relative, Lord Powerscourt, with the nobility of Ireland, and through his cousin, Lord Conington, with the peerage of England—who stepped down from his high estate to enter the ranks of the people, is another circumstance appealing to the imagination of his poetic countrymen. He is practical and wide-awake, and under the most trying circumstances is able to keep his feelings well in hand. It is this great power of restraint which distinguishes him from almost all other Irishmen who have been in a similar prominent position. No characteristic has served him to better purpose in his career in the House. In the beginning of his campaign of obstruction, whenever he would rise to denounce any measure, he was greeted with those demonstrations of disapproval for which the six hundred kings of England have earned such peculiar notoriety. With the howling, shrieking, groaning, cat-calling, ass-baying and other unbecomingly noisy and unbecomingly unmannerly demonstrations which might be termed Bedlam let loose. Most men would be discouraged by this demonstration or betrayed into losing temper. Mr. Parnell amid such scenes, used to stand erect and calm. If this clamor subsided for a moment, he would utter a sentence or two, and the tumult would be again as deafening as before. At length, when through sheer weariness the faithful Commons would desist, he would deliver his speech in deliberate, metallic tones, and with execrable severity of diction. Whether speaking thus, or seated amid the party of which he is the leader, among the benches below the gangway, Mr. Parnell's appearance is striking. His face, when his mind is actively at work, is not the least interesting feature, and it is in his face that the fiercest and most of his nature are set as rigidly. It is hard to say which makes more impression on the hostile hundreds who make him their cynosure—the round, combative face, the high, white forehead, the eyes, so steady and glittering, or the less conspicuous, but not less effective, coldly casting of the looks of other men.
As steel, arrow—
or the strong liver-face, the well-set mouth that closes firmly after every phrase, or even the little, straight, haughty figure, which tells such a story of determination and power.
The most critical and startling things Mr. Parnell does with equal coolness so necessary for recuperating the constant wear and tear which necessarily takes place in the body of a living animal. On this account, horses which are exclusively fed on corn and hay do not receive that kind of nourishment which appears necessary for the due support and maintenance of the animal fabric; hence, we must be surprised that corn fed horses show evidences of being lagging by sweating profusely while being worked, lack of vitality, etc. Oats, on the contrary, contain more of the essential elements of nutrition than any other article of food which can be fed with impunity to a horse, and are decidedly the most nutritious. They are the cheapest because there is less risk in feeding them and experience has proved that horses properly fed on oats and hay, with regular exercise, good grooming, and proper sanitary regulations, can be brought to the highest state of physical culture and can perform more work with less evidence of fatigue than when fed on any other article of food. But after all, it is the master's eye that fattens the horse.—National Stock Journal.

of parliamentary tactics in the House of Commons. He has proved that beyond all question, by what has effected with his handful of a party against two great political parties of England. The late session of Parliament is his most striking record yet. It opened by Government announcing that the Irish question would be now shelved in order to give a chance the English Scotch business with which the session would be entirely taken up. It ended by no English or Scotch business worth speaking of having been done, and by the Irish question having been, night and day, the first and the last topic with which the session was occupied.
CONTINUED.
A Monster of the Deep.
Extraordinary Discovery of a Most Extraordinary Animal.
PANAMA, Oct. 13, 1883.—Captain D. Seymour, of the American whaling bark "Hope On," which anchored in the bay on the 7th from a four months' cruise, with 400 barrels of blubber on board, reports having encountered a strange marine monster of St. Elmo. This is one of the Pearl Island group situated between forty and fifty miles of this town. The boats were out waiting signals from the vessel at the direction in which the whales were heading. Suddenly the water broke at a short distance from the boat. Captain Seymour was steering and he was ready to catch a whale. But to his surprise and that of the men in the boat, who ceased pulling and looked around when he shouted to them, an animal somewhat like a horse slowly rose out of the water and then dived, apparently alarmed at the sight of the boat.
HORSE AND FISH.
None of those present had ever seen an animal like it before, although they are all old sailors, and they agree in saying, as do another boats crew who saw it the following day, that it is an animal which has never been previously encountered. The glances which Captain Seymour obtained enables him to describe it as about twenty feet in length, with a handsome horse-like head, with two unicorn-shaped horns protruding from it, with four legs or double jointed fins, a brownish hide sparsely speckled with large, black spots, and a tail which appeared to be divided into two parts, each made to take yellow fever by inoculation with the blood of a yellow fever patient, or even by confinement ever earth from a yellow fever cemetery, and that the disease can be transmitted from one to another indefinitely by inoculation.
General News.
—The 18th of January is now said to have been fixed as the day for the assembling of Parliament.
—A lunatic at Paris barricaded himself in the Hotel de Ville, and mutilated with a knife six policemen who attempted his arrest.
—The Quebec Court of Appeal has held that a divorce obtained in the State of New York has no effect in the Province of Quebec.
—The Quebec Field Battery, commanded by Major Crawford Lindsay, has been awarded the Governor-General's cup for general excellence.
—The mile running race, the first of the three match races, between the English amateur champions, W. F. George and Wm. Snook, was won by George easily in 4m. 16 1/2 sec. A great deal of money was wagered.
—There is a great deal of religion in the world that resembles the temperance platform of the man who said: "I don't want to compromise myself in this matter. I think temperance is a good thing. That far I gladly go. And I also think a glass of beer a good thing. The fact is, when I have had enough, then I believe in temperance, but when I am thirsty, why then I can't for the life of me see the harm in a glass of lager. So you see though I'm very firm in principles their application depends on circumstances."
—A colored man who was shipped as cook by a St. John vessel bound for this port, was found to know nothing of cooking, and on being put before the mast proved useless as a sailor. So, in order to render him of some use, a long coil of skin, stuffed, was fastened to him for a tail, and he was made to run hurdles races over barrels, the captain aid sailors standing at the barrels with ropes' ends to help him over. He was put through this exercise several times on the voyage, greatly to the amusement of all hands. He lodged a complaint against the captain on arrival here, and had him fined \$5 for assault.—Chatham World.
—Mr. W. J. Guppy, of Newbury, informs us that he has used Burdock Bitters in his family with good effect, and adds that the Rev. J. R. Smith has used it and speaks of it in high terms of praise. It is the best of the blood, liver, and kidneys, acting harmoniously with Nature's laws. 25,000 bottles sold during the last three months.
—It is a fact that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has more well earned testimonials of praise for its virtues in curing Cholera, Colic, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, etc., than all other remedies of that class combined. It will stand investigation.

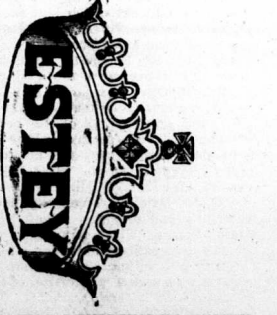
The Canadian Pacific.
General Manager Van Horne Tells About Construction Work.
General Manager Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific, answered last evening to the questions:
"How is construction progressing?"
"Finely. We are satisfied. The road will be completed to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, 962 miles west of Winnipeg, the first week in November, and on the eastern work we have got to a point 40 miles east of Red Rock, or 105 miles east of Port Arthur."
"Will you work all winter on the eastern division?"
"Yes. We will keep 9,000 men at work there. It is only a question of men and nitroglycerine, and we are shoving them in as fast as we can use them."
"When will the road be completed?"
"Two years from this month, or in October, 1885."
"Do you look for a large immigration next year?"
"We have well authenticated assurances that there will be a large Scotch and English immigration into Manitoba and the North-West next spring; and to a word. Canadian Pacific affairs were never more promising and its future more surely guaranteed."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.
Yellow Fever's Cure.
Dr. Freire's Discovery—Willing to Undergo Public Inoculation.
RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 29, 1883.—Dr. Domingos Freire, the chief of the government commission on yellow fever, has now published results of his experiments upon the possibility of preventive inoculation, as in the case of smallpox. As previously stated, he considers that he has established beyond all doubt that yellow fever is due to the rapid multiplication and development of a micrococcus, named by him *Micrococcus xanthogenicus*, in the blood, under the influence of a high temperature. This aligns its spores he has found in immense numbers in the secretions of the cerebra, which he considers, therefore, hotbeds of propagation, the spores being carried thence by rains and winds to where they can enter the human organism and begin their deadly work. He has also shown that a handsome horse-like head, with two unicorn-shaped horns protruding from it, with four legs or double jointed fins, a brownish hide sparsely speckled with large, black spots, and a tail which appeared to be divided into two parts, each made to take yellow fever by inoculation with the blood of a yellow fever patient, or even by confinement ever earth from a yellow fever cemetery, and that the disease can be transmitted from one to another indefinitely by inoculation.
Canadian Progress.
As a manufacturing country Canada is making astonishing progress. Official statistics show that the production of cotton fabrics has trebled since 1879, that her woollen trade has nearly doubled in the same period, and that, whereas in 1878 the total of the sugar consumed in the Dominion was valued at \$1,500,000, Canada now refines more than sufficient for her own needs. A steadily increasing quantity of coal is burned; and although the Nova Scotia output was last year considerably greater than ever before, the supplies failed to satisfy the enormous additional demand, and the import of coal was actually more than it had been during any previous twelve months. But perhaps the best test of the prosperity of a State is the condition of her railway traffic. From 1876 the train mileage run in Canada increased from 17,680,168 to 27,846,411, the earnings from \$19,470,539 to \$29,027,739, and the weight of freight carried from 5,070,836 tons to 18,575,787 tons. It is doubtful whether any other country has made such remarkable progress during the last six or seven years.
The First Victoria Cross.
The Queen has conferred the Victoria Cross upon Mr. Israel Harding, gunner of H. M. S. "Alexandra." On the morning of the 11th of July, whilst the "Alexandra" was engaging the forts at Alexandria, a 10-inch spherical shell passed through the ship's side and lodged in the main deck. Mr. Harding, hearing the report, "There is a live shell just above the hatchway," rushed up the ladder from below, and, observing that the fuse was burning, took some water from a tub standing near and threw it over the projectile, then picked up the shell and put it into the tub. Had the shell burst it would probably have destroyed many lives.
—The *Calcutta Times* says that near Moore's Mills, one day recently, a large buck rushed out of the woods and attacked a small boy who was walking in the public road. The buck stopped directly in front of the boy, eyed him curiously for a moment, and then plunged savagely at him. The boy sought safety in a tree-top, and the animal, after watching him for a time in his airy perch, finally disappeared in the woods.

Whom not to Marry.
Women who love their husbands are happy and at rest. Those who do not are disturbed and restless; they are always seeking for some means of killing time; they are ready to flirt at any moment, their children according to their means, either hidden in nurseries under the care of French maids, or handed over to Sally, the slatternly nurse, to shake, and slap, and stuff with sugar, as her whimsical dictum; while anxiety and amusements occupy their mother's time. Home is no heaven to the poor woman, because she has chosen her mate foolishly—because she trusted to that "love after marriage" which mercenary old people promise those whom they make what they call a sensible match. Sad a neglected wife who loves her husband well, I believe she is happier than this poor restless creature, though she be worshipped. The love of one who does not love becomes simply a bore, especially in the close intercourse of home life, and the more she loves her heart to her husband is not likely to care much for her children. So, girls, if you do not love your lover, don't marry him. Remember that marriage is a serious step, and that when you give him your hand, that you may encircle him with a wedding-ring, you seal the happiness or misery of your natural life. Don't marry unless you are sure of your love for him, and his for you.
Colours and Cold.—A young girl deeply regretted that she was so colourless and cold. Her face was too white, and her hands and feet felt as though the blood did not circulate. After one bottle of Hoffman's Pure Blood Tonic, she was the rosiest and healthiest girl in the town, with a vivacity and cheerfulness of mind gratifying to her friends.
—There is no remedy known to medical science that is more positive in its effect, to cure Cholera Morbus, Colic, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, and all Bowel Complaints than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Business Cards.
A. W. D. KNAPP,
Collecting Justice and Accountant,
BRIDGE STREET, SACKVILLE, N. B.
BROOKS to inform the people of Sackville and vicinity that he has opened an Office in his dwelling house where all Notes of Hand, Bills, Accounts, &c., entrusted to his care will be collected and promptly paid over. Books and Accounts audited and adjusted. Stocks and Mortgages written Blank always on hand. A share of public patronage solicited.
Sackville, Oct. 16, 1883.
R. BARRY SMITH,
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary,
Main Street, - Moncton, N. B.
ROBERT BECKWITH,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.
DORCHESTER, N. B.
A. D. RICHARD, LL. B.,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
DORCHESTER, N. B.
Special attention given to the collection of Accounts in all parts of the United States and Canada.
THOMAS A. KINNEAR,
Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE.....CHIGNECTO HALL BUILDING,
5/15 SACKVILLE, N. B.
A. E. OULTON,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.
Office.....A. L. Palmer's Building,
Dorchester, N. B.
D. J. WELCH,
Attorney-at-Law,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
Moncton, N. B.
All Legal Business attended to promptly.
W. W. WELLS,
Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public,
Conveyancer, &c.
Office: In the Office of late Hon. E. B. Chandler,
DORCHESTER, N. B.
Special attention given to the Collection of Debts in all parts of the Dominion and the United States.
CARD.
THE subscriber takes this opportunity to thank those numerous customers for their liberal patronage during the last three years, and would intimate to them that he has sold his Stock in Trade to J. H. L. DUNCAN, and would solicit a continuance of their patronage to him.
Sackville, June 6, 1883.
JOHN M. BAIRD.
L. WESTERGAARD & CO.,
Ship Agents & Ship Brokers
(Consulate of the Netherlands),
(Consulate of Austria and Hungary).
No. 127 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
O. O. F. F. T. W. H. S. July 24
J. R. CAMERON,
Ebnis & Gardner Block, Prince Wm. Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
DEALER IN
American and Canadian Oils, Chandlers, German-Study, and English and American Lamps, Burners, Wicks, &c.
VICTORIA
STEAM CONFECTIONERY WORKS,
J. R. WOODBURN & CO.,
44 & 46 DOCK STREET,
J. R. WOODBURN, } ST. JOHN, N. B.
H. P. KERR, }
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
AND SILVERWARE.
JUST opened at T. H. GRIFFIN'S, next door to Lacey's Hotel, a very large Assortment of Fine Gold and SILVER WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER CHAINS, Fine Gold Wedding Rings of latest design, Fine Gold Soler, Neck Pins, Lockets, Bracelets, Bar-Rings, Bro-Pins, Gold Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Gold Pens and Pencils.
A Large Stock of Silverware suitable for Wedding Presents. Best lines of low priced AMERICAN CLOCK and TIME PIECES. This is the Finest Stock of any kind in the city. All the Goods Guaranteed as represented, and at very low prices. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry cleaned and repaired.
THEO. H. GRIFFIN,
AMHERST, N. S., May 19, 1883.
Savings Bank.
Halifax Banking Company's Savings Bank is now Open.
Deposits Received from ONE Dollar Upwards.
Interest at 4 per cent. is allowed on Deposits.
The Office open daily from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.—Sundays and holidays excepted; and on Saturday from 9 a. m. until 2 p. m.—and on Saturday evenings from 7 1/2 till 8 1/2 o'clock.
T. A. H. MASON,
Asst.
QUEEN ANNE & EASTLAKE
FURNITURE!
HAYING FITTED UP a Room in our Factory with Special Machinery, we are prepared to FILL ORDERS.
CHURCH ALTARS, CHAIRS, DESKS, SEATS, & BEDROOM SUITS, SIDEBORDS, HAT TREES, &c., IN WALNUT, ASH, OAK, PINE AND VENEERED WOODS.
We intend making a specialty of the same class of Hardwood Furniture from the latest designs.
Messrs. Trasn and Doull, experienced Cabinet Makers, have an interest in and charge of this branch of the business.
Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
RHODES, CURRY & CO.
AMHERST, Feb. 6, 1883.

Business Cards.
DR. E. T. GAUDET,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office: Opposite St. Joseph's College,
MEMRAMCOOK, N. B.
Special attention given to diseases of the EYE and EAR.
ly dec29
W. F. COLEMAN, M. D.
Mem. Roy. Col. Surg., Eng.
OCULIST AND AURIST
20 ST. JOHN GENERAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL,
SACKVILLE, N. B.
OFFICE: 40 COLBERT ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.
DR. MORSE,
AMHERST, N. S.
Graduate of Edinburgh University,
Physician and Surgeon.
Special attention devoted to the Diseases peculiar to Females and Children.
DR. J. W. SANISTER,
DENTIST,
H. M. P. Street, opposite the office formerly occupied by Dr. Duffy, at St. John's corner, where may be consulted professionally each week—Monday excepted.
No charge for examining Teeth or extracting Teeth when required 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.
MAR 21
NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
WE, the undersigned, have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the name and style of WELSH & MCLEOD for the purpose of carrying on a General Dry Goods and Grocery business, Bayfield, Sept. 1st, 1883.
W. B. WELSH, J. A. MCLEOD.
Pictures Framed
in 40 Styles, including Walnut, Veneered and Gilt Mountings.
Window Shades, Cornices, &c., and a nice line of Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, etc. etc.
CALL AT E. F. COATES' AMHERST, N. S.
Opposite Post Office, Cole's Old Shop.
HARNESS SHOP
COME and buy your new HARNESS, Or get old ones Repaired and Cleaned, at the Shop formerly occupied by N. G. Bullmer. In Stock: Saddles, Whips, Curly Combs, Brushes, and all articles usually found in a first class Harness Shop. Call and ask prices before going elsewhere.
COLE & DOBSON,
C. A. COLE, J. W. DOBSON,
June 27 83
Notice to Sportsmen.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST STOCK OF
Guns & Gun Material
IN THE DOMINION.
Send Stamp for Illustrated Price List.
THOMAS J. EGAN,
Box 141, 177 Lower Water St.,
222 St. JAMES ST.,
HALIFAX, N. S.
Nails, Tacks and Brads.
S. R. FOSTER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT NAILS;
ALL KINDS OF
Shoe Nails, Tacks & Brads.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory:
Georges Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
SUGAR & MOLASSES
Just Received by Brig. "Otaclius" from Barbadoes.
30 Hds. Grocery Sugar,
300 Puns. Choice Molasses,
23 Tierces, 11 Bbls.
FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
M. WOOD & SONS,
Brandram's Paint.
Received from London:
Brandram's Genuine White Lead,
Brandram's B. B. White Lead,
Brandram's Colored Paints.
For Sale Very Low.
M. WOOD & SONS.
STERS FOUND.
A PAIR of STERS, two years old, strayed into the subscriber's premises a few days ago. Ear mark: swallow tail in left ear. The owner can have them by paying the reward.
ROBT. FAWCETT,
Sackville, Sept. 13, 1883.
IF A WEEK, a day at home. Samples worth \$70.00, sent by mail, \$10.00, or by express, \$12.00. Address STEINSON & CO. Portland, Me.

J. WILSON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Marbled Slate Mantels
—AND—
GRATES.
DEALERS IN
Stoves, Ranges, &c.
104 PRINCE WM. STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
Travellers Column.
TERRACE HOTEL,
AMHERST, N. S.
Renovated and Refurnished throughout.
Geo. E. DAVIS, Proprietor,
608 Nearly opposite Station.
SACKVILLE
Livery Stable.
HAVING opened a Livery Stable on the premises formerly occupied by George Lawrence, I am prepared to accommodate the public. Prices moderate. Call and see us.
CHAS. A. COLE,
Sackville, April 25, 1883.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
1883 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1883
ON and after MONDAY, the 25th of JUNE, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:
WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE:
Express for St. John & Quebec, 12.12 p. m.
Express for Halifax & Pictou, 4.00 p. m.
Express for Halifax & Pictou, 1.05 p. m.
Express for St. John, 2.12 p. m.
Accommodation for Moncton, 8.48 a. m.
Accommodation for Amherst and Spring Hill, 9.18 p. m.
WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:
Express for St. John & Quebec, 12.36 a. m.
Express for Halifax & Pictou, 3.36 a. m.
Express for Halifax & Pictou, 12.40 p. m.
Express for St. John, 2.40 p. m.
Accommodation for Moncton, 9.38 a. m.
Accommodation for Amherst and Spring Hill, 8.39 p. m.
The Express Train from Quebec runs to Halifax and St. John on Sunday morning, and the Express Train from Halifax and St. John runs to Campbellton on Sunday morning.
D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent,
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,
June 21st, 1883.
MANHOW!
HOW LOW! HOW RESTORED!
We have recently published a New Edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excess.
Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.
The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the use of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 ANK ST., NEW YORK.
Post Office Box, 450.
**ESTEY**
SUGAR & MOLASSES
Just Received by Brig. "Otaclius" from Barbadoes.
30 Hds. Grocery Sugar,
300 Puns. Choice Molasses,
23 Tierces, 11 Bbls.
FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
M. WOOD & SONS,
Brandram's Paint.
Received from London:
Brandram's Genuine White Lead,
Brandram's B. B. White Lead,
Brandram's Colored Paints.
For Sale Very Low.
M. WOOD & SONS.
STERS FOUND.
A PAIR of STERS, two years old, strayed into the subscriber's premises a few days ago. Ear mark: swallow tail in left ear. The owner can have them by paying the reward.
ROBT. FAWCETT,
Sackville, Sept. 13, 1883.
IF A WEEK, a day at home. Samples worth \$70.00, sent by mail, \$10.00, or by express, \$12.00. Address STEINSON & CO. Portland, Me.

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., NOV. 8, 1883.

Government Sale.

The second annual sale of surplus stock on the Government Farm at Hampton was held on Tuesday last. We have not yet heard how successful the sale has been looked at from a Government or business point of view, but if there has been between fifty and sixty head of choice young breeding stock-cattle and sheep sent out into the province, the result must be good looked at from the farmers' point of view or in connection with the export trade in cattle, that at present bids fair to be of such importance to our province, for the success of this trade depends almost entirely upon the class of cattle. As to breeds that we send into the English market, Americans and the Upper Province Canadians, with whom we have to compete, are so alive to the importance of securing the very best animals to improve their present stock that they buyers are constantly looking through the best herds in Great Britain picking the choicest specimens of the different breeds and sending them out to this country for that purpose.

We hope the New Brunswick Government will not suddenly decide to blot out the stock farm because the expense may, as we have heard hinted, be larger than was expected. Public sentiment has not yet been decidedly expressed either for or against the continuance of the farm, and as a great expense has already been incurred, the experiment ought to be tried out to either failure or success. There have been hints that this increased expense has been caused chiefly on account of the farm not being well chosen. This may be true in part as the present location was the result of a compromise and compromises are generally not the best. No matter where the farm might have been located, there must of necessity be a large expenditure, and in two years it would be impossible to show the best that could be done positively in two years. As the last has been: one very bad for grain and this, in Westernland and Kings at least, had for hay. We do not know, however, that the Government have any thought of changing legislation in relation to the farm.

English Radicalism.

The most important political event of the season in Great Britain was the Liberal Conference, or, as we should call it, Convention, which recently met in Leeds. There were present about 2,500 delegates from 500 Liberal Associations in all parts of the Kingdom. The chairman selected was John Morley, the distinguished man of letters and editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, who was a few months ago returned to the House of Commons for Newcastle-upon-Tyne. A strong resolution was passed in favor of introducing at the beginning of next session a bill assimilating the County and Borough Franchises, to be followed by a Redistribution Bill having for its object the adjustment of representation to population by the division of the kingdom into boroughs of substantially equal voting power. The need of some rectification in this respect was judged from the fact that the great cities of Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Birmingham return but 12 members all told to Parliament though having a joint population greater than 80,000, than the 122 boroughs returning 176 members. In Staffordshire, again, four boroughs with a population of under 60,000 elect seven members while four others with a population of 500,000 elect but six. To us in this age of the water it seems utterly incomprehensible that such a state of things should not only be allowed to exist, but should even be defended by men of ability, nor is our wonder lessened when we refer to the fact that in 1866 a so-called Reform Bill was passed which made no attempt at correcting such flagrant political abuses. But England is notoriously the land of political paradoxes, for in the midst of this increased conservatism there exists so rampant a Liberalism that the Leeds Conference passed by a very large majority a resolution advocating the claims of women to the Parliamentary franchise, but the resolution was fully supported in speeches of the ability and eloquence by Miss Cobden, daughter of Richard Cobden, and Mrs. Bright-Clarke, daughter of John Bright. Even in America, which is so positively in the vanguard of the last has been: one very bad for grain and this, in Westernland and Kings at least, had for hay. We do not know, however, that the Government have any thought of changing legislation in relation to the farm.

Trade and Commerce.

The glass works at New Glasgow employ 150 hands, and are running about half a day. Four million acres of land in Florida are alleged to have been purchased by an English syndicate for \$1.25 an acre. Large shipments of mutton are being made from St. John to Boston by the N. B. Railway. The shipments last week amounted to between 500 and 600 carcasses. Canada ranks fourth in the list of nations as regards postal facilities, having one post-office to every six hundred inhabitants. Our country ranks next, with one to every twelve hundred. A recent steamer from Charlotteburg, P. E. I., took nineteen hundred bags of turnips, for Boston. They cost sixteen cents per bushel at Charlottetown, and sell at \$1.50 per barrel in Boston. Four acres of pasture land were sowed with pine cones by Isabel Jewett, of Winchester, New Hampshire, twenty-five years ago, which has resulted in the only cultivated forest in New Hampshire, and contains 25,000 trees measuring from eight to twenty inches in diameter. During the past few days about 2,500 barrels of Annapolis apples have been landed at John. The Nova Scotia crop appears to be turning out better than was expected, and, in consideration of the English market being shut off, the prices that prevail are unreasonably high. \$5,000 in one and two dollar Dominion notes have been stolen from the Government, and the banks have been notified not to accept them. The numbers of the missing one dollar bills are from 505,000 to 506,900, and of the two from 145,000 to 146,000 and from 155,000 to 156,000. The Halifax Herald writing about the times there, states that there are no houses to be rented, that when in the year 1878 there were 176 houses to let, there is now only two. That a gentleman and two or two ago traversed the whole north end of the city and found but two cottages, and four parts of houses to let.

A Tearful Editor and a Sick Sailor.

The Transcript of 2nd Saturday itself with tears in detailing the story of the suffering of a Newbiean sailor, who arrived from Sackville station a few days ago, for the hospital, and as no one met him, the poor sick stranger, stayed for hours beside his baggage, suffering from cold to the great danger of his health, if not his life. After some hours' delay, a private party stated the facts to Dr. Trueman, who humanely directed the poor fellow should be conveyed to the hospital. We would wish to believe that the tearful sympathy of the tender-hearted editor was all for the benefit of the "poor sick stranger," and not to make out a case against Mr. Wood, M. P., but the Transcript cannot even do a charitable act for "suffering humanity," without turning it to political account and endeavoring to fasten some charge against Mr. Wood. One would imagine that the "poor sick sailor" was landed on top of some arctic iceberg instead of in a comfortable station room, where the best people of the country wait without feeling themselves aggrieved. The Transcript says Dr. Trueman directed the poor fellow should be conveyed to the hospital. If Dr. Trueman directed he should be removed, Dr. Trueman had power to direct his removal, and what more was required? From the Transcript's statement it appears the telegram was not promptly delivered to Dr. Trueman, hence the delay. What has Mr. Wood to do with it? Does the Transcript imagine Mr. Wood was elected M. P. to wait around Sackville station to drive sick sailors to the hospital? and how can it complain that there is no medical officer here, when it states one appeared and directed the removal of the sailor? This "private party" will have to write again and get the facts very considerably readjusted before the Transcript need attempt to make out a case against Mr. Wood, M. P. The Transcript's language is so full of the ability and eloquence by Miss Cobden, daughter of Richard Cobden, and Mrs. Bright-Clarke, daughter of John Bright. Even in America, which is so positively in the vanguard of the last has been: one very bad for grain and this, in Westernland and Kings at least, had for hay. We do not know, however, that the Government have any thought of changing legislation in relation to the farm.

Incendiarism in Sackville.

A Yacht and a Barn Fired and Destroyed. On Sunday night, at 6 o'clock, the yacht "Peri," lying at the Wood Point wharves, was fired and entirely destroyed. It was owned by Mr. Walter J. Roberts, of Boston. No insurance. The loss is about \$300. There are strong suspicions as to the cause of the fire, and an investigation has yet been taken towards an investigation. The magistrates of the place ought not to suffer so outrageous a violation of public order to be committed, without a rigid investigation and attempt to hold the parties to strict accountability. About the same hour, a fire broke out in a barn owned by J. Wood, Esq., connected with the stone house, and built by the Hon. Wm. Crane for a coach house. One end of it was used as a cow stable, the other portion was partitioned off and used for storage purposes and contained some oil-tanned larkins from Ayer's factory. Half an hour before the fire was observed, Mr. Wood himself made a careful inspection of the premises leaving everything apparently safe. The fire was observed at the same time from the Methodist Church, where people were gathered, and also from Mr. Wood's kitchen, and the alarm given, a rush was made for the cow stable, from which a cow and a calf were rescued, but a valuable Jersey cow, two pure bred Ayrshires and a calf had to be left to their destruction, the smoke and flames were already so intense as to prevent any further rescue. A building, adjoining was saved by the exertions of Mr. James Robinson, Berton Cole and others, who heroically faced the heat. There was no insurance. The supposition that the fire was accidental has strong support from the fact that on the previous Tuesday p. m., Mr. Wood's house man discovered a fire burning in the wood-house, which he put out by water. An entrance had been effected by burning open a disused door that had been nailed up. This circumstance created a good deal of concern in Mr. Wood's mind and in that of his neighbors, and he as well as they have since been on the qui vive. The whole business has created no little alarm in the public mind, and a sense of insecurity, for no tangible clue has yet been discovered. No one imagines Mr. Wood has created for himself either political, or personal foes, who would undertake malicious injury, and the conclusion is inevitable, that Sackville to-day possesses one or more incendiaries at large, ready to fire any man's property.

The Robbery at Point de Bute.

How the Trail was Found and Followed up.—Recovery of the Goods and Arrest of the Thieves. The Post contained on Thursday last an account of the robbery of the stores of Hon. A. McQueen, G. Ritchie Dixon, Esq., and of Mr. A. Hoar, and J. H. Goodwin, on the previous Tuesday night. From Mr. McQueen's store were taken 2 pieces of black cashmere, a buffing robe, an assortment of underclothing, silks, shawls, and in fact, a carefully selected stock, embracing scented soaps, rosulatis, silk handkerchiefs, two or three dozen pocket knives, linen towels, combs, &c., &c. From Mr. Dixon's store, there was taken some postage stamps, soaps, powder, shot, castor oil, combs, worm lozenges and a barrel of flour. From Mr. Aroth Hoar's, a harness, a pair of boots, a collar, shoe laces, wax and awls. From Mr. Goodwin's, boots, hoot linings, 2 pieces of woollen cloth, (Port Elgin) 2 do. of flannel, 1 web of grey cotton, a trunk and a firkin of butter. When Mr. G. R. Dixon arose in the morning and found his premises had been brooded, he made a careful inspection for marks that may have been left by the marauders. There being no trace of the goods, he and after the rain he found the marks of a wagon close to his door. His attention was directed to the size of the horse's shoe, which was of a peculiar shape—long and narrow. Mr. Dixon once jumped into his carriage and followed the track till he came down to Point de Bute, where he found that complimentary visits had been paid to other stores. A hasty council of war was at once held. The discriminating taste the burglar had shown in the selection of the best going—the finest underclothing, the richest silks, the most expensive perfumery and recherche soaps, led Mr. McQueen to believe that the robbery had been committed by no ordinary party. He had hired a skilled trackman, one who was up to snuff. His store was opened dexterously from a front window, and Mr. Goodwin's from a back one, and both in such a neat and workmanlike manner, that it was almost impossible to get any clue in getting away with the loot. Hon. Mr. McQueen immediately fortified himself with search warrants, and Messrs. Dixon and Goodwin started, following on the track. They traced it to the residence of Mrs. Langtry and others into farm, and is now engaged in promoting the fortunes of Miss Chamberlain, a comely American girl. A saddler in Tooley Street, London, is a lineal descendant of Simon de Montfort, the English Premier Baron, and Hugh Smithson, a London apothecary, represent the modern Dukes of Northumberland. They illustrate the grandiloquence of Mr. DeLesseps by telling the story of his piercing a hole in the finger of his child. "How you tremble!" said his wife. "Tremble?" said the Count. "I tremble at piercing a feather—I who have pierced the arteries of the most powerful men in the army of twenty-two years, General W. T. Sherman has retired from the position of Commander-in-Chief of the United States land-forces and has been succeeded by General P. Sheridan. Gen. Sherman is to take up his residence in St. Louis. Parnell was lately made the recipient of an elegant testimonial consisting of a silver casket containing an illuminated folio album in which were recorded the names of the various Irish patriots, and miniatures of the Kilk of Scotland, recently deceased, was a faithful record of his work for his frantic opposition to organic music in churches as well as for his rigid orthodoxy generally. He was the chief agent in eliminating Prof. Robertson Smith from his professorship chair. Dr. Sprague that he is in poor health. He has asked to be relieved from the charge of his church for one year, and will go to Charlottetown to recruit. He wrote from London asking Mr. Waters to be his successor. Mrs. Sprague and family go out to Charlottetown.—Sun. On Wednesday last, Miss Waters was married at her home, Newark, New Jersey, to William Clark, treasurer of the Clark Ironing Company. Miss Waters is a daughter of Rev. Dr. Waters, formerly pastor of St. David's Presbyterian Church, of St. John. The mansion to which Mr. Clarke has taken his bride is said to be one of the largest and most expensive in the State of New Jersey. Mr. Clarke is a millionaire, whose income is said to be nearly \$200,000 a year. The following from a Boston paper refers to the daughter of Dr. R. A. O'Rioghail, of Kingston, Kent Co., one musical prodigy in the person of Miss Helen d'Oliquo, paid a visit to the American Exposition during the past week. She is but ten years old, and plays on the piano with the ease of one with twice her age, and excels in reading some of the most difficult music at sight. She is also thoroughly conversant with the French language. The wife of the present Rhode Island is known as the Vice Regent, and recites the world in state on festive days dressed in Parisian toilets, and covered with some of the most magnificent jewels in the world. She is stout, fair, rosy, young, pretty, and very intelligent. She speaks French and English, and is acquainted with affairs. She is enormously rich in her own right, being the grand-daughter of Abbos Pasha, a former Viceroy of Egypt. Last week in Chiswick Hall, New York, Matthew Arnold made his first appearance as lecturer before an American audience. He had a crowded house at two dollars a head. The title of his lecture was "Numbers," and his object was to show that the history of the world has been a succession of wrongs and "the remnant" right. He unfortunately spoke in so low a voice that but little of his lecture was heard, even by those sitting nearest the stage.

Macon River. Mr. Hoar's harness and trunk found on the bank of the brook.

On Friday night, the prisoners were taken to Amherst and lodged in jail. On Saturday, Messrs. Gooden and Dixon made another search and found the butter buried in the rubbish, and Mr. White, who appeared to have her feelings ruffled, handed over a barrel of flour and other articles with the indignation remark that the thief had taken them there. On Saturday night's train the prisoners were taken to Dorchester in charge of constables Burke, Trenholm and Chapman. Kelly confessed that Smith went into the stores with a loaded revolver in one hand and a crowbar in the other. Smith being a young man about 21 years of age, but looks much older, having evidently seen much of the world. He has light hair, wears slight moustache, and is an active and determined looking customer. He is a teacher by trade. His examination commenced on Tuesday afternoon at Dorchester. Personal and Political. His Excellency the Governor-General has received several letters threatening his life. Sir Moses Montefiore, the great Jewish philanthropist, entered week before last on the hundredth year of his life. Henry Irving, the great English actor, made a brilliant debut in the Star Theatre, New York, last week. The play selected for the occasion was the "Bells." Quiddians in London have arranged a marriage between the eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, now sixteen years of age, and the Duke of Portland. W. S. Gilbert, the author of "Pinafore" is building a magnificent opera house in London, the cost \$250,000, and his artist friends are going to aid him by gifts of painting, statuary, &c. The Prince of Wales will go down to posterity as the inventor of the modern decorated ball. He has married Mrs. Langtry and others into farm, and is now engaged in promoting the fortunes of Miss Chamberlain, a comely American girl. A saddler in Tooley Street, London, is a lineal descendant of Simon de Montfort, the English Premier Baron, and Hugh Smithson, a London apothecary, represent the modern Dukes of Northumberland. They illustrate the grandiloquence of Mr. DeLesseps by telling the story of his piercing a hole in the finger of his child. "How you tremble!" said his wife. "Tremble?" said the Count. "I tremble at piercing a feather—I who have pierced the arteries of the most powerful men in the army of twenty-two years, General W. T. Sherman has retired from the position of Commander-in-Chief of the United States land-forces and has been succeeded by General P. Sheridan. Gen. Sherman is to take up his residence in St. Louis. Parnell was lately made the recipient of an elegant testimonial consisting of a silver casket containing an illuminated folio album in which were recorded the names of the various Irish patriots, and miniatures of the Kilk of Scotland, recently deceased, was a faithful record of his work for his frantic opposition to organic music in churches as well as for his rigid orthodoxy generally. He was the chief agent in eliminating Prof. Robertson Smith from his professorship chair. Dr. Sprague that he is in poor health. He has asked to be relieved from the charge of his church for one year, and will go to Charlottetown to recruit. He wrote from London asking Mr. Waters to be his successor. Mrs. Sprague and family go out to Charlottetown.—Sun. On Wednesday last, Miss Waters was married at her home, Newark, New Jersey, to William Clark, treasurer of the Clark Ironing Company. Miss Waters is a daughter of Rev. Dr. Waters, formerly pastor of St. David's Presbyterian Church, of St. John. The mansion to which Mr. Clarke has taken his bride is said to be one of the largest and most expensive in the State of New Jersey. Mr. Clarke is a millionaire, whose income is said to be nearly \$200,000 a year. The following from a Boston paper refers to the daughter of Dr. R. A. O'Rioghail, of Kingston, Kent Co., one musical prodigy in the person of Miss Helen d'Oliquo, paid a visit to the American Exposition during the past week. She is but ten years old, and plays on the piano with the ease of one with twice her age, and excels in reading some of the most difficult music at sight. She is also thoroughly conversant with the French language. The wife of the present Rhode Island is known as the Vice Regent, and recites the world in state on festive days dressed in Parisian toilets, and covered with some of the most magnificent jewels in the world. She is stout, fair, rosy, young, pretty, and very intelligent. She speaks French and English, and is acquainted with affairs. She is enormously rich in her own right, being the grand-daughter of Abbos Pasha, a former Viceroy of Egypt. Last week in Chiswick Hall, New York, Matthew Arnold made his first appearance as lecturer before an American audience. He had a crowded house at two dollars a head. The title of his lecture was "Numbers," and his object was to show that the history of the world has been a succession of wrongs and "the remnant" right. He unfortunately spoke in so low a voice that but little of his lecture was heard, even by those sitting nearest the stage.

New Advertisements.

PLEASE NOTE. I CAN AND WILL SELL ANY OF THE GOODS I ADVERTISE, IN WHOLESALE QUANTITIES OR WHOLE PACKAGES, AT CITY WHOLESALE PRICES AND COSTS. TERMS LIBERAL. WE ESPECIALLY INVITE TRADE ON THESE TERMS. J. L. BLACK. BUTTER! 50 Firkins and Tubs Dairy Butter, FOR SALE AT ITS WORTH BY nov1 J. L. BLACK. Flour! Flour! In Store, at Retail or Wholesale Prices: 125 Bbls. Choice Sup. Extra, Mirror, 125 do. do. do. Tea Rose, 20 do. High Patent, Alba. nov1 J. L. BLACK. TEA! TEA! Ex Steamer "Juliet" from London: 72 Pkgs. Choice Tea, Chests, Half-Chests and Caddies. AT CITY PRICES, WHOLESALE. nov1 J. L. BLACK. Tobacco. Tobacco. Just Received and in Store: 15 BOXES CHALLENGE, 12½; 30 CADDIES LITTLE SERGEANT; 30 CADDIES MAGGIE HAWK; 10 CADDIES MAGGIE MITCHELL; 20 CADDIES YELLOW BIRD. WHOLESALE, AT BOTTOM PRICES. nov1 J. L. BLACK. Kerosene Oil and Sole Leather. NOW IN STORE: 60 Bbls. American Water White Oil. 30 Sides Sole Leather, good quality. FOR SALE VERY LOW. nov1 J. L. BLACK. PORK WANTED. Also, all descriptions of Farm Produce. nov1 J. L. BLACK. Oat-Meal. Oat-Meal. A QUANTITY OF Good Oat-Meal Now in Store. For Sale Low. nov1 J. L. BLACK. Staple and Fancy GOODS! JUST RECEIVED: LADIES' HATS, in large variety: BLACK AND WHITE LACES; PRINTS, large STICK; WHITE AND GREY COTTONS; GREY FLANNELS; TWEED SHIRTINGS; MEN'S SHIRTS & DRAWERS; SUSPENDERS, &c. For Sale Very Low. nov1 J. L. BLACK. FURNITURE! A SH BEDROOM SUITS, very nice: Pine Painted Suits; Extension Ash Dining Tables; Extension Birch Dining Tables; Fall-Leaf Dining Tables; Centre Tables; Wash Stands; Ash Bureaus; Couches; Easy Chairs—Upolstered; Dining, Parlor and Kitchen Chairs; Rocking Chairs, &c. For Sale Very Cheap. nov1 J. L. BLACK. IRON! IRON! 12-TONS IRON, From Londonderry Iron Works, Comprising a full assortment of sizes, which, in addition to stock before held, gives our customers a total of 25 TONS TO SELECT FROM. nov1 J. L. BLACK. Hats! Hats! JUST RECEIVED, A VERY LARGE STOCK OF Felt and Fur Hats, FOR BOYS, YOUTHS AND MEN. nov1 J. L. BLACK. Warps! Warps! ONE BALE PARK'S WARPS, FOR SALE CHEAP BY nov1 J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

DR. AYER Has Removed to the Residence of Michael Grace, Esq. Office in Town Hall as formerly. 21 Teacher Wanted. A SECOND CLASS Male Teacher to teach School in District No. 4, Boston, next ensuing term. Apply to the TRUSTEES. LOST. ON Friday last, a COW, color brown, with a white face, with a strap around her neck with three bells. JAMES BAINBRIDGE, Westcott. FOUND. A STRAY COW, dark colored, white face, with a string of old bells. The owner can have her by paying expenses. E. B. WRY, Jolicoeur. Executor's Notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of the late TIMOTHY HARTNETT, of Boston, farmer, deceased, are requested to pay within three months the subscriber, to whom all claims against said Estate can be rendered. JEREMIAH SWENEY, Executor. Oct. 7, 1883. 31. TEA! 250 Half Chests of TEA. Direct Importation. Now Landing. GEO. S. DEFOREST, 18 South Wharf, St. John, N. B. LANDING. 2000 Bags LIVERPOOL SALT; 10 Barrels NEW CURRANTS; 15 Cases NEW CURRANTS; 20 Barrels DRIED APPLES; CTONS BRANDS W. LEAD; 25 Cases LINED OIL. GEO. S. DEFOREST, 18 South Wharf, St. JOHN, N. B. CUSTOM TAILORING FALL AND WINTER 1883-4. I TAKE pleasure in announcing to the public that I have received the greater part of my Fall and Winter Stock of CLOTHES, Comprising the Largest and most Varied Assortment I have ever offered in all the Leading Makes of Scotch, English, French, and Canadian Fabrics. My Cutter, Mr. HOBBS, has just returned from New York, where he has taken a complete course in Mitchell's Celebrated Cutting School, and we are now prepared to produce most Fashionable and Perfect Fitting Garments, and to give our Customers every satisfaction and examine our Stock. Goods to Please Every One. J. F. ALLISON. LADIES' Mantles and Ulsters. WHEN in New York, Mr. Horsler took a course of special instruction in CUTTING Ladies' Mantles and Ulsters, and we are now prepared to Cut and Make up these Garments in Latest Styles, and to supply the growing demand that exists for Tailor-Made Garments. Fall Fashion Plates on hand, showing Latest Styles. J. F. ALLISON. GENERAL DRY GOODS JUST OPENED: 4 Cases Dry Goods: DRESS GOODS, in all the Fashionable Shades; Grey and White Cottons; Ladies' Mantles and Ulster Cloths; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery; Large Stock of White, Grey and Scarlet Stock Buttons and Smallwares; Ladies' Shawls; Towelling, Bed Quilts; Full Stock Gent's Furnishing Goods. We are offering as good bargains, for CASH, as any one in town. We solicit an inspection of Stock. J. F. ALLISON. Ladies' Wrappers, Ladies' Mantles, Ladies' Shawls, Ladies' Overs. CASH HOUSE. G. A. BOWSER. WANTED. A FIRST CLASS MALE TEACHER to take charge of the Bate Verte School, in School District No. 2, Westmoreland, to commence on the first of November next. A liberal salary will be offered. Apply to JARED S. SILLIKER, Secretary to Trustees, Bate Verte, Aug. 10th, 1883.

New Advertisements.

Great Attractions! New Dress Goods For Fall and Winter Wear! FRENCH CASSIMER FOULE; FRENCH INVISIBLE CHECKS; FRENCH CLOTH SUITINGS; FRENCH CASSIMERES, in Black and Prevailing Colors; Broadened Silk Velvets, in Black and new and old shades; Black and Colored Velveteens; New Plushes, in Black, &c.; New Ribbons, New Laces; New Fall Hatters; New Pastmentaries; New Neckties; Ladies' Collars, Dress Buttons; Special attention is directed to the Choice Stock of DRESS GOODS showing this season; it is by far the best ever exhibited here, and the prices are remarkably low. Novelties arriving daily. sept12 GEO. E. FORD. New Tweeds, &c. Custom Clothing Department. NOW OPEN: A full line of English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, the very newest patterns in the market; Worsted, Diagonals, Meltons, Otoman Stripes and Diagonals, the latest Novelties out. We are prepared to make those up in a thoroughly workmanlike manner, guaranteeing perfect satisfaction in regard to style and fit. We use none but the best trimmings in manufacture. sept5 GEO. E. FORD. Fruit. Fruit. Apples, Cooking and Eating Plums, Bartlett and Preserving Pears, Tomatoes, Peaches, Grapes, &c. Parties requiring anything in this way, will do well to have their orders at. sept5 GEO. E. FORD. TRY OUR 25 CENT IT IS A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE. sept5 GEO. E. FORD. Ready-Made Clothing! MEN'S, Youths' and Children's Clothing, in all sizes and styles, now being cleared out at greatly reduced prices. Parties who require cheap and well made clothing will certainly find their own interest by inspecting these Goods. sept5 GEO. E. FORD. PAINTS, &c. LONDON Genuine B. B. White Lead; Anchor Red Paint; Anchor Yellow Paint; Crown Black Paint; Raw and Boiled Oil. sept12 GEO. E. FORD. Products of the Farm. WANTED: Butter, Eggs, Wool, &c., for which the highest prices will be paid. sept5 GEO. E. FORD. St. Lawrence Canals. Notice to Contractors. THE letting of the works at the upper entrance of the CORNWALL CANAL and those at the upper entrance of the RAPE PLAT CANAL, and certified to take place on the 18th day of NOVEMBER next, are unavoidably postponed to the following dates: "Tenders will be received until TUESDAY, the FOURTH day of December next. Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination at the places previously mentioned on and after Tuesday the 20th day of November, 1883. For the works at the head of the Galopas Canal, tenders will be received until TUESDAY the eighth day of December next. Plans and specifications, &c., can be seen at the places before mentioned on and after Tuesday the fourth day of December. By Order. A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary. Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 20th October, 1883. 561. NOTICE OF SALE. To George Dixon, Esther Dixon, his wife, and Frank Dixon, and all other persons whom it may concern: NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and made between the said George Dixon and Esther, his wife, of Sackville, in the County of Westmoreland, Province of New Brunswick, and Frank Dixon, then of Sackville aforesaid, in the County and Province aforesaid, of the one part, and Eliza Tingley, then of Salisbury, in the County and Province aforesaid, of the other part, and registered in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for said County, in Libro S. F. folio 34, by the Number 45,009, on the second day of May, A. D., 1881; there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage and assignment thereof, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction at or near CHIGNECTO HALL (so called), in the Parish of Sackville, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the Thirtieth day of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, the LANDS and PREMISES in said Indenture of Mortgage described as follows:—"All that certain Farm or TRACT of LAND situated in Sackville aforesaid, being part of the Wood Lot known in Millidge's plan as the Lot number twenty-three in Letter B Division, containing several acres, more or less, being the same Farm or Lot of Land formerly occupied by John Smith and lately by the said Eliza Tingley, together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, privies, and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in any way appurtenant thereto. For terms and particulars apply to Thomas A. Kinnear, Attorney-at-Law, Sackville, N. B. Dated the tenth day of August, A. D., 1883. ZENY A. THOMPSON, Solicitor for Assignee of Mortgage. 4

W... Cal... MIL... BA... HAVIN... CALL... DUB... DOWN... NA... DE... Groc... Boc... FLO... CR... Stone... Ta, D... RO... OUR... Call... Price... CLA... New... JUST... DI... PRINT... TON... CH... LADIE... FA... HARD... G... Consist... Grand... SPE... WE... very... Cook... mak... in Sto... great... Store... this... that... size... come... cannot... We... fly... by... the... hatter... et;... for... we... West... any... have... public... nuanc... oct... For... and... Sa... tion... at...

