

THINK OF IT NOW!

Although much is said about the importance of a blood-purifying medicine, it may be possible that the subject has never seriously claimed your attention. Think of it now! Almost every person has some kind of secret poison latent in his veins. When this develops in Scrofulous Sores, Ulcers, or Eruptions, or in the form of Rheumatism, or Organic Diseases, the suffering that ensues is terrible. Hence the gratuity of those who discover, as thousands yearly do, that

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

will thoroughly eradicate this evil from the system. As we expect life without air as health without pure blood. Cleanse the blood with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; \$1.00 bottles for \$5.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

It takes about 250 bushels of potatoes to make one ton of starch.

The American importation of eggs reaches 20,000,000 annually, mostly from Hamburg and Antwerp.

Fat hens lay few eggs, and many of the latter are apt to be deformed, double yolked, or soft-shelled.

To scour knives easily, mix a small quantity of baking soda with your brick dust, and use if your knives do not polish better.

Pasteur's method of vaccination for cattle plague has proved successful in India for horses, cows, sheep, buffaloes, asses and elephants.

There are on exhibition in Toledo, Ohio, last week the largest steer in the world, weighing 4,250 pounds, and the smallest cow in the world, weighing 350 pounds and thirty-four inches high, and giving three gallons of milk per day.

For producing a red stain on wool the wool is plunged first into a solution of 1 ounce of curd soap in 35 fluid ounces of water or else in cubbed with the solution, and then magenta in a state of sufficient dilution to bring out the tone required is applied. All the aniline colors behave very well on wool.

Notes from the Chicago Stock Yards contain the following: Scarcely a day passes that the arrivals of hogs do not include from one to half a dozen droves in different stages of cholera. The disease which appears to be principally confined to young animals—pigs weighing from 75 to 130 lbs—is more destructive than in any previous season. In some localities the losses are said to reach 75 per cent. of the entire crop.

Kitchen Hints.

Clean casser bottles with shot.

Wash the hair in cold sea tea.

To brighten and clean old alpaca wash in coffee.

To remove ink stains soak in sour milk over night.

To brighten carpets sprinkle with salt before sweeping.

Mix stove polish with vinegar and a teaspoonful of sugar.

To polish a stove add a newspaper instead of a brush.

When cooking beans add one-half teaspoonful of saleratus.

To remove tea stains from cups and saucers pour with ashes.

For burns apply flour wet with cold water, as it quickly gives relief.

When sponge-cake becomes dry it is nice to cut in thin slices and toast.

If the oven is too hot when baking place a small dish of cold water in it.

To remove mildew, soak in buttermilk and spread on grass in the sun.

If nutmegs are good, when pricked with a pin oil will instantly exude out.

To clean furniture that is not varnished rub with a cloth wet with kerosene.

To prevent mustard-plasters from blistering, mix with the white of an egg.

To prevent flatirons from scorching: wipe them on a cloth wet with kerosene.

To brighten or clean silver or nickel-plated ware, rub with a woolen cloth and flour.

Water in which borax is dissolved is good for the hair, and also to lighten the face and hands.

When there is a crack in the stove it can be mended by mixing ashes and salt with water.

To mix paper-stick to a wall that has been whitewashed, wash in vinegar and saleratus water.

When clothes are scorched, remove the stain by placing the garment where the sun can shine on it.

Starched shirts will iron easier if you let them dry over starching so you will have to sprinkle them before ironing.

The wings of turkeys, geese and chickens are good to wash and clean windows, as they have no dust nor lint, as cloth.

To brighten the inside of a coffee or tea-pot, fill with water, add a small piece of soap and let it boil about forty-five minutes.

To remove grease from wall paper lay several folds of blotting paper on the spot, and hold a hot iron near it until the grease is absorbed.

To exterminate bedbugs dissolve alum in water and apply to the bedstead with a feather. Be careful not to touch the paint or varnish.

There are now 100 shops in Paris for the exclusive sale of horse-flesh, as under the police regulations the ordinary butcher shops are not permitted to deal in on this article; said in 1884, 14,548 horses, 346 asses, and 32 mules were slaughtered for consumption. As the price is only one-fourth that of beef or mutton, the poorer working classes can obtain at a low price animal food which experience shows to be wholesome, and of which they would be otherwise deprived where they had not the means of paying the price of butcher's meat.

An active trade in sea-gulls has sprung up along the Long Island coast. They bring 50 to 75 cents for their feathers.

CHICHESTER POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 16.—NO. 21.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 802.

The People of Labrador.

If environment moulds a people, then the Labradorians should have strong traits. The climate, the unique features of the country, the unbroken supremacy of the sea, the isolation from the world—all their circumstances, indeed—are so strongly marked as to be irresistible. The population of the Canadian part of the coast—down to the boundary line at Blanc Sablon—is of French origin, Canadian and Acadian; the Newfoundland part of Labrador—the Strait of Belle Isle and the Atlantic coast—is inhabited by English-speaking people. Moravians and Esquimaux are found in the far North. The French Canadians consist of two classes; a part of them come here every spring to fish for the merchants, and return every fall to their families and small homesteads between Quebec and Gaspe; others live here permanently, own little isolated establishments, and fish on their own account. The Acadians have collected in two principal settlements, Esquimaux Point and Natusquan, where they have their schools, priests, churches and some other features of village life.

I was fortunate in being storm-stayed at a few of these French Canadian homes, where I found now and then a person able to give me some account of the summer and winter life of the people. To begin with external and material things, the average home of Labrador generally consists of a rough board dwelling, with two rooms and a garret, a small stove and a store-house for receiving, cleaning, curing, and storing fish, and two or three open fishing-boats. All these buildings are perched on a rocky ledge overlooking the sea; they never impress me as homes, for they make for themselves no niche or place in the surface of the earth; you expect them to be washed or blown away at the next gale—as they sometimes are. For the sake of being near the fishing-grounds these shanties are generally established on some outlying island offering a mooring or else a beach for their boats; they seem to be banished from the earth as far as possible seaward. The stunted gaunt, stark naked in the gales, in the midst of a desert of sea and rocks.

In the best places there may be in a hollow a little sand, enriched with decaying fish, where a few turnips and cabbages manage to show themselves during a brief season. You get a glimpse of hope and of home on beholding a grassy scaffold about eighteen feet high; but it is not a gallows for the ending of life, only a platform for keeping the frozen fish for dogmeat. The interior of these homes is hot quite so distressing as their hard surroundings, for the human hand in-doors can make its mark, which is not always a clean one. The furniture, diet, costumes, are rough and common-place; but the people are courteous and kind, and they observe well their religious rites. Their isolation is such that they keep the run of time by marking the days of the week on the door-post. An exception to this dreariness is to be met here and there, at a light-house, or at the home of a merchant. I asked an intelligent fisherman how he could content himself in such a place.

"Well, sir, I expect we're fools to stay here. The worst of it is, our children are growing up as ignorant as we—just like the dogs."

Hardly any use of road or wheel. Our houses are too far apart to get the children together for school, excepting at Esquimaux Point, Natusquan, and Mutton Bay. Then, too, we can't see the priest more than once or twice a year, and that's very inconvenient about dying, for pleurisy and consumption are very headstrong. And there's no doctor at all, nor any roots or herbs for medicines. We keep alive on pain-killers and salts that the traders sell. It's a hard life, and we don't live to be very old. We have to do all our own work—jack-of-all-trades, you know. When we came here to live, my wife and I cut all the timber in the water for building these houses, sawed it by hand in a pit, and in the spring rafted it down the river."

The social season of Labrador is the winter. There is no fishing then to keep people at home; cutting wood and a little hunting are the only occupations. Winter lasts about eight months; when the channels among the islands and the bays are frozen over, dog teams can run up and down the coast for three hundred miles—from Mingan to Borneo Esperance. People then go visiting; they carry no provision, for everybody keeps open house, and the little cabins are often packed with people and dogs. The winter homes, as a rule, are back some miles from the coast where wood is hard to come by. Families who fish at Whale Head live on a swamp in winter, where the trail of a man along the strand shakes every house. The Abbe Ferland says that in his time—about fifty years ago—the hospitality of the coast was such that the people going away from home used to leave food, and sometimes even money, on the table, and the doors unlocked, that needy travelers might enter and help themselves. But the advent of more travelers in these days has led to more caution and less generosity.

It is not surprising to find all sea-men superstitious; the irresistible and whimsical forces of the ocean

must appear to them supernatural, and their changing fortunes must often seem the result of some unfathomable mystery. Could events so supernatural as those told by the Ancient Mariner be so appropriate to a landman? These fishermen are not behind other faring men in either the number of their superstitions or the faith they repose in them. But Labrador, in time, will doubtless produce still more astonishing results in this regard; for what other region on earth offers such impressive hardships and horrors? Here is a region without a mile of road in three thousand miles of coast; I never elsewhere appreciated a wheel and a horseshoe. Some of these people have no idea of the shape and size of a cow or a horse, and they flee like-hares at the coming of a stranger. I have stated elsewhere that lawlessness often prevails, and that those who are in need do not hesitate to break open stores and help themselves. But their most astonishing traits are laziness and improvidence here in sight of heart-rending hardship and want. Labrador, however, was formerly a sea of plenty; fishing, sealing, trapping gave even the indolent a sure, though a miserable living.

In a few weeks the average man could catch fish enough to exchange with traders for the necessities of life. This enabled him to idle away three-fourths of the year, and received him of any source of responsibility. But now fish, oil, and furs are no longer so abundant. The average family spends about one hundred dollars per year to get only the absolute necessities of life; and the government is obliged every year to distribute flour and pork to prevent actual starvation; and it offers free passage and work to those who will leave the coast. The lazy depend upon the industrious, the provisions are shared, and if navigation is tardy, the first sail is watched for in the spring with eagerness.—C. F. FARNHAM, in *Harper's Magazine* for October.

He Sought a Treasure and He Found It.

There was a long-haired man in the smoking car and some of the younger passengers called him a crank. "Tut, tut, that's a queer name for a man," said a man in a cravat simply because he has long hair. I owned a farm many years ago down east. One day I noticed a long-haired man walking around my place in a very queer way. I asked him what he was doing, and he said: "Well, farmer, there's a buried treasure under your farm, and I've been trying to locate the best place to dig for it. I've found the place and now I'll make a bargain with you. You do the digging, and we'll divide the treasure evenly between us." I agreed, and went to digging where he told me to. I spent all the money I had on earth putting that hole down, notwithstanding that the neighbors laughed at me and called the man a long-haired crank.

"You were a bigger fool than I took you for," laughed one of the younger passengers.

"There you are again," said the man, "youngsters judge by appearances, and think you know it all, you—"

"But you never found any hidden treasure, did you?"

"Yes, I did: hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth."

"What kind?"

"Coal!" The long-haired man was a geologist.

The Living Church tells this Sunday school story. The teacher was explaining about Solomon and his wisdom. "Now, dears, who was the great Queen who travelled so many miles and miles to see this King? Silence please, in the class."

"Why, you do know, all of you. The Queen who came to see King?" The name had been forgotten by the class. In order to help them the kind but misguided teacher began to offer a little assistance. "You know of Queen Mary, don't you?"

The name begins with S, and she was a very great Queen." Just then she shot a little hand and out spoke the triumphant voice of the little suburban girl. She transcribed the listless school with the following brief statement: "I know it is the Queen of Spades."

Japanese industries are mostly conducted in small workshops, with possibly the aid of a primitive water-wheel, fan-making and the manufacture of porcelain, paper, pigments and lacquers constituting a large portion of the whole. Nearly all kinds of ores and minerals are abundant in Japan, but mining and metallurgy, although practiced to some extent for centuries, do not take the prominence that would be expected, when we remember that some of the most exquisite collections to-day are the productions of Japanese artisans of a thousand years ago.

Two Troy, (N. Y.) men have invented a machine which makes 24,000 perfect matches in a minute, and its capacity is expected to reach 15,000,000 in ten hours.

Mr. Ravens, of Portland, Or., lost \$10,000. Mr. Brighton found and returned it. Mr. Ravens gave Mr. Brighton fifteen cents for his honesty.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Mr. James Kidston, Cornwallis, has a pair of steers not yet sixteen months old, which weigh 2150 pounds.

—Floods have caused great damage at Serravalle, a town in the Province of Lunca, Italy, rendering many persons homeless.

—An extensive hatchery for the breeding of whitefish is to be built at Owen Sound, and is expected to be completed in time to be stocked this fall.

The British Government have notified the owners of the chartered cruisers that the vessels will not be required after the expiration of their charters.

A girl named Sarah McNeil was shot in the head at Richmond on Monday while playfully trying to take a pistol from a sailor. It is thought she may have been the victim of a joke.

—A whaleman has been discovered on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and also about 110 miles from Victoria. It is said that the carcass of the whale is in great abundance.

The late F. H. Todd, of St. Stephen, was worth \$1,065,000. With the exception of two or three small bequests he left all his property to his family. His children got about \$200,000 each.

The Rev. J. A. Townsend, for the past twelve years chaplain to the forces at Halifax, is under orders to leave for England. His successor will be the Rev. Alfred Mahin, now stationed at Shobry.

—Mr. Jno. Gibson, of Marysville, is the owner of a Jersey bull who was calved on March 21st, 1884, and dropped a calf here on June 22nd, 1885, that is when the calf was two months and twenty days old.

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FALL GOODS I AND ANOTHER!

DUNLAP, McDONALD & CO'Y.

Have completed the opening of their NEW FALL GOODS. Among these are to be found an extensive variety of

OVERCOATINGS.

Scotch & Canadian

TWEED SUITINGS.

Black and Colored

Beavers.

Pilot.

Ladies Mantling

Worsteds.

Seal and Astrachan.

Venetians, &c.

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Ready-Made Overcoats, Fur Coats, Fur Caps, American Hats & Ties, Canadian & English Wool Underwear.

As the Stock is much heavier than at any previous season, to insure rapidity of sale the above Goods will be sold at extremely low figures.

DUNLAP, McDONALD & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

AMHERST, N. S., Oct. 1, 1885.

For Sale and To Let.

Lots for Sale.

T. H. HARRISON.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for sale Forty Building Lots, fronting on Union and Adelaide streets, situated about midway between the A. and C. railroads. The location is one of the most desirable in the town, and the lots are of various sizes, from one-half acre to one acre. The lots are all well improved, and the buildings are in good repair. The lots are offered for sale at a very low price, and the subscriber is anxious to dispose of them as soon as possible. For further information, apply to the subscriber at his residence, No. 10, Union street, Amherst, N. S.

W. H. HARRISON.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will sell at private sale six acres English Marsh with a creek running through it, situated on the creek Marsh at the bend of the river. For any further information, apply to Amos Ogden, Esq., or the subscriber, at his residence, No. 10, Union street, Amherst, N. S.

FRANK PALMER.

Sackville, July 15th, 1885.

MILL Property for Sale.

The subscriber will sell his MILL in Cookville, also, about 4,000 acres of Land, situated on the river. The mill is in good repair, and the land is well improved. The mill and land are offered for sale at a very low price, and the subscriber is anxious to dispose of them as soon as possible. For further information, apply to the subscriber at his residence, No. 10, Union street, Amherst, N. S.

GEORGE W. TOWSE.

Amherst, N. S., July 14th.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

Two First Class Second Hand CARRIAGES, newly painted and in first rate order, will be sold very low, and on very easy terms. They are offered for sale before you buy. One can be used as single or double seater. Apply to G. B. ESTABROOK & SONS, Brunswick House, Amherst, N. S.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers his FARM in this place for sale; thirty acres of Land under cultivation, good House and all necessary Out Buildings, two Barns, Blacksmith and Carriage Shop. A Landing on the premises, now used by the Minnie Mining and Transportation Co., at a rental of thirty dollars per annum, terms easy.

JOHN BARNES.

River St. N. S., Aug. 12, 3m.

House and Land FOR SALE.

THE

Methodist Parsonage, Sackville, with nearly four acres of LAND attached, is offered for sale. This property fronts upon two streets, so that it may be divided into a number of valuable Building Lots. For further particulars apply to J. M. MILLAN, Post Office Inspector, St. John, 24th Aug., 1885. } 23-31

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, A. D. 1885, at the Court House in Sackville, the following described premises, to-wit: A certain lot of land, situated in the Parish of Dorchester, and bounded as follows, viz: Southerly by lands of Dominick Belliveau and others, westerly by the road, northerly by lands of Dennis T. Cormier, and easterly by lands of Dominick Belliveau, said land being registered in the Westernland Records in Volume 4, Folio 35, No. 41,542, together with all appurtenances to the same, and all other Real Estate of the said Patrick P. S. White, who is deceased, and whose estate is being administered by the said Patrick P. S. White, Sheriff, Sackville, N. S., September 8th, A. D. 1885.

ROBERT A. CHAPMAN, Sheriff.

THE CHIGNECTO POST

EVERY THURSDAY.

\$1.25 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.

E. WOODWORTH, Manager.

The Current

The Current is a weekly paper, published by E. Woodworth, Manager, at No. 10, Union street, Amherst, N. S. It contains the latest news, and is a valuable paper for the farmer and the merchant. It is published every Thursday, and is sold at a price of \$1.25 per annum, or \$1.00 in advance. It is a paper that is well worth a trial.

AMHERST, N. S., Sept. 2, 1885.

Tallow Wanted.

I will pay highest price in cash for good Beef Tallow.

JAMES R. AYER.

June 11, 1885.

NOW

The time to CLEAN up your Harvest is the time to use the HAYSTACKER. It is the article to use. It makes Leather black as Jet and soft as Velvet. One year's use for \$1.00.

AMHERST, N. S., Sept. 2, 1885.

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WOODBILLS

GERMAN BAKING POWDER

Fully up to the highest standard in quality. It gives very great satisfaction in using, and cannot too highly recommend it to everyone.

FRED A. JONES, Prop. Hotel Dufferin.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 25th, 1885.

25 per cent. cheaper than other Baking Powders.

CARTER'S

LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

120 PACKAGES—120

Comprising a Varied Assortment in most Departments:

LINEN TABLES AND HOLLANDS, DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, TIES, REPS, CRISTONS, REGATTA, HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, RIBBONS, LACES, &c.

20 CASES—20

GLOVES, LACES, LACE CERTAINS, COUNTERPANS, TOWEL COUNTERS, PICTURES, &c.

A. EVERITT,

Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse, 94 and 96 German Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

DE FOWLER'S

EXTRACT-WILD

STRAWBERRY

CURES

CHOLERA

CHOLERA INFANTUM

DIARRHÆA

AND

ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

4 FIRST PRIZES. 4

The "Davis" Machine, vertical foot. It is well adapted for use in the house, and is a very valuable article. It is sold at a very low price, and the subscriber is anxious to dispose of them as soon as possible. For further information, apply to the subscriber at his residence, No. 10, Union street, Amherst, N. S.

C. E. FREEMAN.

Sept. 10, 1885.

HACARD'S

YELLOW OIL

CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S

WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contains their own Purge. Is a safe, sure, and effectual cure of worms in Children or Adults.

FOR SALE!

Flour and Feed,

Corn Meal,

Buckwheat Meal,

Seed Barley,

100 BUSH SEED WHEAT,

A quantity of Grass and Clover Seed, to arrive.

All kinds Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

J. H. GOODWIN.

Point de Bute, Aug. 7, 1885.

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