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CHIGNECTO POST.

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Vol. 20.-NO. 9.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1889.

WHOLE NO. 1,000.

Does Farming Pay?
A PAPER READ BEFORE CUMBERLAND DIVISION GRANGE, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, AT SACKVILLE, JULY 10TH, 1889, BY E. HOWARD BLACK, OF AMHERST, N. S.

This is perhaps the most important of all subjects that farmers and especially young farmers can discuss. If farming does not pay, we young men who could take fair stands do not want to engage in it. We may like farming, may feel attached to the farm animals, may thoroughly enjoy that which brings us more in contact with the real beauties of Nature than any other thing; and yet if farming does not pay we don't want to engage in it.

To answer this question simply by yes or no, I think would be very hard to do. We know of some farmers who work hard and live economically and yet seem to have hard work to make the interest of the capital invested; and we know of others who manage to make a comfortable living and save something all the while.

Let us first consider then what we mean by the term "pay." Well, I think if a farmer makes fair wages for all the labor expended on the farm, and the interest of the capital he has invested, in that case farming pays.

This embraces only the financial side of the question, though there may be other ways in which farming pays, but let us first discuss the financial side of the question.

It may be said that few men, if any, get really rich or accumulate fortune by farming. This may be so, and still, if we include as farmers, the importers and breeders of pure bred stock, I think we will find quite a number of farmers this side of the Atlantic who have risen to positions of wealth and perhaps some who have become millionaires by this particular branch of farming.

There is no doubt but the man who has a quantity of good simply marsh can easily make money simply by raising hay and selling it, but I think this can hardly be called farming. It is certainly a very easy and pleasant way to make a good living, and I do not complain of any man who can do for doing so; but it seems to me it is about as much speculation as farming.

We will therefore not consider the hay raiser a farmer in this discussion, though he occupies a very enviable position.

We often hear farmers complain that farming doesn't pay, and probably some of them at least, are correct, for in their cases perhaps farming doesn't pay.

I believe with the majority of farmers in this neighbourhood, farming doesn't pay, I think there are a good many farms that do not pay for the labour expended on them and the interest of the capital invested, in these cases certainly farming does not pay.

Now, I think I am correct in saying that there are some things in farming that pay. For instance, it may pay to turn off steers at two years old weighing from twelve hundred to fourteen hundred pounds each, and then possess a degree of possible amount of the articles that are in good demand and bring high prices. For instance in the raising of horses, the time has gone by when it was the most profitable horse for farmers to raise. It is true drivers sometimes sell at what we consider high prices, but we must remember that it is only sometimes, and besides this it is only the very best that sells high. They must be well bred, the right color, and then possess a degree of fact in that they are not one in ten, even of horses raised for the road will attain, and we should not forget that a carriage horse is not saleable till he is five or six years old, and that most of this time he is a heavy expense and gives a high price. The fact is that for farmers have any use for a real roadster, and it is therefore not a profitable business for the great majority of farmers to raise them.

On the other hand, the raising of draft or the heavier class of general purpose horses, has been and I think will continue to be a profitable branch of farming.

Horses of this kind can be probably disposed of at about four years

old, and after they are three years old they can do enough work to pay for their keep. We sometimes hear it said that "no matter how clumsy a horse is he will sell." However much truth there may be in this statement, it is doubtless true that unless a small horse is a very good one, he will not bring a good price. But a good, large horse that is stylish, active, and of good even form, with good life, is the article that will bring the price.

Good sound horses of this class about four-year-old will readily find a buyer at from \$150 to \$200, and will not cost more than a pair of steers of the same age that will not sell for more than half the price.

Another matter to which I think we might profitably give more attention than we do is the raising and keeping of good dairy cows.

I am not prejudiced in favor of against any breed of cattle, but I must own to a strong prejudice against the cow, whether short-horn, Jersey or scrub, that will not pay for her keep.

It seems to me there is no branch of farming that falls so far short of what it ought to be in this country as dairying, and this I do, very largely at least, to the fact that farmers keep a great many cows, I think more than half that do not pay for the food they consume.

It may be said that it is easy enough to pick faults; but how are you going to remedy them? Well, in my opinion the only way is to begin at the beginning and breed for the dairy, use only males that are known to be of good milking strains, and if you have one or two cows, that are really good milking strains, and you have some of the best cows that are really good milkers, raise all the heifer calves you can from them. Then the heifers should be well fed, and kept in good thriving condition (not very fat) till they are mature, then, of course, the cows must be well fed, particularly when they are milking, but they should not be allowed to get "run down" in condition when they are dry.

A good cow, properly fed, should yield six thousand pounds of milk in a year, and this should make 300 pounds of butter worth \$2.00. Now, I think we are estimating above the mark, if we allow 150 pounds as the average yearly production of butter from the cows found on our farms, this would only be worth \$30. Such a cow would hardly pay for her keep.

As I intimated at the first, there may be other ways in which farming pays besides financially; for instance, farming is an occupation that gives us more leisure hours than many other occupations. We may not be inclined to think so just now during the long days and weary of work, but even now most of us can manage to have a short evening for the enjoyment of the home or the grange hall, while frequently men in other occupations have scarcely any leisure in the evenings at all.

Besides this, the associations of the farm, if you choose to make them so, are such as tend to bring about a much better moral atmosphere than the majority in large cities and towns are compelled to live in, and to my mind this is one of the greatest advantages of farm life.

It may be thought by some that farmers have not as good social opportunities as those in other occupations; but let us keep up the grange, keep it lively and make the meetings interesting, and we will not only become better acquainted with our business, but also with one another, and will enjoy social advantages far better than the majority of the inhabitants of the large towns and cities.

C. HOWARD BLACK.

The Dominion Illustrated for July 6 is the opening number of a new year. This fine pictorial journal has won deserved popularity, and we bespeak for it the continued and enlarged support of the Canadian public. There is so much in the resources, scenery and life of the Dominion, which can be effectively depicted only by the aid of illustration that our people should deem it an enterprise to further such an enterprise. One of the leading features in the number for July 6 is the illustration of the milling business of Canada, with special reference to the great establishment of A. W. Ogilvie & Co. The number for July 13 contains views of British Columbia and Alaska, and a portrait of the Hon. Senator Murphy. The Dominion Illustrated is published by the Dominion Publishing Company, of which Mr. G. E. Desbarats is manager.

The Governor-General and party, now salmon fishing on the Caspescopids, are reported to have had very indifferent luck owing to the absence of rain and the clearness of the water. On the other hand, the fishing has been fairly good on the Restigouche. Mr. H. W. DeForest, secretary of the Restigouche Salmon Club, has so far this season made the best record on this river, killing nineteen fish in four days of last week. Most of the salmon taken, too, are of much larger size than usual. The Rev. Dr. Rainford, of St. George's church, New York, formerly of Toronto, who is also now fishing on the Restigouche, has become a member of the club, \$4,700 having been paid for his admission share.

but, that cannot be counterbalanced even by a richer soil and cheaper grain.

To answer the question, Does farming pay? with the fewest words, I think we would be correct in saying that good farming pays, and poor farming seldom if ever does pay. We have seen that there is a profit in keeping the cow that yields 300 lbs of butter in a year, while there is a loss in keeping the cow that yields 150 pounds.

In the same way we can see how there is a profit in the colt that will sell \$150 at four years, old while there is a loss in raising the colt that only brings \$75, at the same age.

I suppose, however, that good farming should mean something more than merely the raising of good horses or good cows, or even the raising of some fancy heaves. A good farmer should be able to raise a good crop of grain or roots, and know how to use them to the best advantage, should have at least the best spots on his farm underdrained and perhaps now-a-days a man can hardly be called a good farmer unless he has a silo on his farm.

Farming is an occupation that has many sides, and the man who thoroughly understands all kinds and all branches of farming is certainly a very well educated man.

Let us remember that though merchants, manufacturers and agents seem to be much more polished and refined than the farmers, yet it requires a much better mind to understand the science of agriculture and to run a farm intelligently, than it does to conduct a manufactory or a mercantile business. I think if farmers more fully realized this fact, they would soon cease to be looked upon by our polished city cousins as the "be country gawks" that they are now considered.

Perhaps it would pay farmers better to aim to increase the production from a certain area, or a certain amount of live stock, than to aim to increase the cultivated area or the amount of live stock. That is if a man now cultivate crops at a loss, it would pay him better to till better and raise more to the acre than to increase the acreage already unprofitably worked; and if a farmer keeps six cows and loses \$5 a year on each it is not an improvement in his business to keep a dozen, and sink \$60 instead of \$30.

As I intimated at the first, there may be other ways in which farming pays besides financially; for instance, farming is an occupation that gives us more leisure hours than many other occupations. We may not be inclined to think so just now during the long days and weary of work, but even now most of us can manage to have a short evening for the enjoyment of the home or the grange hall, while frequently men in other occupations have scarcely any leisure in the evenings at all.

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WOMEN'S COLUMN.
Contacted by Members of Sackville W. G. U.

"Indifference."
Z. L. A.
"Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by?"
Nothing to you, that your sisters fall
Through the pressure of want, into Satan's snare;
Stricken and sorrowful, lost and wan,
Shunned of woman and scorned of man—
Say, is this naught, that ye pass it by?"

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Say, is this naught, that ye pass it by?"

The yearning heart of the Love Divine
That stooped of old from His kindly throne
To raise from the mire of sin His own
Patiently seeking the lost to save,
Redeemed to the uttermost Cross and
Crave.

That such as these like the stars might shine
"Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by?"
Nothing to you, that the sorrowful life
Of the drunkard's child and the drunkard's wife
Will never cease you to stop and think
What your duty is in the war against
"drunk."

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Liver Disorders
Soon cause the blood to become contaminated and require prompt treatment. The most marked symptoms are loss of appetite, headache, pains in the back or side, nausea, and relaxation of the bowels. Ayer's Pills assist nature to expel the superabundant bile and thus restore the purity of the blood. Being purely vegetable and sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take, mild in operation, and without ill effects.

"After many years' experience with Ayer's Pills as a remedy for the large number of ailments caused by derangements of the liver, peculiar to malarial localities, Ayer's Pills assist nature to expel the superabundant bile and thus restore the purity of the blood. Being purely vegetable and sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take, mild in operation, and without ill effects."

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Provisions, Groceries & General Merchandise.
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The subscribers are prepared to loan Money on good security at reasonable rates.
POWELL & BENNETT,
Sackville, July 15, 1888.

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UNDERTAKER,
Squire Street, Sackville, N. B.
Undertaking in all its Branches, and Furnishings of all Descriptions constantly on hand.
Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25th, 1888.

The St. John Bolt and Nut Compy,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Track Bolts, Car Bolts,
Machine Bolts, Bridge Bolts, Sligh Bolt Bolts,
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Carriage Rivets, Boiler Rivets, Warf Rivets,
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ALL KINDS OF
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ORGANS!
Durable, Sweet and Powerful.
Low Price and Easy Terms on all Goods.
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Piano, Organ and Sewing Machine Catalogues free.

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CUT NAILS;
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Telephone Communication. Heated by Steam throughout.
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SACKVILLE HOUSE,
Opposite I. C. R. Station,
SACKVILLE, N. B.
THIS Large and Commodious House has just been finished and furnished throughout in first class style, and is now ready for the reception of guests. The Table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and every effort will be made to ensure the comfort of visitors. Good Stable Rooms for Commercial Travellers. A first class Livery Stable in connection. Terms moderate. A table of Public Patronage is respectfully solicited.

CLIFFORD CHAPPELL,
Proprietor.
Railway, &c.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1889
On and after Monday, 10th June, 1889, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:
WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE:
Fast Express for Halifax, Moncton, &c., 8.57
Day Express for St. John and Campbellton, 10.20
Day Express for Halifax and Pictou, 11.20
Day Express for St. John, 11.25
Fast Express for Halifax, 11.30
Fast Express for St. John, Quebec & Montreal, 11.30
WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:
Fast Express for Halifax, Moncton, &c., 8.12
Day Express for St. John and Campbellton, 10.20
Day Express for Halifax and Pictou, 11.20
Day Express for St. John, 11.25
Fast Express for Halifax, 11.30
Fast Express for St. John, Quebec & Montreal, 11.30
All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

N. B. & P. E. I. Railway.
1889—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—1889
IN EFFECT MONDAY, JUNE 10th, 1889.
Trains run by Eastern Standard Time.
On and after Monday, June 10th, 1889, the Trains will run as follows:
Leave Sackville daily (Sundays excepted) at 12.30 P. M., Arriving at Cape Tormentine at 2.55.
Returning, will leave Cape Tormentine at 3.30 and Arrive at Sackville at 5.56, including the Evening Express Trains both East and West.
Every Monday Morning a Special Passenger Train will leave Sackville for Cape Tormentine at 9 A. M. Returning, will leave Cape Tormentine at 7 A. M.
All Freight for the Eastward, to insure being taken on day of delivery, must be at Sackville Station or Wood's siding before 11 o'clock A. M.

JOSIAH WOOD,
President.
Sackville, June 10th, 1889.

JOCCINS RAILWAY.
1889—SUMMER TIME TABLE—1889
GOING EAST:
No. 1 No. 3
Leave Joggins, 8.30 12.00
"River Hebert, 8.45 12.15
Arrive Macaan, 9.05 12.40
GOING WEST:
No. 2 No. 4
Leave Macaan, 9.50 14.10
"River Hebert, 10.20 14.15
Arrive Joggins, 10.35 14.35
W. C. MILNER,
Sackville, June 10, 1889. Sec'y.

Cleanse the System
DO IT NOW
Paine's Celery Compound
Combines true nerve tonic and strengthening qualities, reviving the energies and spirits. I have been troubled for some years with a complaint of indigestion. After trying various remedies, and not finding relief, I tried Paine's Celery Compound. Before long I felt better, and the long lingering symptoms began to subside, and I can truly say now, that I feel like a new man. Digestion has improved, and I have gained ten pounds in weight since I have commenced taking the Compound.
HONESTY STRAITS, FULTON, Vt.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Montreal.
Sole Agents for N. B.

ANY ONE CAN DYE
A Dress, or a Coat, Any Color
Ribbons, Feathers, FOR
Yarns, Rags, &c. TEN CENTS
and in many other ways SAVE MONEY, and make your best look NEW, by using DIAMOND DYES. The work is easy, simple, quick, the colors are fast, and the goods are as good as DIAMOND DYES and take no other.

For Dyeing or Bleaching Fancy Articles USE DIAMOND PAINTS.
Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper, &c. to Colors.
A COOK BOOK
FREE
By mail to any lady sending us her post office address.
Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER. SACKVILLE, N. B., JULY 18, 1889.

Farm Fences.

The time must be near at hand in all progressive countries when the absurd and expensive practice of fencing cattle out of cultivated lands will be abandoned. In places where cattle are not permitted to run at large, no fences are required except for pastures, and the heavy outlay of enclosing cultivated fields is worse than useless. Even in sections where stock may lawfully run at large, it would pay farmers better to combine and provide pasturage for the vagrant cattle, than to keep up miles and miles of fences to protect their crops. Few farmers realize the enormous cost of the fences on their farms, for the greater part of the fences are erected and kept up by their own labor on materials grown on their own property, and without any consideration of the cost of the custom of fencing cattle out has been handed down from sire to son, and is regarded as a necessary part of farming the same as tilling the soil or harvesting the crop; and it is generally so arranged that a portion of the fence has to be renewed or repaired each year, the tax is not severely felt. If the average farmer should from any cause have to renew all the fences on his farm in one year, and if he should be forced to purchase the materials and hire the necessary labor, he would soon be brought to a realizing sense of the cost of keeping his fields enclosed. Even then he might not realize the full amount of the tax, for in addition to the actual cost of construction and repair every fence on tillage land is to some extent a hindrance to cultivation and occupies a portion of ground which is very apt to become a lodging place for weeds and briars. Any government in this country would be very short-lived if it ventured to propose on the farmer a tax equivalent to the cost of the unnecessary fences, and yet the men who talk loudest about taxation, cheerfully tax themselves in obedience to ancient custom to protect their crops from their neighbor's cattle. Surely this condition of affairs will not be permitted to last much longer. In this age of progress and improvement it cannot be unreasonable to expect that farmers will soon cease to tax themselves by building unnecessary fences at a constantly increasing cost, and that they will be permitted to have an early day to witness the removal of the unsightly structures which mar the landscape, waste the soil, shelter noxious weeds and block the highways with snowdrifts.

Ship Railway Notes.

The Ship Railway, at the Tidnish end of the line, now under the supervision of McDonald & Dawson is making rapid progress. There is now on the road at the present time three hundred men and eighty horses. The steam shovel is doing good work. It removes between three and four hundred carloads of gravel a day, which is carried away by a locomotive to the shore, where they are extending two arms or embankments out into the Bay. These arms after they have run parallel for about 150 yards commence to converge, coming so near each other so as just to allow a ship to enter the basin formed by the embankments. Within this basin will be constructed the hydraulic lift. Immediately outside this basin there will be a breakwater which will extend sea-ward for thousands of feet. They are now busy putting in cribs for the structure. About three quarters of a mile from the shore we pass inland in a hill which the road has to pass through. Here they will have a cutting of forty feet. Twenty feet of the surface is clay, while the remainder is solid rock. The earth at this point is being removed by carts and scoops. Two miles from the terminus is the Tidnish River, over which they are now building a stone bridge. At this point they have straightened the river by cutting a deep canal across a narrow strip of bog and thus affording a dry as well as a solid place for the foundation of the bridge. The stone for this structure is being brought from Pugwash in scoops. This part of the work is under the management of Mr. Fuller, who is well able to fill his position. This end of the line is visited daily by a great many to see the working of the steam shovel and also have a view of the beautiful seaboard. The health of the men on this part of the line is looked after by Dr. W. W. Goodwin of Basle Verte, who has been quite busy seeing after those who require medical or surgical aid.

Sharp on Time.

The promise which characterizes the Atlantic Home Furnishing Company, is displayed more by the payment of the fourth semi-annual dividend of five per cent. last week. This company seems daily to increase in favor as a medium for investment and a bank for house furnishers. Their business grows and prospers, their name is a household word throughout the length and breadth of Maine. We wish them continued success. -Furnishers Express.

A faded and discolored beard is untidy and a misfortune. It may be prevented by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers, a never failing remedy.

Records of Chignecto.

The Late John Palmer, Esq.

John Palmer came of good stock. His father held a commission in the British service, was a loyalist, and was amongst the thousands of those who preferred banishment in the northern wilderness with all its toils and perils to their homes under an alien flag. Who can tell how much the pluck and enterprise, the spirit of patriotism and domestic virtue that mark the character of our people does not exist by the law of heredity and descent from the Roman spirit of those political exiles that made our shores their home? The dust of Gideon Palmer, the common ancestor of the Palmer family of this County, reposes in the old Dorchester graveyard, his history being briefly recorded on a headstone:

Gideon Palmer, late A Lieutenant in Delaney's Corps. Died Oct. 8, 1824, aged 75 years.

He was still a young man when the loyalists came over (1783), but he appears to have been recognized at once as a man of character and importance. Among the first commissions issued by the newly organized government of New Brunswick, was one to Gideon Palmer, as Coroner and on the first nisi prius Court held in Westmorland County on 18th Sept. 1787, we find him making his first return.

He was captain of the Dorchester company of Militia. In those warlike days, when an enemy might be apprehended at any time, and when it was necessary to be prepared for attack, the militia were drilled 15 days, 6 in the morning and 9 in the afternoon in general muster which took place at Sackville. Capt. Palmer drilled his men at Charters. It is related at a general Muster at Dixon's Island, the officers were dining together, when an altercation arose between Capt. Palmer and Capt. Henry Chapman, one occupying a seat near the head of the table the other near the foot. Capt. Chapman in his excitement shouted out to his brother officer in language more to be expected from a parliamentary "You're a liar." Capt. Palmer did not reply. He jumped up on the table, where his movements could not be hindered, and made a dash at his opponent, clearing the table of its contents as he went. The result is not known beyond the fact that Capt. Palmer a few days afterwards paid £6 for broken dishes. Mr. Palmer married a daughter of Christopher Harper; he left four sons, Philip, Gideon, Marcus and John. The late Philip Palmer was a leading J. P. and for years a representative in the General Assembly. Gideon became one of the most successful ship-builders and ship-owners in the Province. It is with John, whose life has spanned more than a century, we have to deal.

Few realize how far back a century or two ago the great Napoleon was a Lieutenant in the Regiment of Grenobles, at Valence, and dividing his time between writing and making love. He was three years old when Napoleon was a witness at the Tuileries, (20 June '92) of the commencement of the French revolution, when the rioters forced the unfortunate King to appear at the window waving the demand for mercy. He was nine years old when General Napoleon returned from his first Italian victories, and twenty when Wellington, engaged in the Peninsular war, was working at his triple line of defence on the heights of Torres Vedras. He was 24 years of age when Geo. Stephenson constructed the first locomotive which ran at the rate of 6 miles, and he had reached 37 years of age before the first passenger railway line was opened—the one between Stockton and Darlington. He was 56 years of age before Morse brought the electric telegraph into practical use between Washington and Baltimore.

His life seems to span the whole period of modern invention and progress—mechanics, arts, locomotion, printing, education, seem almost to have been created within the past century, so marvellous has been the development.

Mr. Gideon Palmer lived when he first came to the Loyalists at Green Hill, Westmorland Point, which was then the political centre of the country between St. John and Halifax. Fifteen years after, when John Palmer was born, the country had made some slight progress, but the whole Province was then practically a wilderness, the few newly formed settlements being separated by almost interminable forests. In 1784, the only English settler from Pictou to Miramichi was Mr. William Hamilton, who that year purchased on a tract of 5,000 acres, at Shediac. It was only 20 years previously that Mr. William Davidson arrived from the north of Scotland and settled at Miramichi, and the next year obtained the Elm Tree grant of 10,000 acres. But it was not until 1785 that a number of Loyalists and disbanded soldiers settled there and Mr. Davidson was enabled to start two saw mills, and two years later open trade with England in the sale of masts. In 1788, Mr. Solomon Powell an American Loyalist from Poughkeepsie, settled on the Richibucto, where the ferocity of the Indians had previously deterred any English settlers from

The first court was held at the house of Mr. James Law, Westmorland. Mr. Solomon Powell presided. There were present on the bench James Law, Charles Dixon, Christopher Harper, Robert Scott and William Allen Esquires; Ward Chipman, afterwards Chief Justice acted as clerk, and Thomas Herriot as constable. The bar was represented by Messrs. Robert Chipman and Harry Gideon Palmer, Coroner, made return of an inquisition taken upon the body of Geo. Murphy, casually drowned.

attempting it.

At this period there were eight families including Acadians between Baie des Vents Miramichi and Baie Verte and from the entrance of the Richibucto to Grand Lake. On the Bay of Fundy coast, the progress of English colonization and settlement was not much more forward. Twenty four years before Mr. Palmer's birth Messrs. White and Simonds landed at St. John, and Capt. Peabody at Margerville to start settlements at these places, at which date there were only 400 Europeans on the River St. John, and in the city itself. Five years before his birth the population of the whole province (after the arrival of the Loyalists) was then 12,000. But so slowly did the provincial progress outside of St. John, and the up river country, which was in easy access to it by water, that some years after (1803, when Mr. Palmer was 25 years of age), it was officially reported there was not ten miles of road in the Province, outside of Sunbury, fit for a carriage wheel.

He went there to carry on fishing and shipping, portaging his implements and supplies from the head of Grand Lake to the head of Richibucto, with the help of Indians. Three years afterwards he was followed there by Capt. Jacob Powell, who commenced a settlement with William Pagan, of St. John, under the name of Pagan & Powell. Their headquarters were at St. John, and they had four branch houses, to show the difficulty and delay attending communication in those days, it may be mentioned that the Quebec house had heavy loads, which rendered the firm insolvent, and it was six months afterwards before the head house at St. John learned they had been bankrupt for six months. The late Judge Weldon, the late Sheriff Sayre and Benjamin Goldsmith, a nephew of the poet, were clerks in the Richibucto house. It is also interesting to note that during the revolution, Capt. Powell sailed a vessel from New York without convoy, for England. He was met off the coast of Nova Scotia by a French privateer, which called upon him to surrender. He was armed with one gun—"a long Tom," and he preferred trying conclusions. The French vessel shot at his opponent, when he got a fair shot at his opponent's breast and water, sinking her. He rescued the crew, landing them at Halifax. The cabin boy, Michael, was brought up by Capt. Powell, and some of his descendants live in Kent Co.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Supreme Court.

On Tuesday afternoon, His Honor Judge King opened the Westmorland July Circuit of Supreme Court. His Honor referred in his charge to the grand jury to the increased calendar of crime for the court, and spoke very strongly of the lack of parental control which permits young men of 18 and 19 to be regularly organized into bands of thieves, and spend their evenings in crime, and the parents have no idea where or how their boys pass their time. His Honor also spoke very freely of the disgraceful goaf of the County, and asked the grand jury to give their consideration and make a report on the matter.

The attendance of grand jurors was very large, nearly the full panel being present.

The docket was made up as follows:

CRIMINAL DOCKET. Queen vs John Nollis—shooting with intent, etc. Queen vs Chas Nollis—Assault. Queen vs Geo F Nollis—Felonies. Queen vs William Weldon—Breaking and entering. Queen vs Charles Smith—Breaking and entering. Queen vs Charles Smith and Ernest Purdy—Larceny. Queen vs Michael Drilren—Larceny. Queen vs Syllrang Perrier—attempt to rape. CIVIL DOCKET. Samuel McLean vs M Jase King, admx. &c, stands over—Hanington, Teed and Hewson. Alfred J Babang vs Isaac N Wilbur—Hanington, Teed and Hewson. NEW DOCKET. Alfred J Babang vs Seymour A Peters, et al—Hanington, Teed and Hewson. Clifford Chapman vs The Commercial Union Association Co.—T A Kinross. Alfred J Peters vs John Winter and Samuel Winter—D W Welch. Benjamin J Scott et ux vs Miles Wortman—Smith and Kay. Allan W Chapman vs Robert S Chapman—A N Charters. The Grand Jury found true bills in all the criminal cases and they were taken up Wednesday morning.

Amber's New Hotel.

Another want about to be supplied in Amherst, a hotel and boarding house combined. Our reporter was shown through the large establishment now being erected by Geo. D. Hewson, on the property formerly owned by Dr. Page, and recently occupied by Jas. Z. Ellis, Esq., the basement of which is 40x25 ft. and of stone masonry. The ground floor is composed of kitchen, store room and pantry of large size, a dining room 7x22 ft. sitting room, 15x26 ft., also parlour, bedroom and hall. The second floor has two parlours and ten bedrooms. The third floor contains twelve large bedrooms, making in all upwards of thirty rooms. The house will be heated from the cellar by one of Barstow's furnaces, which is warranted to heat 35,000 cubic feet, and when the whole arrangement is completed it will be one of the finest places for the business in the Maritime Provinces, situated, as it is, in the most fertile in Eastern Canada and where there are over 300 new buildings of various kinds in course of erection, and near the site of the greatest ship railway in the world, now under construction, which adds greatly to the advantages of the hotel business.

The property is situated within two hundred yards of the Post Office, Court House and Victoria Square and we think Mr. Hewson will have no trouble in getting a purchaser or a suitable tenant for the house. We understand there are no arrangements yet for the property. Should any one wish to buy or rent for a term of years application should be made at once as the proprietor expects to have the premises ready for occupancy by the first of August.

There was a frog who lived in a spring. He caught such a cold that he could not jump. Poor, unfortunate, Brotchian! In what a plight he must have been. And his misfortune was one that often befalls singers. Many a once useful voice among those who belong to the "genus homo" is utterly spoiled by "cold in the head," or in the lungs, or both combined. For the above mentioned "croaker" we are not aware that any remedy was ever devised; but we rejoice to know that all human singers may keep their heads clear and throats in tune by a timely use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, both of which are sold by druggists.

Parramore.

Bears are getting thicker and saner. Blueberries and raspberries are arriving in quite large quantities. -Having commenced in real earnest and the yield promises to be large this year. Crops of all kinds look exceptionally good this season. -Business, the past two weeks, has much improved, owing to the dealers beginning to move from small mills, and the large shipments of coal. -Our little town is nearly full, now, notwithstanding we have to make room still for two or three hundred more. Still there is no reason why anyone should stay away, all can be accommodated, and once they come here they always are anxious to get back again. -Steamer Landsdowne is here coaling, and it was reported on the streets last evening that her crew had struck her and had been ordered on shore by the captain. She is the only vessel carrying any coal from here that is allowed to stow her own cargo. -Now that incorporation is a sure thing everybody is on the "qui vive" for coal sales, and "quizzes" several names have been suggested, but the difficulty seems to get a man upon whom all agree. Lots of fairly good aldermen we have, but our list for Mayor is not over half a dozen names long.

Dorchester.

The court promises to be very short. -Dorchester is quite gay in a social way at present. -Many strangers were in town on Tuesday at the opening of Court. -Mr. and Mrs. McLinton from Boston are visiting Mrs. John Hickman.

-Have you sent in your application to have your name put on the voters list? -The Grand Jury found the Gaol to be entirely inadequate for the requirement of the County. -Rev. T. B. Campbell left on Tuesday for a fortnight's vacation in his old parish of Yarmouth.

Rev. John Gow will, on Friday evening, lecture in Robb's Hall on Sir John Moore and the Highlanders.

-Warden John B. Foster left for Florida on Monday, having received word that his sister living there was dying. -Hon. Mr. Justice King is holding the July Circuit here. Hon. A. G. Blair is attending Court. F. H. Risken, Court Stenographer, is in town.

-Hart, traveller for Jardine & Co., St. John, passed through Dorchester Tuesday evening on a bicycle on his way from Annapolis to St. John. He went to Memramook by rail to avoid the hills on that road. -A union excursion to Fort Lawton will be held on Friday by the Methodist and Baptist Sunday Schools of Dorchester and vicinity. Eleven schools are to join. The excursion leaves Dorchester by a special train at 8 a.m. local time, returning in the evening.

Pugwash.

-Having time is on, grass crops are fair. What the farmers now want is five weeks to secure. -Rev. J. B. Giles who introduced himself to his new sphere of labor on the circuit last Sunday, has made a very favorable impression. -The Steamer "M. A. Starr" made her first trip between Charlottetown and Pugwash, last week, calling at Port Eglis coming, and at Wallace, Tatamagouche and River John returning. Three or four Charlottetown merchants were on board looking after business. -Five ships are in Port, loading deals for G. B. The tug "Young Ann" is employed towing lighters of stone from the Gulf-shore quarry to Tidnish for Ship Railway, the "Lion" in towing scoops of stone from the Gulf and Harbor for bridges and culverts of the branch railway and towing rafts of timber and deals, etc. -The Railway Station buildings are under course of construction. Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. having sublet the construction work to Wm. Stewart, who is pushing it along as fast as material is on the ground. The freight house is up and mostly boarded in. Mr. Thos. Fillmore has the foundation of the station house to build, which he will soon have completed. The impediment in the way to prevent trains from running over the road this fall is that bottomless bog, which in all probability will have to be abandoned, as they have not stone to fill it and the earth dumped in dissolves and spreads all over the bog or lake. The sooner they quit it and take the land route the better, as it probably will be so done.

Get The Best.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best, most prompt and safest cure for cholera morbus, dysentery, sick stomach, cramps, colic, diarrhoea and cholera infantum, that has yet been discovered. Its popularity increases each year. All medicine dealers sell it. -At a single kiln in the secluded town of San Felipe, of the Icompete Towers (Tormochochas), in the Mexican State of Guanajuato, is produced liquid pottery rivaling in brilliancy the gorgeous Ohio liquid pottery of the same name. During his Mexican tour of two years ago Charles Dudley Warner found specimens of this liquid pottery in the kiln. He took a piece to be a lost art. Miss Y. H. Addis, taking up the clue thus furnished, discovered the place of manufacture. In Harper's Magazine for August she will tell the story of her exploit, and W. C. Price, in an introduction to her article, will explain the value of the secret of the Gubbio lustre.

A Confirmed Grumbler.

It is generally so because of confirmed dyspepsia or indigestion, caused by eating too rapidly, bolting food without chewing it sufficiently, over-eating the stomach, etc. Funk's Blood Purifier cures dyspepsia and all kindred diseases.

THE PRESBYTERIAN FESTIVAL at River Hobart on the 4th inst, realized \$153.

New Advertisements.

Flour AND Meal! NOW IN STORE. 125 Brls. "Gold Coin," 135 Brls. "White Eagle," 100 Brls. Auction, 75 Brls. "Silver Spray," And due to arrive in few days: 125 Brls. "White Eagle," 50 Brls. "Golden Rule."

The latter brand we can specially recommend as the very best high grade flour to be obtained. Trial will convince. 100 Brls. Rosebud Cornmeal, 100 Brls. Oatmeal, Standard, Granulated and Rolled. Prices Low. J. L. BLACK.

12 Dozen Scythes Assorted. 8 doz. Scythes Souths, 6 Boxes Scythes Stones. 25 Doz. Hand Rakes, 10 DOZ 3TINE FORKS, 6 DOZ. FORK HANDLES, SICKLES, HOES and POTATO HOOKS. J. L. BLACK.

Furniture! Elegant Plush Parlor Suits. Fancy Raine Covered Parlor Suits, Fancy Raine Covered Lounges, At wonderfully Low Prices. Bedroom Suits, In Ash, Cherry and Walnut. Handsome Ash Bureaus and Sinks, separate. Large Stock Chairs, Tables, Washstands, etc. J. L. BLACK.

New Prints! Just Received, Direct from Factory: 100 Pieces Prints—3,000 Yards. Choice Patterns and Excellent Value. New Shirtings, New Gingham, New Seersuckers. J. L. BLACK.

Wire Fencing. 5 Tons Wire Fencing, Barbed, Thorn & Ribbon, From 5c. lb. up. 500 lbs. Galv. Staples. J. L. BLACK.

Beautiful Your Homes! Lawn Mowers, Lawn Rollers, Wire Lawn Mays, Wire Trainers for Plants. PRICES LOW. J. L. BLACK.

House Builders' Stock. NOW ON HAND: 100 Kegs Iron Nails (All Sizes), 100 " Steel Nails (All Sizes), 2 Tons White Lead and Col. Paints, 10 Casks Raw and Boiled Oil, 6 Casks Metallic Roof Paints, Purple Oxide, Oatmeal Bed and Slate Colors, 3 Tons Sheathing Paper (Dry and Tarr'd), 80 Boxes Window Glass (Assorted Sizes), 1/2 Ton Putty, Zinc, Sheet Lead, Lime, Cement, &c. Everything required in the Building Line from a Lath Nail to a Carload of Lumber.

Cedar Shingles. Constantly on Hand at Store, and also can be obtained in Lower Sackville from Mr. HIRAX M. CORN. Good time to build. Prices low. Please ask for quotations. J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

Grass for Sale. 30 A CRES OF GRASS, situated in No. 1 Body of Marsh—6 Acres cutting English and remainder Mixed Quality of Hay. Will Sell on Reasonable Terms. Apply to JOHNSON L. MINER, Mt. Whistley, N. B.

Teacher Wanted. SECOND CLASS Female Teacher wanted at Woodside, District No. 1, Woodford. ROBERT H. SOMERS, Sect. to Trustees, Woodside, N. B., July 10, 1889. 31

YOU will find me at BIRN ANDERSON'S, Cole's Island, August 1st, 1889. LORD CLYDE.

NOTICE. THE Annual Sale of Grass on the Sackville School Lands will take place on WEDNESDAY, THE 24th INST., commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., on the Sackville Island Lot and on the West Marsh, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the Read Lot. Terms Cash. ALBERT FAWCETT, Com. F. J. TINGLEY, J. C. HARPER, Sackville, 10th July, 1889. 21

SALE OF GRASS. THE Annual Sale of English Grass, by the Subscriber, will take place on Saturday, the 20th July, Instant, beginning at or near the Neck, so-called, on the West Marsh, at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms as usual. Should the weather prove unfavorable on Saturday, the Sale will take place on Monday, or the first fine day after. EDWARD COGSWELL, Sackville, 10th July, 1889. 21

Butter Salt. One Car-Load Best F. F. Butter Salt, In Fine Order. Just Received. W. Wood & Sons, Sackville, July 9th, 1889. 3m

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. Tenders for Coal Shed and Ash Pit at Moncton. PREPARED Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for Coal Shed at Moncton" will be received until SATURDAY, JULY 20th, 1889, for the construction of the above named works at Moncton, N. B. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's office, Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained. All the conditions of the specifications must be complied with. D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, Moncton, N. B., July 10th, 1889.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. Tenders for Water Supply at Oxford Jc. and Stellarton. PREPARED Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for Water Supply at Stellarton" will be received until SATURDAY, JULY 20th, 1889, for the above named works. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B., and at the Station Master's Office at Oxford, N. B., and Stellarton, N. B., where forms of Tender may be obtained. All the conditions of the specifications must be complied with. D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, Moncton, N. B., July 10th, 1889.

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GREAT BARGAINS IN GENTS' FURNISHINGS Men's & Boys' Clothing!

As we intend taking stock in July, we are determined, if low Prices will accomplish it, to clear out certain lines of Goods before that time, and to prevent too great a rush, we will devote each week to certain lines. J. E. HICKEY. June 27th, 1889.

Powdered White Elebore, Dalmatian Insect Powder, FLY PAPER, Wilson's Fly Poison Pads, Sticky Fly Paper, Sackville Drug Store. Direct from Factory: 5 Cases Reed & Barton's and Rogor Bros'. SILVERWARE, INCLUDING Cake Baskets, Casters, Pickle Dishes, Preservere Dishes, Napkin Rings, Butter Dishes, &c., &c. These Goods are the Newest and Prettiest Designs in the Market. 100 dozen Knives, Forks and Spoons, (Rogor's and R. & B.), 200 Nickel Alarm Clocks, which I will sell at \$1.50—regular price \$2.25. Ladies' and Gents' Watches, wholesale and retail; a full stock of Diamond and Gem Rings, at all prices; 1 gross of Waterbury Watches for the boys, at \$2.75—every one warranted. My personal attention given to the repairing of fine Watches. C. S. McLEOD, Black's Block, opp. P. O., Amherst.

MONCTON SUGAR. 25 bbls. Standard Granulated, 125 " Extra Yellow C. For Sale Low. A. J. BABANG & CO., Sackville, N. B. Advertise in the Post.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE. HERBERT FORBID all Persons Trespassing on any Lands Situated in Wood Point, Parish of Sackville and County of Westmorland, Province of New Brunswick, and known as the Dorcas Tower Estate. J. WIT-21 CHAR. E. CAMPBELL.

GRASS FOR SALE. THE Grass on Spectacle Cove will be Sold on TUESDAY NEXT, at 3 P. M. Terms as before. 18th July, 1889. C. MILNER.

WANTED. A HARNESS MAKER Good Wages and one year's steady employment to the right Man. R. GIDSON, Parramore, N. S., July 18, 1889. 21

FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following: 1. GRASS on fifteen Acres of Broadleaf Marsh on the Joheure Body. The Lot is also offered for Sale. Also the Grass on six Acres of English Marsh in the same vicinity, known as the John Smith Marsh. CATHERINE OUTHOUSE, Sackville, July 17th, 1889. 21

Grass for Sale. THE LOT OF GRASS on An Lo Body, known as the Gible Lo. Also, Two Four-Acre Lots on Great Marsh Body. Apply to REV. C. F. WIGGINS, Rector, Sackville, July 18th, 1889. 21

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. St. John Summer Carnival and Electrical Exhibition, July 22nd to 27th (Instant).

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS will be issued from all Stations in New Brunswick to St. John on Monday and Tuesday, July 22nd and 23rd; good for return up to and including July 29th, at Single First-Class Rates. D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., July 10th, 1889. 11

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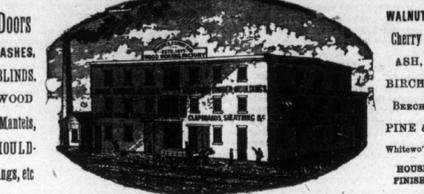
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Is Kissing Bribery?

The MacWhittle of Whittlemuir, was not, as every one knows, a rich man when he left his native town of Fashkirk some thirty years ago to seek fortune in Australia, but he was uncommonly well off when he returned two years since, and announced his intention of contesting Fashkirk at the next election.

The sitting member Fashkirk was at that time another MacWhittle, who called himself the only genuine MacWhittle and hastened to denounce his new clansman from Australia as a spurious imitation.

What is the list of the ladies on whom you bestowed kisses, Mr. MacWhittle, said the counsel for the defence, whereupon the other counsel rose, looking very fierce, and was about to speak when one of the ladies on the list stepped forward and said she would be pleased to see the counsel for the defence.

"I will not waste it either by making an unmeaning speech," observed the counsel, rising. "I intend that the paper which I have failed to produce any evidence that will hold water. Kissing is not bribery."

"What told you that, sir?" asked Lord MacPepperworth, severely. "It's for the bench to decide that point."

"We'll retire to consider," chimed in Lord Drapinthee. "We'll give our judgment by-and-by."

"I would value it at all, if not given me by a member of my own family," rejoined Lord MacPepperworth, whose propriety was scandalized.

"Now, if you, Brother MacPepperworth, were to kiss the whole town of Fashkirk," said the young lady calmly. "I've written on a piece of paper all the kisses I give to the folks in Fashkirk by vote for my father; and my sisters, they've done the same."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

continued Miss MacWhittle, archly. "We meant father should be elected and he was, as you well ken. No, shall I read out my list to ye?" continued the damsel, smiling.

"No, I've had enough of these young ladies," exclaimed the counsel, amid general merriment. "I'd rather call the defendant's son, and he called Dugald MacWhittle the new M. P.'s first born son."

"What have you been up to in the kissing game, too?" inquired the counsel in disgust; but as the time for his cross-questioning had not come, he waived his plea and thought the witness when the other counsel had done with him.

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125 bbls. Flour (Dusky and Crown Prince); 125 " Ocean;

125 " Buds; 125 " White Eagle;

125 " Full Patent; 250 " Corn Meal;

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10 " Rolled Oats.

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