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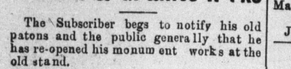
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893—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—1894

EFFECT MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 1893.

Train Run by Eastern Standard Time.

ON and after Monday, Sept. 11th 1893, Trains will run as follows:

Leave Sackville daily (Sundays excepted) at 12.15 P. M., Arriving at Cape Tormentine at 2.55.

Returning, will leave Cape Tormentine at 3.15 and Arrive at Sackville at 5.40, connecting with Evening Express Trains both East and West.

Every Munday Morning a Special Passenger Train will leave Sackville for Cape Tormentine. 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, Sept. 11th, 1893.

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For 50 to 100 live Agents selling a

PATENT ARTICLE

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New and second hand

Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines,

for sale at all prices. Also supplies for same.

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Music Room, No. 7 Eddy St, Amherst, N. S.

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Marble, Freestone & Granite Works

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Hand, a Choice Lot of Monuments, Tablets and Head-Stones of New and Elegant Designs.



The subscriber has taken pains in the selection of the BEST Quality of Stock for Durability and Fineness of Texture, and is prepared to attend to orders to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their patronage. Designs furnished on application free of charge. S. B. ANDRES.

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Red and Gray Granites a Specialty.

All kinds of Cemetery work exec ted in he best style, and at prices to suit the times.

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Pt. Elgin Woolen Mills.

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Tweeds, Homespuns, Blanketings, Shirtings, Etc.

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William Meqeney

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He will also serve Oysters,

PIGS FEET, BAKED BEANS, AND HOT COFFEE

Leave your orders at this office for LETTER and NOTE Heads.

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VOL. 24.—NO. 41. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1894. WHOLE NO. 1,248

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—AND—

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will reopen Aug. 31st. For calendar with full information apply to

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With experienced help and first-class tools, I am prepared to do better work than ever at reasonable rates.

All orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to. First class stock furnished if desired. mar293m

RESTAURANT!

HORACE S. FORD,

—HAS OPENED A—

Restaurant and Oyster SALOON,

In Hanson's new Block where he keeps on hand a full stock of

Choice Confectionery, Fruit, Cigars, and TEMPERANCE DRINKS of all kinds.

ICE CREAM,

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Fresh pies, cakes, rolls, bread, etc., supplied.

BIDEN'S CONFECTIONERY fresh from Amherst every week.

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July 28. tf

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Sackville, N. B.

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Tuning and repairing a specialty. Old instruments taken in exchange for New. Over Twenty Years Experience.

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DON'T FORGET Our JOB DEPARTMENT

John Maynard,

C. P. R. Baggage Master at Fredericton Junction, N. B., writes an open letter.

January 31, 1894.

THE GRODER COMPANY:

Gentlemen,—I regard it as a duty to let you know what Groder's Syrup has done for my family. For five years I had dyspepsia so badly that I could not eat meat without distress, belching of wind, and pain around my heart. I took two bottles of your remedy last spring. It has removed cause for distress. I eat anything without any of the old tronble.

Mrs. Maynard had suffered terribly from sick headache for fifteen years. Was often confined to her bed, without eating for two days at a time. One bottle GRODER'S SYRUP relieved her at once, and for eight months she has not had a symptom of headache. It also benefitted her many other ways. We each recommend your remedy to all who suffer as we did.

JOHN MAYNARD,
MRS. LAVINA MAYNARD.

FOR SALE BY AMASA DIXON.

LITERARY NOTES

The strong literary movement in Philadelphia will be illustrated in the May HARPER'S, three out of six short stories in that Number having been written by these Philadelphians: Mr. R. C. V. Myers, Mr. Owen Wister, and Mr. Richard Harding Davis.

No matter what other magazines and papers the American woman buys, she subscribes to HARPER'S BAZAR for the information it contains about fashions. It is her mentor not only regarding the costuming which has given her the reputation of being the best dressed woman in the world, but in those other matters of mode which are not less important—the fashionable innovation in dinner-giving, in receiving, in furniture and decoration, and in the thousand and one things which distinguishes the cultivated American household. There is no other paper in this field. The BAZAR has no rival; it has not even a competitor.

The *Toronto Ladies Journal* has of late been greatly improved typographically and editorially and is rapidly winning its way into the hearts and homes of Canadians. The *Journal* is the only paper in Canada devoted definitely to the interests of Canadian women, both in their home and public work, and it therefore deserves the liberal patronage of all earliest-minded Canadians. The April number, which is now out, contains a comprehensive article on the work of the W. C. T. Unions in the Dominion and is beautifully illustrated with halftoned photos of the leading workers. These cuts are made by the best photo-engravers in Toronto, and are clear and good. Cuts are also made especially for the millinery, fancy-work and fashion departments. All the departments are now crowded with original and selected matter appropriate to their headings. The May number promises to be of peculiar interest and is to contain an article on "Prominent Canadian Musicians." The *Journal's* subscription price is only $1 a year, 10 cts a copy. This paper may be had with the CHIGNECTO POST at clubbing rates for both $1.25.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 75c. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

TOOTHACHE!
HEADACHE!
NEURALGIA!

INSTANTLY CURED BY ONE APPLICATION OF

NERVOL.

25 cents per Bottle, at all Druggists.

Card!

I beg to announce to the people of Sackville and vicinity that I expect to leave for Chicago the latter part of April to take a special course in the "American College of Dental Surgery" there, returning about June 10th, during which time my office here will be closed.

Persons intending having dental work done, will please call soon as possible and arrange for sittings; and those who cannot make it convenient to have their dental work attended to before I leave will kindly retain the same for me, till I return, when I hope to be in a better position than ever to do good work.

I am, yours very respectfully,

J. W SANCSTER,
DENTIST.

Sackville, Mar. 22nd '94.

CANADA.

The East—Ontario and the Maritime Provinces.

From A Correspondent to the London Times.

MARCH 30TH.

The brains and pith and marrow of the country are still in the Eastern Provinces; that these are still the centre of political force, of the country's progress, wealth, and culture, of those decisive characteristics which have given Canada its strong individuality, and will, for many years to come, chiefly mould its future; that, in fact, the North-West is but a yesterday's offshoot and creation of the sturdy life which has been steadily growing up for a long time in the East. It would therefore leave a very wrong impression on readers in other parts of the Empire to lay the emphasis, in discussing Canada's affairs, on the West, to the exclusion of the East. An opposite course would at the present moment be more just. The great possibilities of the prairie country have impressed the imagination of people at a distance, and have made it, during the last few years, rather unduly overshadow the older provinces of which I am now to speak. As far as political and social power go these latter constitute by far the greater part of Canada. Of 80 members of the Dominion Senate 72 come from the east and but eight from the west of Lake Superior. In the House of Commons the proportion is 200 to 15, while of the Western representatives themselves, excluding those of British Columbia, a large majority were born and bred in the East. These figures will enable the reader to form in his own mind some fair balance of the relative present proportions and influence of the two sections of the country.

Nor must it be thought that the developments of the future belong to the West alone. All the Eastern Provinces still have large unoccupied areas, while their resources are much more varied than those of the somewhat monotonous West. Eastern Canada is a country of seacoast, islands, peninsulas, great rivers, and lakes; of splendid fisheries; of varied scenery and climate; of coal, timber, iron, and gold; precisely that combination of condition and resources which history has proved most favourable to human progress.

Passing by the Province of Quebec for the present, as requiring individual treatment, I go on to the Maritime Provinces — New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Here the industrial position during the last 15 or 20 years has been very peculiar. For a long time the chief industries, those which occupied the great mass of the population, were lumbering, shipbuilding, and fishing. The finest pine timber has now become partially exhausted. Spruce timber, which at present constitutes the principal export, grows on soil not very well suited for agriculture, reproduces itself rapidly if the forests are protected from fire, and will therefore remain a permanent industry, though not one capable of maintaining a large population. Besides, the timber trade is very uncertain, and subject to serious fluctuations from variation of snowfall and flood.

The substitution of iron for wood in shipbuilding has had a disastrous effect upon several formerly prosperous communities. Places like St. John and Yarmouth, which 25 years ago had more tonnage afloat in proportion to population than any places of equal size in the world, have seen the carrying trade which brought them wealth gradually slipping away without chance of recovery, and in the effort to maintain an almost hopeless contest many large shipping firms have come to grief.

The fishing and agricultural industries have been seriously affected by American legislation; in the case of agriculture chiefly from want of organizing capacity among the people to meet new conditions.

All these circumstances have weighed heavily against the provinces. The destruction by fire in 1877 of nearly the whole city of St John, and the consequent ruin, though in many cases delayed a few years, of its leading commercial firms made the situation worse. The falling off of the West Indian trade left Halifax for a time without one of its chief means of support, but this is now again reviving. The facts which I have mentioned are quite sufficient to account for severe depression in any communities not having extraordinary energy. But there has been a lack, among the mass of the people, even of such energy as might fairly have been expected. There is perfectly manifest to the observer who has the opportunity of making comparison with other communities, but would require too much space to discuss fully here. Partly a business fatalism, the offspring, I think, of long subjection to the incalculable chances of the lumber and fishing industries; partly carless habits of farm work induced by the same employments; partly the hope constantly indulged of help from some god's hand thrust out from the political machine; this, perhaps, embodies in the fewest possible words what one wishes to express. Surely nowhere in our wide British Empire, or in any other country, have so much talent, effort, and time been spent in trying to squeeze public and private prosperity out of politics as in the Maritime Provinces of Canada. The attempt has not succeeded; the provinces by the sea, though with most varied resources, remain comparatively poor, while Ontario grows increasingly rich, and Montreal begins to add up its long lists of millionnaires.

But it must not be thought that the poorer provinces are with out their compensations for the present or their hopes for the future. In am not sure that both are not such as fairly to balance the situation. If these provinces have not the prestige of wealth, they have the severer and, as some may think, the highest glory of moral influence and intellectual power. One of the most remarkable facts connected with the growth of federated Canada has been the influence—quite disproportionate to population—of the public men of the Maritime Provinces in the councils of the Dominion. Ontario owed to Scotland Sir John Macdonald, George Brown, Alexander Mackenzie, and Sir Alexander Galt. Montreal also has drawn its merchant princes and organizers of industry chiefly from Scotland and England. The smaller provinces have bred their own men, and they need not be ashamed of the type. No doubt it was Sir John Macdonald's mind, with its Imperial turn of thought which first fully grasped the idea of a United Canada as a part of a United Empire, but no one who knows the prejudices and problems he had to face believes that he could ever have realized his dream without having had at his back the political fighting energy of Sir Charles Tupper and the remarkable financial prudence and ability of Sir Leonard Tilley, the one a son of Nova Scotia, the other of New Brunswick. When the veteran Premier died, the first and second choice for a successor, after the temporary leadership of Sir John Abbott, was from among Maritime Province men.

The present Premier of the Dominion, the present Minister of Marine, and the scientific specialist, Dr. Dawson, whose great services contributed so much to securing a favourable issue for the Behring Sea award—work which has lately been so warmly recognized by Lord Rosebery—are all Maritime Province men. Those who know most of the conduct of the Halifax Fisheries Commission in 1877, the first great national arbitration won by Great Britain, are aware that success was largely due to the presentation of the British case by the late Mr. S. R. Thompson, the brilliant New Brunswick advocate. The present able Finance Minister is from the same province, as was the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion.

This range of influence is not confined to politics and law. Very singular it is to observe how these comparatively poor provinces, with their simple and even rigorous conditions of life, are furnishing brains to other parts of the continent. Sir William Dawson, the distinguished scientist and head of M'Gill College, Montreal; Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston; Dr. Rand, President of the new M'Master University at Toronto; Dr. Bourinot, of Ottawa, the keen analyst and exponent of Federal Government; Dr. Schurman, President of Cornell University, New York; Professor Simon Newcomb, of the Washington Observatory, admittedly one of the foromost astronomers of the world; Archbishop O'Brien, the most conspicuous figure of the Roman Catholic Church in Eastern Canada, are all from the same provinces. So are Charles Roberts and Bliss Carman, whose names as poets, well known in Canada and the United States, are also beginning to be known in England, and who, whatever estimate critics may ultimately put upon their work, are at least genuine outgrowths of their native soil, and catch their inspirations from the conditions amid which they live. Professorships, editorial chairs, and the pulpits of all denominations, not only across the breadth of the Dominion from Quebec to Vancouver, but through the Eastern and Western States, are in a singular proportion supplied from the same source.

Britain herself owes no small debt to these Maritime Provinces. They gave her General Fenwick Williams, the hero of Kars, whose name will always be associated with one of the most brilliant episodes in our country's military history, as well as Sir Provo Wallis, whose memory is still fresh in the minds of English people. Inglis of Lucknow was the son of a Nova Scotian Bishop. Stairs, Robinson, and Mackay, the three brilliant Canadian youths who have laid down their lives for the Empire in Africa within the last two or three years, were all from the Maritime Provinces. Samuel Cunard, whose wise and far-sighted plans laid the foundations of what was long the most perfect steamship service in the world, and gave Great Britain the foremost place, which she has always retained in this great field of national enterprise, worked out these plans in his native city of Halifax. His friend Joseph Howe, with extraordinary prescience, anticipated by 40 years nearly all that statesman and thinkers are now saying about the unity of the empire, and advocated it with a warmth of eloquence and power of statement as yet absolutely unmatched.

To be continued.

Lady Henry Somerset at Home in London.

Her Work, and How She Does It.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD,

President of the World's W. C. T. U.

It would be inaccurate to speak of Lady Henry Somerset as being especially at home in London, though she has a house there always open and ready when it suits her convenience to occupy the same for days or weeks. Her beautiful Castle of Eastnor is over a hundred miles from the Babel of the metropolis, and her charming seat at Reigate Priory is more then twenty miles from the modern Babylon. She often says that two of the cardinal principles of her life until within a few years were these: First, I will live in the country; second I will not travel.

While bringing up her son, Henry Somers Somerset, now nearly nineteen years of age and about to enter Oxford University, Lady Henry adhered strictly to these rules, but she has now become so much involved in temperance work and the philanthropies closely associated with that great reform that she has been obliged to restate her principles. This she has not done in so many words, but in action. The change is to the following effect: First. I have no home; second, I am obliged to be on the wing, and the round earth is my parish. For Lady Henry is Vice-President at large of the World's Woman's Christain Temperance Union, and letters come to her from every nook and corner of the earth urging her presence and help in the foundation of national and local unions. From seventy-five to one hundred letters a day and from a dozen to twenty-telegrams must be taken care of as a mere incident of her greatly preoccupied life. Engagements with leaders with whom conference is desirable occupy much time; her conferences with women whom she desires to enlist take her out through the towns and cities of Great Britain. and her attendance at great mass-meetings in the strategic centres makes the final draft upon her strength.

All these first, exclusive of an immense business of which she insists upon knowing the "true inwardness." Her estates at Eastnor are fifteen miles in length, and the number of her tenants there, at Reigate, and in Somers' Town, London, is very large. Besides this she has the circle of her relationships in society, and her comrades in the middle class, which is so well defined in England. But the health, education and interests of her son are paramount to all other considerations. He is a fine young fellow, over six feet tall, and resembles his mother in general appearance, having the same dark eyes, dark hair, and fresh complexion; he is devotedly attached to her, and is an exemplary young man in the purposes and habits of his life.

Lady Henry has each of her three homes well supplied with servants and kept open the year round, as she can never tell to which she may wish to go on account of her own engagements or in order to entertain friends. She does a great deal in the way of giving holidays, vacations, and outings to those who otherwise would not know what a pleasant thing these variations are in the lives of those who have not the money to provide themselves with such pleasures.

Like all other English women of her antecedents and training, Lady Henry sits up late at night, and hence rises late in the morning, taking a light French breakfast in bed between eight and nine, and having breakfast about ten, lunch between one and two, tea at five, and dinner anywhere between six and eight o'clock. She reads her innumerable letters as rapidly as they come, unless they are purely routine letters, when they go to her secretary. Lady Henry sits with stenographers all day long, unless she is obliged, which is usually the case, to attend committees or fulfill engagements. Her greatest deprivation is the lack of time to read, for she has always been devoted to books, it is pathetic to see her put a copy Tennyson, Wordsworth, Drummond, or Matthew Arnold in her traveling bag, hoping to get a few minutes to read on the train or in the intervals of meeting. She works as busily on the cars as in her office, and has immense power of concentration, so that she throws off letters, articles, paragraphs, speeches, with remarkable facility. Perhaps nothing in the study of her life strikes one as more characteristic than that she should have become such an expert in writing, speaking, organizing, and conducting the forces of a reform movement on a great scale, when all her life until the last few years was spent in a manner so totally different; for she was wont to live at Eastnor Castle or Reigate Priory, spending a great deal of time in the open air, following the hounds, visiting the cottagers, entertaining large parties of friends and reading with a persistence worthy of a scholar. Her life was then wholly one of self-direction; now she is impelled by the exigencies of a movement which involves hundreds of thousands of co-workers.

To be continued.

Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs.
Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures colds.
Wood's Norway Pine Syrup heals the lungs.

FARM AND TURF.

—Professor Massey says that rich, moist soil is the main cause of hollow hearted potatoes.

—Green Mountain Maid has seven descendants in the 2:10 list. They are Arion, 2:07¾, Sunol, 2:08¼, Fantasy, 2:08¾, Palo Alto, 2:08¾, Little Albert, 2:10, W. Wood, 2:08½, and Diablo, 2:09¼. All of these trace to her through Electioneer.

—An out of town dealer advertises fifty Canadian horses. It is quite probable that not one tenth part of them ever saw Canadian soil, but the "ad." caters to a popular demand.—*Spirit of the Hub.*

—An Ontario horseman says: The want of the present day is first-class horses. How can farmers raise them? Only by breeding from proper sires. Something should be done to prevent so many scrub stallions from travelling. Should not horsemen petition the Government to licence properly-bred horses and do away with so many culls. This surely would be one good move towards growing a saleable horse.

—Says a correspondent of the *Turf, Farm and Home:*

Parties in River John are trying to get back the stallion Uncle Sim for the coming season. The old fellow, though 28 years old, is still hale and hearty, and if his owners agree to part with him he will be well patronized as breeders have learned to appreciate him, a lesson which they might have learned long ago, with advantage to themselves.

—The British government in India has gone into the dairy business, to the extent of establishing dairy farms in places where troops are stationed, for their exclusive benefit. Frequent outbreak of enteric fever having been traced to polluted milk supply, the dairy farms were established with a manifest gain in the health of the troops. The farms have generally proved self-sustaining, and that at Allahabad shows a profit.

—A novel system of branding horses, cattle and sheep is reported from Australia. The brand is kept at the required heat by the action of electricity from storage batteries. From these a flexible tube carries the electric energy to the brand, which is heated from within. It is claimed that this brand is perfectly safe, that it marks without a blotch and is kept at a uniform temperature.

—A horse has just as much sense of humor as a man. A friend of mine, a physician, in a neighboring city, had a horse that was a practical joker. He used to tie the animal in front of his office, and at that point the gutter was depressed, and in wet weather there was usually a pool of water there. The horse would stand quietly until some passer-by was opposite him on the pavement, then raise his forefoot and with a sudden stamp splash the muddy water over him from head to foot. Whenever he succeeded in accomplishing his purpose he would squeal and dance in the most enthusiastic manner, evidently in enjoyment of the joke. His peculiarity became so well known that no one would pass where he was tied, but would cross the street rather than be splashed.—Ex.

Salaries of Public Officials.

The new Probate Act follows the principle adopted in the Registry Act and fixes the salaries for the judge and registrar as follows:

County	*Judge*	*Registrar*
St. John	$2,000	$1,400
Kings	700	500
Queens	250	200
Sunbury	50	40
York	500	400
Carleton	200	160
Victoria	50	40
Restigouche	60	48
Gloucester	100	80
Northumberland	300	240
Kent	100	80
Westmorland	800	600
Albert	150	120
Charlotte	400	420

The fees are to be paid in law stamps to be supplied by the government. Salaries are to be paid half yearly in July and January, provided this whole amount of fees paid throughout the province during the six preceding months amount to half the yearly payment of salaries. In case this is insufficient the counties paying the full amount will receive the salary in full and others proportionately. The act creates an official called the public proctor, who shall, if requested by an executor or administrator, attend any hearing for the passing of accounts or the sale or leasing of lands in which a decree order may be made effecting the rights of any infant party. The public proctor shall be paid at the rate of fifteen dollars per day and mileage by the party at whose instance he attends.

"PEMBROKE." Miss Wilkin's latest story of New England life, was completed in HARPER'S WEEKLY for April 14th. The interest of the early chapters is continued to the very end, the denouncing being natural, yet a surprise, and the story, as a whole, confirms the popular verdict that it is the truest picture yet given of rural New England life.

IN THE SPRING.

In the spring a young man's fancy
Lightly turns to thoughts of how
He can get the suit he's after
Without paying for it now.