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VOL. 17.--NO. 21. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1886. WHOLE NO. 854.

Nails, Tacks and Brads.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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ALL KINDS OF
Shoe Nails, Tacks & Brads.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory:
Georges Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

—The Spaniards have 365 ways of cooking eggs.

—Virginia raises 1,500,000 bushels of peanuts a year.

—Wheat is the only crop which can be produced in Southern California without irrigation.

—A piece of land was sold in the city of London the other day at the rate of $10,000,000 per acre.

—It is estimated that the value of the hay crop grown annually in the United States is $400,000,000.

—The imports of wool into Great Britain are valued at $126,000,000, almost the same value as the cotton imports.

—A Marechal Niel rose bush that grows white flowers one one side and crimson on the other, is a sight at London, Ont.

—When the sheep industry is conducted on bed rock principles the liberal use of salt is considered indispensible to success.

—In spite of the rush of American cattle across the ocean, English stock has increased nearly one million head in the past two years.

—In the poultry districts of France the usual food fed to chickens consists of milk, buttermilk, barley, oatmeal, and a little rice refuse.

—Silos are growing in favor among Wisconsin farmers. These constructed from wood at moderate cost are proving quite as satisfactory as the more expensive ones.

—Australia has 75,000,000 sheep, and last year exported 435,000,000 pounds of wool. It is claimed that the merino fleece has improved under the Australian climate.

—English oak wears well. Some oak timber which in 1824 had served for 364 years for roof beams in an English Church is still doing duty as a seat in a farmer's kitchen.

—St. Paul, Minn., proposes to have grand stockyards for the feeding and slaughtering of cattle, sheep and swine, and a company has been formed with $1,000,000 capital.

—The French, perhaps, understand the fattening of chickens more thoroughly than any other people. Millions of plump fowls are sent by them to both the English and French markets.

—The bull at the head of the herd may rightly be reckoned as about half the herd, for as he is pure bred or not, so will be the value of the product. The same is true as to swine and sheep also, in a very large degree.—*Indiana Farmer.*

—A pail of butter that four years ago was accidently dropped into a cistern in Palmyra, Mo., was recovered the other day. When the cover was removed the butter seem to be in perfect condition, sweet and firm, but in a few moments it was as strong as the strongest boarding-house butter in history.

—Included in last weeks export from New York city were 1,578 live cattle, and 4,900 quarters of beef. British markets have improved under the influence of a lighter supply, and last week's refrigerator beef advanced to 10 cents and best American cattle up to 12½ and 13 cents for the dressed weight.

—The Red Polled cattle are attracting considerable attention in England on account of their beauty, docility, and excellent milking qualities. They are a cross between the old Norfolks and the Suffolk Polls. In view of the growing interest in polled cattle in this country, the Red Polls may become as popular here as in their native England.

—Pleuro-pneumonia has broken out in a herd of cattle belonging to W. J. Etherington, 25 miles north of Mondan, Dakota. Ten have died, and forty more are affected. It is stated that a carload of cattle was brought there from Chicago two week's ago. The local board of health is preparing to quarantine the herd This disease is also raging in some parts of Pennsylvania.

—It is estimated by reliable experts that the value of butter, milk and cheese produced last year in United States amounted to $564,969,500; more than four times the value of the entire oat crop; more than five times the value of the pig-iron product; more than twice the value of the iron and steel product; about four and one-half times the value of the cotton crop, and about $150,000,000 more than the entire wheat crop of the country. The amount invested in milch cows is about $700,000,000—more than the entire capital stock of all the national banks of the country.

—Professor Brown, of the Ontario Experimental Farm, has received a letter from Her Majesty's Farm Steward, at Windsor Castle, asking if he will part with the Hereford Bull "Conqueror," No. 7510, which he purchased from the Royal Herd in 1884 for $2500. This implies that nothing better can be got in England. The animal is only four years old, and is simply one of the most perfect of his kind, being a full son of "Lord Wilton" (4740) that sold last year for $19,000 when eleven years old. It will be interesting to learn whether the Ontario Government will consent to let "Conqueror" go, and at what figure.

Kingston and Back.

DEAR POST.

About three weeks ago we took a run as far as Kingston, Ont., having at first intended to go as far as the "Queen City" as Toronto styles herself, with confessedly some claims for her self assertion. We had the good luck of being carried along without the smell of fire being on us or the good car "Miramichi" all the way to Point Levis. As we recall those thirty hours of comfortable travel in that superb car, and now hear of her a blackened mass, costing the country $35,000, we have a feeling of regret for so great loss not unmingled with another of fear that there must have been at least *laxity* somewhere. On the point of comfort in railway travelling, we are bound to say that, although we travelled on the main and branch lines both of the Grand Trunk and the Canada Pacific as far as Kingston, the Intercolonial for elegance of car or smoothness of road-bed was *facile princeps.* We admit on the other hand, that the rate of travel on the other lines is considerably speedier. Our memories of the Grand Trunk and the Canada Atlantic of not more than ten or fifteen years ago, are far from recalling sensations of ease, or records of speed, but confessedly it is far otherwise now; and in no case has the service been more markedly improved on either or both routes, than between Montreal and Ottawa.

We found Montreal still beautiful, notwithstanding the necessarily rapid dimming of the shining domes and cupolas of the numerous churches. Before the universal use of coal in houses and the ever swelling volumes of smoke from increasing public works, railways and manufactures, those domes and cupolas used to stand out, when the rays of the sun fell on them, as glittering gems relieved by the clear azure sky. Much of this kind of beauty is lost; but so must it ever be as the volume of trade and commerce increases. The picturesqueness of the scene is marred undoubtedly; but homes are being nade for teeming multitudes and bread provided for ever-increasing population.

We found our first quarters in the far-famed Windsor Hotel, in which is every provision for comfort, with every modern convenience. If this investment does not pay the shareholders, it is not the fault of their property, but of the management. One complaint we observed to be very general among the guests, the unreasonable length of time they had to wait for meals, and the imperfect service during meals. We stayed for a couple of days at the beautiful residence of James Shearer, Esq, which is superbly situate upon the mountain side; and chancing to comment on the service at the Windsor by recalling Burns' lines:—

"GUID be thankit
For the mercies THOU has granted
I' this room;
Lang hae we sitten,
An' little hae we eaten,
We're as fu' as we begun."

We found we were addressing one of the three managers of the house, and one who has already, in consequence, set about a reform. The neighborhood of the Windsor is all that can be desired. Open and spacious gardens are relieved by handsome public and private building: the most remarkable of the former being the cathedral, which is intended to be, when completed, a perfect model of St. Peter's at Rome on a lessened scale. As it is, it is a large massive structure. To aid its completion a great continuous bazaar is being held; and it struck us as a curious custom, that on the day after our arrival, there was a funeral of a highly respected French lady, who had been a great patron and benefactor of the Church, whose obsequies were attended by all the young ladies in their bazaar costume.

Our stay in Montreal happened coincidently with the session of the Provincial Synod of Canada, and we found the city full of prominent men of the communion of the Church of England—bishops, leading clergy and well-known laymen—from Halifax to Winnipeg, who had met to consider the interests of the Church. It is not the first time that we have had an opportunity of being present on such occasions; and it is very pleasant and cheering to see an immense improvement in the spirit in which such business is conducted. But that a sufficient number of sparks were evoked to prove the contrary, one might have fancied that it was a very happy family arrangement, so little was there of the well-known Odium Theologicum. But it was a grand assembly, numbering some two hundred, one half of whom were leading laymen in the Dominion, and at the head of all the venerable the Metropolitan, the revered Bishop of the Province of New Brunswick. It would be interesting elsewhere, but in your columns perhaps a little out of place, to discuss the details of the proceedings, the debates and the speeches of bishops, doctors, lawyers and divines; but we may say were we of the school of Dr. Cummings of Crown Court fame, and believed with him in the millenium, we might be tempted to conclude that that time had come.

Leaving theology for commerce and agriculture, we observe improvements on all sides. Ever increasing forests of great chimney stacks prove the growing commercial prosperity of Montreal, and yet perhaps the greatest progress is much farther west. During our stay in Montreal we heard of a great purchase of property being contemplated by the Canadian Pacific—for no one knew what—and we believe the purchase has since been completed to the extent of $500,000. Then silently, for we hear but little of great works now, so numerous are they, is the great bridge of the Canada Pacific spanning the St. Lawrence at Lachine, just above the rapids, and the magnitude of which requires to be seen to be appreciated.

Then, again when you leave the city and travel westward you see everywhere signs of great commercial activity and agricultural prosperity. You will look in vain it is true, for Tantramar marshes; only their happy owners are equally blest. But at the same time every few minutes you come in sight of heavily laden trains of freight, and conspicuous among them are splendid specimens of all kinds of agricultural machinery. A town without manufactures cannot be found; and a village without such industries is destined to be blotted out in the race. In Upper Canada, Sackville would have some chance, if it bestirred itself a little more in manufacturing industries and in encouraging its capitalists.

So much has been said and written about Ottawa, that we will not detain your readers long in that vicinity. The BYTOWN of fifty years ago was as poor and squalid, as the OTTAWA of to-day is splendid. Our brief stay in the city was made delightful by the generous manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, an influential and prosperous Yarmouthian, who was delighted to honour the spiritual Pastor and Master of his boyish day's. To be sure, as in every new town in the western world, so also in Ottawa, there are signs of a city yet to finish. We may feel also, as as we gaze on the magnificent site of the Parliament Buildings that the landscape is much disfigured by huge piles of lumber and rivers full of saw-dust; but as the city is the creation of the wealth of the of the forest and other resources, it would be as reasonable to say that we would like to see cities with only objects beautiful to the eye, as was the young lady who said she was very fond of Sunday school teaching, if it were not for the children.

Over the Canadian Pacific and its branches we made our way to Kingston, the oldest city in Upper Canada. It is built on a limestone bed, from which circumstance it is frequently called the "Limestone City;" and it stands at the foot of Lake Ontario, just at the point where the lake enters the river. Here are many remains of the early Colonial days, when it was known as Fort Frontenac, and with great propriety it still remains the possessor of the Royal Military College of Canada, a most admirable institution. The course is severe, but admirably adapted to producing a manly type of character. We were shown every courtesy by the Commandant, Col. Oliver, to whom we had letters from head quarters.

The penitentiary for the Province of Ontario is here also; the buildings which were formerly used as a military prison being utilized, altered and extended, so as to meet the wants of the criminal population of Ontario. There are at present within its walls upwards of six hundred convicts.

There is also another institution here of melancholy interest—the Insane Asylum—containing about eight hundred patients in all stages of mental malady. The courtesy of Dr. Clarke could not be exceeded, nor did he consider any pains too great in showing us all the workings of the institution. The noble piles of buildings are superbly situate on the right shore of the lake, of which they command a full view, and they stand in their own beautiful grounds and well-kept gardens. The unique feature in the management of this irresponsible mass of humanity is the absence of restraint. There is the greatest freedom granted in all the wards, the central idea being to make the place like home to the poor demented creatures; and, although necessarily full of peril, as was lately experienced in the case of Dr. Metcalfe, the result, as contrasted with the system of cells, dungeons, and iron cages, is a splendid achievement. Although at the head of so extensive an institution, it was pleasing to hear Dr. Clarke speak in the most generous terms of our own similar institution at St. John, and of its admirable management by Dr. Steeves.

Our visit to Kingston being completed, we bade our hospitable friend, the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, brother of Sir Richard, good bye. In the early morning of a day which was to be spent in descending the St. Lawrence, through and among the thousand islands, passing numerous thriving towns, and descending the swift rapids; and so, after a day of great interest, variety, and excitement, we reached Montreal at dusk, our's being the last venture of any steamer for the season over the Lachine Rapids.

The good car "Restigouche" brought us along more safely than did the ill-fated "Miramichi" on the night of her disaster, and once more we find ourselves unconsciously humming in the vicinity of the Westmorland marshes.

"There's no place like home."

Yours very truly,
J. R. C.

Diet and Conduct.

Sir Henry Thompson thinks that our forefathers did not sufficiently consider this great subject. Like Mr. Squeers, they have been, he admits, very particular of our morals. He sees a wise and lofty purpose in the laws they have framed for the regulation of human conduct and the satisfaction of the natural cravings of religious emotions. But those other cravings equally common to human nature, those grosser emotions, cravings of the physical body, they have disregarded. "No doubt," he says, "there has long been some practical acknowledgment, on the part of a few educated persons, of the simple fact that a man's temper, and consequently most of his actions, depend upon such an alternative as whether he habitually digests well or ill; whether the meals which he eats are properly converted into healthy material, suitable for the ceaseless work of building up both muscle and brain; or whether unhealthy products constantly pollute the course of nutritive supply. But the truth of that fact has never been generally admitted to an extent at all comparable with its exceeding importance." Herein were our ancestors unwise. The relation between food and virtue Sir Henry maintains (as did Pythagoras before him) to be a very close relation. His view of this relationship is not the view of Pythagoras, who, as Malvolio knew, bade man not to kill so much as a woodcock lest haply he might dispossess the soul of his grandam. Plutarch also was averse to a too solid diet, for the reason that it does "very much oppress" those who indulge therein, and is apt to leave behind "malignant relics." Sir Henry, in his turn, would not have men to be great eaters of beef, though he holds with Plutarch rather than with Pythagoras, being (so far as I can judge) no believer in the doctrine of metempsychosis. But on the influence man's diet has on his conduct no less than his constitution he is very sure: "It is certain that an adequate practical recognition of the value of proper food to the individual in maintaining a high standard of health, in prolonging healthy life (the prolongation of unhealthy life being small gain either to the individual or to the community), and thus largely promoting cheerful temper, prevalent good-nature, and improved moral tone, would achieve almost a revolution in the habits of a large part of the community."—*From "The Philosophy of Diet," in Popular Science Monthly for October.*

—Recently a number of school children of Girard, Pa., wrote a letter to John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet, telling him that they had learned to recite "The Barefoot Boy," "The Huskers" and "Maud Muller," and closing thus: "If it would not be too much trouble write a verse for us—something that we could learn and always remember as having been written by you especially for us." in response he sent the following:

Faint not and falter not nor plead
Your weakness; Truth itself is strong;
The lion's strength, the eagle's speed,
Are not alone vouchsafed to wrong.

Your nature, which, through fire and blood,
To place or gain can find its way,
Has power to seek the highest good,
And duty's holiest call obey.

—A Scotch clergyman remarked to one of his flock that he heard he was about to be married for the third time. The reverend gentleman added: "They say, John, you're getting money with her. You did so on the last two occasions. You'll get rich by the wives." "Deed, sir," responded John, "what wi' bringin' them in and puttin' them out there's nae muckle made o' them sir."

—The consumption of sugar in British Columbia—or, more correctly, the importation of sugar into Victoria—for the first three months of the current year, amounted to about $50,000. All of our sugars come, says the Victoria *Times*, from either San Francisco or Eastern Canada, which sent us 430,998 pounds, valued at $24,937, and the United States 469,071 pounds, valued at $24,176.

—Mercy on me, Mary, where have you been? The back of your dress is covered with dust. You have not been sitting on the front door-step, I hope? "No, ma, I couldn't get the piano-stool high enough, so I put the big Bible on it."

—A lady took her little boy to church for the first time. Upon hearing the organ he was on his feet instanter. "Sit down," said the mother. "I won't," he shouted, "I want to see the monkey."

—A large industry is now carried on in Europe in the manufacture of picture frames from paper pulp.

—It is estimated that 18,000,000 pairs of boots and shoes are annually manufactured in prisons.

—The tower of Babel is supposed to have reached the height of 780 feet.

—Silver thistles are the Gladstone badges worn by English ladies.

—Libby prison has been converted into a fertilizing factory.

—Hartshorn will restore colors taken out by acids.

Old But Good.

Boston Journal.

"Yer Honor," said a visitor in the Mayor's office, "me name is Patrick Murphy, and I live in East Boston. The rain has come into me celler an' me chickens are drownin'."

"Ah, indeed!" said the polite Mayor. "The Fire Department will attend to your case."

"Me name is Patrick Murphy, an' I live in East Boston. The rain has come into me cellar an' me chickens are drownin'," repeated Patrick to the Fire Department.

"You should see the Street Commissioner, Mr. Murphy," answered the Fire Department. Patrick repeated his case to the Street Commissioners, and afterwards returned to the Mayor.

"Yer Honor, me name is Patrick Murphy, an' I live in East Boston.

"Oh, yes," said his Honor. "I remember you perfectly. Didn't I tell you to go to the Fire Department?"

"I did, yer Honor, an' then I went to the Street Commissioners."

"What did they tell you?" asked the Mayor.

"Why, they said: "Why in the dickens don't you keep ducks?"

Capturing a Devil Fish.

Victoria, B. C. *Times*: Nicholas Peter, a fisherman, this afternoon caught the largest devil fish that has ever been captured in these waters. It weighs over 100 pounds, and when stretched out will measure from end to end of legs about seventy feet. It was caught inside the harbor, between Sehl's factory and the outer wharf, a spot frequented by bathers. When taken into the boat alive, the monster seized hold of the boats, the seats, coffee pot and everything movable with its thousand suckers, and might probably have lifted the boat and its contents out of the water had Peter not succeeded in stabbing it in the vital spot between the eyes.

—When the Neapolitans indulge in original and spontaneous cursing, they are sometimes very racy as well as improper. The following story is told among the foreign residents of Naples:—One of them, when boating, saw a man engaged in driving a pile. The sun was hot and the work was hard; so after a time the laborer paused, and fixing his eyes on the stake before him with the greatest malignity, he exclaimed, "Accursed be the mother of the kid that did not eat you up when you were a sapling!"

—The state of Maine has 11,000,000 rods of highway fences, 16,000,000 rods of line fences, and 15,000,000 rods of division fences, in all 42,000,000 rods, not including railroad and ornamental fences. At $1 a rod, the cost is, of course, $42,000,000. It is estimated that the interest on the investment, repairs, etc., impose an annual outlay of not less than $6,000,000. This is a heavy tax to keep in place or out of mischief, the live stock of the state, valued at $16,499,376.

—Mrs. James Brown Potter is said to have made a tremendous sensation at Narragansett Pier recently in a yachting suit with which she wore a little cap. Immediately all the ladies at the Pier discarded their large hats and improvised similar caps. Mrs. Potter then substituted a hat with a ribbon bearing the word "Aline." The Prince of Wales gave it to her to wear on his sailing yacht. This was a fashion that the ladies of Narragansett could not follow.

—*The Crank* is the name of a new paper in Sumner county, Kansas, which has for its motto, "The elevation of public morals and horse-thieves." These are its principles: "Anti-monopoly, anti-dyspepsia, anti-polygamy, anti-fogyism, anti-whiskey, anti-anarchy, and anti-cussedness generally." Here is one crank at least with a level head.

—The Canadian Pacific Railroad managers mean business and are pushing their Megantic line across Maine in earnest Superintendent McFee has just visited Skowhegan and negotiated with the administrators of the Coburn estate as to the right of way across certain timber lands owned by the estate.—*Bangor Whig.*

—A Maine newspaper tells of a peddler that sold a farmer's wife the familiar sign "Ici on parle Francais" (French spoken here,) assuring her that it was the original Latin text for "God bless our home;" and the good woman proudly hung it in her best room.

—They have a novel way of locating country sites in Florida. The new safe of Manitee county, weighing 7,000 pounds, is at Wauchula, and as it is impossible to move the safe to the Court House, the Court House will be moved to the safe.

—John Mackay, the bonanza millionaire, says that if the Sudbury copper mine, recently discovered near Sudbury station, on the Canada Pacific Railway, is of the dimensions reported, it will close up all the copper mines in the world.

—A San Leandro man hid a loaded revolver in the stove oven so that his boy might not find it. The boy built a fire in the stove and now has a bullet hole through his hand.

—A little girl of Sodus, Mich., exhibited at a fair 2125 specimens of four-leaved clover, picked with her own hand and arranged on cardboard.

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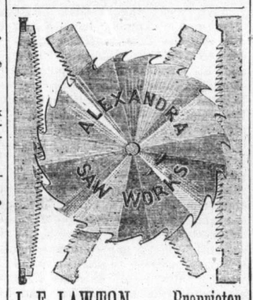

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The ladies, too, I would invite;
For I can trim their bangs aright.

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SACKVILLE, N. B. feb4tf

Hotels.

AMHERST HOTEL,
AMHERST, N. S.
GEO. McFARLANE,.....PROPRIETOR.
ENTIRELY renovated and newly furnished. Good rooms, good table, and good attendance. First-class Stabling on the premises. june10 1y

TERRACE HOTEL,
AMHERST,.....N. S.
FIRST-CLASS leading House. Large Sample Rooms up town.
Terms:—$1.50 per day.
JAS. T. & JOSHUA WARD, Proprietors.
sep23

Clifton House,
74 PRINCESS & 143 GERMAIN STREETS,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
A. N. Peters, Proprietor.
Telephone Communication. Heated by Steam throughout. sep3 '85

SACKVILLE DINING ROOMS
—AND—
Oyster Saloon!
H. W. KNIGHT, - - Proprietor.
Meals and Lunches served at all hours.
Transient Boarders accommodated.
Suppers served in good style at short notice.
A choice stock of Pickles, Sauces, Canned Goods, Confectionery, etc, constantly on hand.
Good Stabling on the premises and a careful groom in attendance. dec3-1y

Railways, &c.

N. B. & P. E. RY.

Summer Arrangement.

TRAINS will run, until further notice as follows:—

Leave Sackville for Port Elgin daily at 1 P. M. (Standard time).

Returning, leave Port Elgin at 3.30 P. M., for Sackville.

W. C. MILNER, Secretary.

Railway Office, Sackville, June 14th, 1886.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1886 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1886

ON and after Monday, 14th June, 1886, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE.

Express for Halifax, Pictou and Mulgrave	3.31 a. m.
Accommodation for Moncton	7.31 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou	12.05 p. m.
Express for St. John	12.57 p. m
Spring Hill Accommodation	7.42 p. m.
Express for St. John and Quebec	11.45 p. m.

WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:

Express for Halifax, Pictou and Mulgrave	3.05 a. m
Accommodation for Moncton	8.22 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou	11.35 a. m.
Express for St. John	1.25 p. m.
Spring Hill Accommodation	7.00 p. m.
Express for St. John and Quebec	12.15 a. m.

☞All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 8th June, 1886.

HEALTH IS WEALTH

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration, caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the Brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by Chas. G. Hart, Druggist, sole Agent for Sackville, N. B.

LOOK AT THIS!
Prices Way Down
AT T. H. GRIFFIN'S.
An Immense Stock of New Goods
JUST OPENING, IN
Watches, Jewellery and Silverware.
Fine Watch and Jewellery Repairing by skilled workmen a Specialty.
We guarantee all our Goods to be as represented.
T. H. GRIFFIN,
feb24 AMHERST, N. S.

ESTABLISHED 1874.
They are always the Cheapest in the end, therefore Buy the Best. The
"Dyer & Hughes" Organs and "Davis" Sewing Machines.
Both American make and always take FIRST PRIZE on account of their material and workmanship being the best.
PIANOS, ORGANS and SEWING MACHINES not in stock supplied at small advance on cost.
Mottos: Best Goods, Lowest Price, Easiest Terms and Fastest Sales. Music Books and Stools.
Agents Wanted. Write me.
C. E. FREEMAN,
Amherst, N. S. Wholesale Agent.

S. B. ANDRES.
Marble, Freestone & Granite Works,
AMHERST, N. S.

On 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.