

# CHICAGO POST.

WILLIAM C. MILNER,  
Proprietor.

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Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1876.

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WHOLE NO. 328.

## POETRY.

### The Centennial Tramp.

Walk! Walk! Walk!  
Double quick, gallop or trot.  
Walk! Walk! Walk!  
Weary, gasping and hot!  
Down through one endless aisle,  
Up through another, no stop,  
This is the way the Main Building is seen,  
Till the tourist is ready to drop.  
Look! look! look!  
Till your eyes grow heavy and red.  
Stare! Stare! Stare!  
Till you beat the things into your head!  
For, Oh! it would never do  
To come to this Great World's Fair,  
And when you go home be unable to tell  
The wonderful things you saw there.  
So it's not a note! note!  
Till your paper is useless and blunt;  
And it's search! search! search!  
A genuine sight-seer's hunt.  
Oh! for the wings of a dove,  
Or the fairy-tail seven-league boots!  
For shoes without soles and blistered feet  
Are certain Centennial fruits!

Where is my list for to-day?  
What is remaining to see?  
Ah, here it is, and my heart grows faint  
At the toll that awaits me!  
At Norway I start on my tour,  
Through Italy next I must go,  
And Denmark and Sweden, Russia and Spain  
All well the dread list of my woe!  
Vases of porcelain, statues and shields,  
Idols and temples and junk,  
Mandarin, fireworks, elephant tusks,  
Sofas, bedsteads and trunks,  
Weapons, wax figures, wares,  
Terra-cotta and bronzes and fans,  
Japanned wares, sandals, tables, fans—  
Great Caesar! but this is too much!

Everything under the sun,  
Strange or costly or rare,  
Works of nature and works of art—  
All are treasured there,  
And it's see! see! see!  
What you never have seen before,  
Till you long to spy some familiar thing—  
Homelike as well as sore.

Drag! drag! drag!  
Jaded and weary along,  
And watch! watch! watch!  
In eighty days, one on a time,  
The whole world was seen—they say—  
But we have completely put that in the shade,  
By seeing it all in a day.

Walk! walk! walk!  
While still there's a glimmer of light,  
Till your avoirdupois is a nominal thing,  
And you have the cramps always at night.  
And groan! groan! groan!  
In spirit as well as in flesh,  
While you wonder if ever again in this life  
You will feel really rested and fresh.  
This is the song we sing,  
As the swan at the coming of death,  
A Centennial hymn from the thousands  
who toil  
The Main Building through, up and down  
every aisle,  
Weary and short of breath,  
With faces haggard and wan,  
With visions of nightmare and cram,  
In a voice of decidedly dolorous pitch,  
The roar, the meek, the laughing and rich,  
All sing this song of the Tramp.  
From the St. Louis Republican.

RUSSIA—ITS POPULATION, DEBT, REVENUE, INDUSTRY AND TRADE.—Since the accession, in 1875, of the Emperor Alexander II. to the throne of Russia, the area of the Slavonic empire has increased two hundred million hectares (one hectare is equal to 2.47 English acres), or about four times the size of France. During the same time the population increased by 22,546,000, making the present population 87,746,000 souls of equal to the joint population of Belgium, France, Portugal, Spain and Italy. The debt of Russia during the same time was increased some fifty millions of roubles, of 73.4 cents each. The present debt is about 1,496,070,791 roubles, (\$1,097,047,950). The revenue of the State has increased by 205,600,000 roubles, and at the present time amount to \$59,361,197 roubles (\$410,571,119). From 1856 in 1855, the number of factories have increased to 18,892, their annual products amounting to 433,000,000 roubles, as compared with 137,000,000 heretofore. The value of the imports is about 280,000,000 roubles, of the exports 165,000,000 roubles.

CANADA'S FUTURE DESTINY.—In the letter to the *Telegram*, on Canada and her destiny, Prof. Goldwin Smith says:—"I hold that the political separation of the new from the old world is so nearly complete already, it must ultimately be complete. Towards this result all the great forces, geographical, political and commercial, are working. In this direction the whole train of historical antecedents up to this time uniformly point. The day will come, as I believe, when Canada will be called upon to choose between nationality and annexation. For my part, I have been for nationality, founded not in a spirit of antagonism, such as an aristocracy would inspire to the United States, but of a friendly partnership with them in political and social effort. There is no reason why the Canadian nation should not dwell by their side in perfect security and peace.

A Philadelphia woman, it is said, swore that her husband's conduct was enough to "irregate an angle."

## The Resurrection of the Body.

PROFESSOR ADLER OF CORNELL, HOLDS THE THEORY TO BE UNDENIABLE AND ABSURD.

Standard Hall, at the corner of Forty-second Street and Broadway, was thronged yesterday morning by the elite of the Jewish community and a large number of non-Jewish residents, assembled to listen to the second of Professor Felix Adler's series of lectures on Ethical Problems. Among the prominent people present were: Mr. Jas. Seligman, Mr. Jos. Seligman, Prof. Dwight D. Sim. Lauterbach, Dr. Frankenhimer, Mr. S. Bernheimer, Rev. Dr. S. Adler, Mr. Isaac Rosenberg and many of the most prominent Jewish bankers and lawyers, physicians and merchants in the city. After the choir had rendered selections from the most sacred compositions of Beethoven and Rosini, Professor Adler delivered an address, the first of a course, on the doctrine of Immortality. He said the subject was so vast that it would be necessary to view it in one aspect at a time, and he proposed first to consider the theory that it stood upon the common consent of mankind. He sketched the origin of the doctrine from the earliest times and its birth and present status among savage tribes. The speaker proceeded to address the belief in an after-life, as originally entertained, had some peculiarities which it had since lost, viz.: That this after-life was by no means a life of happiness, but of suffering and misery, which was decreed by the ancients; and, secondly, that it was not immortal, but it was liable to end abruptly and forever. In support of these assertions, Professor Adler recited many of the peculiar customs in vogue among ancient nations, and still practiced in some countries, in connection with the burial of the dead. He alluded to the custom of providing food for deceased persons; and to the prevalent belief that there was a lasting enmity between the living and the dead; and to the practice of taking steps to prevent corpses from rising and injuring the living. He quoted the customs of certain sects living in Europe who until very recently put coins and stones into the mouths of corpses to prevent them from sucking the blood of children in their alleged ghoulish visits to earth; to the practice of driving stakes through the bodies of the dead to prevent them from rising, and to the practice of the Hottentots in conveying dead bodies to burial through holes in the wall and filling up the holes afterwards, because they believed the dead could only return by the same paths they went. The Irish wakes and other funeral wakes and feasts he considered simple relics of the ancient custom of conciliating the dead by giving them food and drink.

To prove that the ancient and savage beliefs in an after-life did not include an immortal life, he quoted many strange and grotesque theories still in vogue among some tribes as to the fate of mortals after death, and deduced from these facts the position that the belief in immortality could not stand on the theory of common consent. The other grounds, he said, would be considered in subsequent discourses, and, in conclusion, he turned his attention to the doctrine of bodily resurrection, apropos of which he quoted the saying of Tertullian: "I believe it because it is absurd. I have faith in it because it is impossible." He sketched the theory of a bodily resurrection, which he said was shared alike by Christians and some Jews as untenable, debasing and contrary to reason and common sense. It was not even original with modern schools of religious thought; it was borrowed from the Persians, and by them in turn from their very remote ancestors. He said that the theory was held by millions of people, opinions should be judged according to their weight and not according to their quantity, and the belief of twelve men based on reason and logic would outweigh those of millions if opposed to reason and logic and entertained on the ground of their antiquity.

The lecture was listened to with profound attention, but at its conclusion, the assembly began to talk and chatter in such loud whispers that the singing of the choir was for some minutes inaudible. Mr. Jas. Seligman announced, by request of the trustees of the society, that every one wishing to attend the lectures was invited to give in their name, because the attendance was becoming so large that it was necessary to take steps to secure places for the members. Before dismissing the assemblage, Professor Adler said he desired

to correct a misapprehension which had gone abroad through the public prints. These exercises had been described as "Sunday Services for the Jews." He wished to state distinctly that they were nothing of the kind. They were not services and they were not for the Jews more than for any others. They were open to all people interested in the solution of the important questions there discussed and they were neither sectarian or religious.—*N. Y. World*, Oct. 23rd.

## Modern Motives for Manslaughter.

From the New York Herald.

In Looking-glass House the things go the other way; the books are like other books, only the words go the wrong way, and who ever desires to go in one direction must walk in the other to get there. Everything is reversed from what it is in life before the mirror. Such houses appear to exist in Trenton. The entire household, from Irene to Brad, is like a looking-glass image. Irene shot her husband, Orson A. House, last summer, and now his brother Brad, who came from the West to demand vengeance and the property, has fallen in love with the lady, and they propose to marry each other if she should be acquitted. Gerritt C. House, another brother, declares that while Irene shot Orson without justification she would have laid down her life for him, and adds:—"If I were at liberty, not married, and in Brad's place, I should not hesitate about marrying her." But with proper caution she remarked, "I should throw in the river all the revolvers about the place." Orson's first wife took poison and died because she was jealous of Irene, and altogether it is an extraordinary household.

Gerritt has written a letter in explanation of the motives of Irene which will increase the wonder of the public. "The shooting of my brother," he writes, "was done in the heat of passion, hastily, and in a moment of excitement, such as women get into when they are two well off!" Murder is generally committed by persons who are too badly off; but the House people are not like the rest of the world. Gerritt continues to explain the crime in this artless yet ingenious way:—"Her wealth and the fine farm, with all its productions and the splendid building, 70 feet square, with its fine bay windows, dazzled her eyes, and she was so dazzled that she just completed the inclosure of the structure, with its fine slate and tin roof, and having attended the Centennial Exhibition but the day before, she was half crazy. I do believe that Irene would have as soon lost her own life as my brother's. And yet that reckless habit of carrying revolvers proved her ruin." Never before did we know bay windows, carpenters, tin roofs, and even the Centennial Exhibition, to be assigned as motives for murder. We earnestly urge every married man to own a bay window or a tin roof to do away with them at once, as he values his life. Carpenters and roofers should be kept at a great distance, and on no account should wives be permitted to attend the Centennial Exhibition. Irene is said to be fascinating, and may dazzle the jury into an acquittal. In that event Brad will marry the rich widow, but we trust that as a matrimonial precaution he will not take her to a house with a bay window, and will cure her of the reckless habit of carrying revolvers.

## Don't Like to Tell Before Folks.

A horny handed phenologist in a west-end grocery of Madison, Wisconsin, the other evening placed his hand on a friend's head and said:—"Bill, do you want to know all your capacity and perceptiveness?" "Yes, if I've got any," was the reply.

"Well, then," replied the phenologist, "I place the tip of my thumb about the center of the ear, thus; then I extend my fingers around the posterior portion, called in phenology the occiput; then I join the tips of the fingers of both hands, and endeavor to bring the thumb tips together, but the thumbs don't meet by—good gracious!" At this point the phenologist looked puzzled and gazed up at the ceiling gravely. "Out with it—I am prepared to hear the worst," said Bill. But the phenologist said he'd have to tell him privately, and took him out and up the street till near a saloon door, when he paused and whispered in Bill's ear:—"You've got a powerful brain—a powerful intellect, and or to be in Congress dead of using a hammer." Bill dragged his friend into a saloon and called for "the best in the house." They drank, and Bill asked, "Why didn't you tell me in the presence of those men in the grocery?" "Because," said the phenologist, "I knew they'd call me a fool!"—*Deaf-Mute Advocate*.

Prosperity shines on different persons much in the same way that the sun shines on different objects. Some it hardens like mud, while others it softens like wax. The hop fields of Columbia county, Wisconsin, will yield about 150 pounds to the acre.

## A Dancing-Master's Fundango.

THE SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. BEHLEN WITH A FEMALE FRIEND.

The elopement of the Williamsburg dancing-master, Peter Behlen, with one of his pupils, said to be a Miss Lizzie Berkey, is the all-engrossing topic of conversation in the Sixteenth Ward of Brooklyn, in the region of Dutchtown. For the last two months he resided and kept a large beer saloon on Bushwick avenue near Stag street. His deserted wife and two children still reside in the house, but are about to move, as Peter sold the place out on Thursday last evening with the proceeds. For the last two or three winters Peter has conducted a famous dancing academy at Turn Hall, Meserole street. The season generally lasted about six months, beginning with September of every year, and the average attendance of young ladies and gentlemen was about 250. The charge for ladies was \$5 for the season, for gentlemen, \$6, so that by his school alone Peter could make a reasonably good living. But his saloon did not thrive, and J. Worth loaned him at various times over \$500; Messrs. Nishwald and Schaarnan and other well-known residents of the Sixteenth Ward are also his creditors to greater or less amounts. All these he has left in the lurch, and the borrowed money he has carried away with him, with the price of his saloon, \$250 included, which he received last Thursday. The supposed companion of his flight, Miss Berkey, is said to be a very handsome young lady. She is about twenty-four years of age; her mother and step-father reside in Marshall, near Ewen street.

Mrs. Behlen gives the following account of the elopement: On Thursday he left the house at one p. m. He was dressed in his best clothes. He had just eaten his dinner, and said he was going over to New York to his work, having obtained a job as a brass finisher. He had received the price of the saloon not fifteen minutes before that, and he handed his wife \$20, saying, "Go, get rooms, but be sure and do not get them in the Sixteenth Ward." A moment after he had left, the wife, putting all the circumstances of his departure together, became suspicious. Still she thought he would return, and had his supper on the table at 6:30. But he came not. She waited till a. m., and the next morning (Friday) she sent his brother to New York to see if he had really gone to New York to work on Thursday afternoon as he had said. It was learned that he had called at the shop, packed up his tools and left, telling the boss that he was going out west. That was the last that has been heard of him. The reason for supposing that Miss Berkey is along with him is this: It is known that he and Miss Berkey have been long intimate, and Miss Berkey is missing. For many weeks he has absented himself from his house, and the wife determined to find out where he spent his time. She put a female acquaintance to watch him, and all unconsciously to him this woman rode on the same car and boat and kept her eye on him till he got out at Second Avenue and tenth st., New York. She saw him go into a house on Tenth street, between First and Second avenues, but took no definite note of the house. She then reported to Mrs. Behlen, who went herself the next day to find her husband. She did not know the number, so she enquired at every door along the block to know if there was a ladies' boarding house in the neighborhood. At last a German woman told her that she thought she had seen a man, pointing to No. 222 East Tenth street, which was the house she wanted. She started for that house, but had not gone more than three or four steps when she was startled by seeing her husband coming out with a pitcher for beer. She nearly fainted, and the German woman gave her a glass of brandy. She waited till she saw her husband go in with the beer and then followed him. There was a man removing furniture and the door was open. She entered and tried every door by the knob without knocking till she reached the fourth story. All were locked. She asked the furniture man where the man with the beer had gone. "In there," said he, pointing to a room on the third story. She went to the landlady and asked her to open the door, but she refused. "My husband is there," she said to the landlady, "and I insist on getting in; if you do not let me get in I will send for the police." The landlady was obstinate. Mrs. Behlen began to kick on the door. The husband got out by another door, and confronted her and coaxed her back to Brooklyn, making infinite promises of amendment. In the room were Miss Berkey and another young lady and gentleman. At the first alarm it was promptly decided to hide the young ladies, otherwise there might be murder. They were accordingly locked in a cupboard, while Behlen took refuge under the bed. The repeated thumping on the door, however, frightened him out of his hiding place, and as he has been said, went out by another door, and there away his wife. In the meantime the young ladies remained locked up in the cupboard, and on being released were found to be nearly smothered.

This was by no means the first time Mrs. Behlen had reason to complain of her husband. Some time before that he was suspected of too intimate acquaintance with a married woman in Williamsburg. Another time he made a two weeks' trip to Cincinnati, escorted, it is said, by a female companion.—*N. Y. World*.

## Fashion Notes.

Red lace has been imported. Ostich feathers are but sparingly used on bonnets. Silk suits remain in favor for boys. Flower ornaments are worn by girls of all ages. Much handsome embroidery is seen on cloth. Basques are to be seen with Franklin vests and swallow-tail backs. Handkerchiefs with scalloped edges are in style. Belt buckles are reappearing. Passementerie trimmings are brought out in handsome patterns than ever. The chief feature of little girls' dresses is a bodice and skirt cut in one with an utter disregard of the waist. Parisians dress their children in richer materials than do the English women. Very young children's bonnets are made in black velvet, trimmed with muslin embroidery. A striking evening dress is one of black and silver, trimmed with poppies. The "Bina" is a stylish sleeve, close-fitting, and in coat shape. A black wife's costume, introduced in England, for little girls, has become very popular. Aimee, Kellogg, Polo and Creed-moor hats are among the latest styles. Stockings for children are all to be of deep morning, and in coat shape. A new feature in millinery is the introduction of tulle and crepe lisse rubings, which fill in the low brims in front. The lower hem to crepe veils in deep morning is a quarter of a yard deep, but the hem at the top is quite narrow. Henrietta cloth still remains one of the leading materials for deep mourning costumes. A red umbrella at the Bois de Boulogne races last spring introduced the cardinal red color, at present so popular. Linen collars and cuffs will be worn with walking costumes. Most of the dresses exhibited for street wear are quite short. m. and the next morning (Friday) she sent his brother to New York to see if he had really gone to New York to work on Thursday afternoon as he had said. It was learned that he had called at the shop, packed up his tools and left, telling the boss that he was going out west. That was the last that has been heard of him. The reason for supposing that Miss Berkey is along with him is this: It is known that he and Miss Berkey have been long intimate, and Miss Berkey is missing. For many weeks he has absented himself from his house, and the wife determined to find out where he spent his time. She put a female acquaintance to watch him, and all unconsciously to him this woman rode on the same car and boat and kept her eye on him till he got out at Second Avenue and tenth st., New York. She saw him go into a house on Tenth street, between First and Second avenues, but took no definite note of the house. She then reported to Mrs. Behlen, who went herself the next day to find her husband. She did not know the number, so she enquired at every door along the block to know if there was a ladies' boarding house in the neighborhood. At last a German woman told her that she thought she had seen a man, pointing to No. 222 East Tenth street, which was the house she wanted. She started for that house, but had not gone more than three or four steps when she was startled by seeing her husband coming out with a pitcher for beer. She nearly fainted, and the German woman gave her a glass of brandy. She waited till she saw her husband go in with the beer and then followed him. There was a man removing furniture and the door was open. She entered and tried every door by the knob without knocking till she reached the fourth story. All were locked. She asked the furniture man where the man with the beer had gone. "In there," said he, pointing to a room on the third story. She went to the landlady and asked her to open the door, but she refused. "My husband is there," she said to the landlady, "and I insist on getting in; if you do not let me get in I will send for the police." The landlady was obstinate. Mrs. Behlen began to kick on the door. The husband got out by another door, and confronted her and coaxed her back to Brooklyn, making infinite promises of amendment. In the room were Miss Berkey and another young lady and gentleman. At the first alarm it was promptly decided to hide the young ladies, otherwise there might be murder. They were accordingly locked in a cupboard, while Behlen took refuge under the bed. The repeated thumping on the door, however, frightened him out of his hiding place, and as he has been said, went out by another door, and there away his wife. In the meantime the young ladies remained locked up in the cupboard, and on being released were found to be nearly smothered.

## Business Cards.

L. B. BOTSFORD, M. D.  
Office: In the Store lately occupied by M. Wood & Sons.  
Residence: - - - - - Mr. Robert Bell's.  
Sackville, July 20, 1876.—6m

H. S. & T. W. BELL,  
Soap Manufacturers. - - - Sackville, N. B.  
The best and cheapest Soap in the Market.

JOS. HOWE DICKSON,  
Attorney-at-Law,  
CONVEYANCER, &c.  
Office: - - - - - Over the Sackville Drug Store,  
SACKVILLE, N. B.

CHRIS. W. COLE,  
AUCTIONEER,  
SACKVILLE, - - - - - N. B.

A. E. OULTON,  
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR,  
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.  
Office: - - - - - A. L. Palmer's Building,  
Dorchester, N. B.

HENRY OLDRIGHT,  
BARRISTER-AT-LAW-AT-LAW,  
Solicitor, Notary Public,  
Conveyancer, &c.  
Office formerly occupied by Judge W. A. D. Morse,  
AMHERST, N. S.

D. C. ALLEN, M. D.  
OFFICE: - - - - - AT THE DRUG STORE.

POINT DE BUTE, N. B.  
REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. D. KNAPP, M. D.  
Physician & Accoucheur.  
May be consulted at the residence situated opposite the store of Mr. John Bell, Sackville.

COLONIAL BOOK STORE,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.  
Musical Instruments,  
Paper Hangings, School Books, Stationery, Periodicals.

G. F. THOMPSON & SONS,  
Waite Lead, Zinc, Paint, and Color Works.  
OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS  
73 PRINCE ST. - ST. JOHN, N. B.

OLLS, Turpentine, &c., &c.  
PUGSLEY, CRAWFORD & PUGSLEY,  
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,  
90 PRINCE WM. ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.  
G. F. Pugsley, E. H. Crawford, W. Pugsley, Jr.  
ang 29 76

Dental Notice.  
Dr. Anderson, Dentist,  
WILL return to Sackville next week, where he expects to remain permanently. From date, \$5.00 per visit, guarantee satisfaction, at moderate charges.  
Sackville, Sept. 28th, 1876.—tf

L. WESTERGAARD & CO.,  
Ship Agents & Ship Brokers,  
(Consulate of the Netherlands),  
(Consulate of Austria and Hungary),  
No. 127 WALNUT STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA,  
O. B. TOWNSEND, July 24

CHARLES R. SMITH,  
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.  
AMHERST, - - - - - N. S.

Prompt attention paid to the collection of debts and transaction of business generally.

George Nixon,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
PAPER HANGING,  
Brushes and Window Glass.  
KING ST. - - - - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

Marble & Freestone Works.  
P. HAGAN,  
(Successor to H. J. MacGowan)  
- - - - - DORCHESTER, N. B.

All kinds of Monumental Work,  
- - - - - Executed at the most reasonable prices.

VICTORIA  
STEAM CONFECTIONERY WORKS.  
Waterloo st. St. John, N. B.

W. call the attention of Wholesale dealers and others to our Stock of Fruit Confections. Wholesale only.

J. R. WOODBURN & CO.,  
Victoria Steam Confectionery Works.  
J. R. WOODBURN. H. P. KERR.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples sent free. \$1 free. Strasser & Co., Portland, Maine.

LARGE shipments of sheep are being made from Perth to the American markets.

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J. R. WOODBURN. H. P. KERR.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples sent free. \$1 free. Strasser & Co., Portland, Maine.

LARGE shipments of sheep are being made from Perth to the American markets.

## Business Cards.

L. B. BOTSFORD, M. D.  
Office: In the Store lately occupied by M. Wood & Sons.  
Residence: - - - - - Mr. Robert Bell's.  
Sackville, July 20, 1876.—6m

H. S. & T. W. BELL,  
Soap Manufacturers. - - - Sackville, N. B.  
The best and cheapest Soap in the Market.

JOS. HOWE DICKSON,  
Attorney-at-Law,  
CONVEYANCER, &c.  
Office: - - - - - Over the Sackville Drug Store,  
SACKVILLE, N. B.

CHRIS. W. COLE,  
AUCTIONEER,  
SACKVILLE, - - - - - N. B.

A. E. OULTON,  
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR,  
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.  
Office: - - - - - A. L. Palmer's Building,  
Dorchester, N. B.

HENRY OLDRIGHT,  
BARRISTER-AT-LAW-AT-LAW,  
Solicitor, Notary Public,  
Conveyancer, &c.  
Office formerly occupied by Judge W. A. D. Morse,  
AMHERST, N. S.

D. C. ALLEN, M. D.  
OFFICE: - - - - - AT THE DRUG STORE.

POINT DE BUTE, N. B.  
REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. D. KNAPP, M. D.  
Physician & Accoucheur.  
May be consulted at the residence situated opposite the store of Mr. John Bell, Sackville.

COLONIAL BOOK STORE,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.  
Musical Instruments,  
Paper Hangings, School Books, Stationery, Periodicals.

G. F. THOMPSON & SONS,  
Waite Lead, Zinc, Paint, and Color Works.  
OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS  
73 PRINCE ST. - ST. JOHN, N. B.

OLLS, Turpentine, &c., &c.  
PUGSLEY, CRAWFORD & PUGSLEY,  
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,  
90 PRINCE WM. ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.  
G. F. Pugsley, E. H. Crawford, W. Pugsley, Jr.  
ang 29 76

Dental Notice.  
Dr. Anderson, Dentist,  
WILL return to Sackville next week, where he expects to remain permanently. From date, \$5.00 per visit, guarantee satisfaction, at moderate charges.  
Sackville, Sept. 28th, 1876.—tf

L. WESTERGAARD & CO.,  
Ship Agents & Ship Brokers,  
(Consulate of the Netherlands),  
(Consulate of Austria and Hungary),  
No. 127 WALNUT STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA,  
O. B. TOWNSEND, July 24

CHARLES R. SMITH,  
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.  
AMHERST, - - - - - N. S.

Prompt attention paid to the collection of debts and transaction of business generally.

George Nixon,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
PAPER HANGING,  
Brushes and Window Glass.  
KING ST. - - - - - ST. JOHN, N. B.