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VOL. 10.--NO. 41. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1880. WHOLE NO. 509.

Edith's Lover.

Coming out upon the terrace where they stood alone together in the June twilight, I remember thinking what a handsome, noble-looking couple they made, and how well it was that my mistress had chosen Mr. Hollis for her future husband when so many attractive young gentlemen aspired to the honor of her hand.

As I approached, Mr. Hollis was saying.

'To-morrow is our wedding day, dear Edith! To-morrow! I can scarcely realize it. Ah, how proud and glad I am!'

My lady looked up at this moment, her cheeks all aglow, her eyes shining with happiness. Hearing my step she said in a gentle way.

'What is it, Jenny?'

'A strange woman has presented herself at the kitchen door, madam. She asked me for you, and will not be denied. She does not live in these parts, I think, her accent and dress are both peculiar. Good gracious, there she comes now, and I left her on the kitchen step!'

'My mistress looked in the direction indicated, and beheld a drooping forlorn figure slowly advancing from the rear of the house.

She changed color and drew back with a startled cry:

'Mrs. Hawkins!'

The woman came near and paused on the upper step, looking curiously about her.

'Forgive me for coming, she said, in a low, broken voice, 'I ain't right for be troublin' one like you. But what could I do w'in hunger and pleadin' and threatin' himself nit? I hadn't the heart to refuse his prayer, an—'

'Hush!' My Mistress drew her strange visitor hurriedly down the steps.

She was very pale and trembled with excitement.

'No more now - I cannot listen,' said she in a whisper. 'If you have any errand with me come again by and by when I am alone.'

The woman sighed heavily.

'Let me give you this note, ma'am—i's from him, and I'm trouble you no more. You'll read it an' do all it asks, ma'am? she added, quite plaintively, as she thrust a bit of crumpled paper in my lady's hand.

'Yes, yes. Now go—go at once!'

'I will. But don't disappoint him, ma'am, don't do it.'

There was a depression in her voice and looks—perhaps even menace—as she turned and made her way with difficulty down the path.

Mr. Hollis naturally made some enquiry as to this strange visitor, but, Miss Edith's he dropped the subject, and soon afterwards went away.

About ten o'clock that night my lady's bell summoned me to her chamber.

I found her sitting with her wraps on and a bit of paper—the same the woman had given her—clenched in her hand.

Her face wore a sadder expression than I had ever seen upon it before.

'Jenny,' she said, turning in her chair as I entered, 'do you know a place in the village called Holme's Cottage?'

'Yes, ma'am.'

'Good. Get your cloak; I wish you to take me there. I wish to set out at once.'

'But it is a long distance, madam; if you must go, should not order the carriage.'

'I do not wish this visit known to any one else in the house, Jenny. The servants would think strange of it. You, I am sure are discreet and faithful.'

We left the house by a side door, locking it and taking the key with us.

Presently we reached Holme's Cottage. It was a long, low building in the outskirts of the village at some distance from any other dwelling. Since my knowledge of the house began, it was occupied by the poorer class of tenants.

'Some one I wish to see is here,' she said quietly. 'Remain outside, Jenny, I shall not be long away.'

She entered without knocking and closed the door. The next instant I heard a glad cry within, then a burst of sobs.

Suddenly Mr. Hollis confronted me, his face white and convulsed in the moonlight!

'Tell me,' he said in a husky whisper, 'was it Edith, my promised wife, that went in at yonder door?'

I could not speak, but my looks answered him.

He dropped his hand and was turning away, when a few agitated words came through the open window:

'Edith, I knew you would come! my precious darling, my wife! You are not so cruel as to forsake me utterly.'

It was a man's voice, but Mr. Hollis seemed to hear a simple word only of those it uttered.

'Wife!' he echoed, in a hollow tone. 'Wife! Good God! And to-morrow was to be our wedding day?'

In spite of my terror and bewilderment, I had the presence of mind to grasp his arm and drag him further away from that house.

'What brings you here?' I sternly demanded. 'Why have you followed us?'

'I did not follow you; I am no spy; it was chance that brought me in this direction to-night. Nay, not chance,' he added with sudden vehemence, 'but the providence of God.

Then, before I could say a word in reply he had freed himself from my grasp and was striding down the shadow-haunted street.

Ten minutes later my mistress came out. She drew a deep breath, as she clasped my arm, and I felt her tremble.

'Come, Jenny, let us get away quickly. I shall be glad to reach home again—so glad.'

She looked so miserable and dispirited that I had not the courage to tell her what had occurred outside the cottage while she lingered within.

The next morning, while she was at breakfast, and the mystical stir of the bridal preparations was going on in the house, one of the servants brought in a package. She cut the the cords, and out fell a heap of letters—the pure, dainty letters she had written from time to time to her lover—and the few books and keepsakes she had given him.

I saw her struggle, turn pale and catch her breath. Then she looked at me with a bewildered air.

'I—I—don't understand. Do you, Jenny?'

The package and a brief note it contained were Hollis's farewell.

My lady did not cry or faint. Flinging the note away, she clasped both hands to her forehead.

'My God! This is incomprehensible. What—what—does he mean.'

'I can tell you, Madam.'

And I did.

When she knew that Mr. Hollis had been at Holeme's Cottage the night before, and what he had overheard, instead of sinking to the floor in shame, as I expected, she sprang towards me, her eyes kindling with a smothered sob of joy.

'O, heaven!' she cried. 'Come, Jenny. We have another mission to perform.'

'Where are you going?' I said, looking at her wonderingly.

'Come and see. Heaven grant that we be not too late.

Scarcely waiting for her bonnet and shawl she hurried me from the house.

Probably we proceeded a hundred yards—Mr. Hollis's country seat. A [illegible] the door and some one was just stepping into it. He very unceremoniously cut at the sight and turned towards us exclaiming:

'Oh, Denne, don't go! don't leave me—at least not in I have given you a chance to explain! You have misjudged me; it is all a terrible mistake. Come with me to Holme's Cottage, do come. God knows I do not wish to keep any secrets from you; come!'

We all entered the carriage together and drove to Holme's Cottage.

We were met on the threshold by forlorn looking woman who had brought the note. She burst out crying in our faces.

'My son is dead,' she cried. 'He breathed his last soon after you went away last night. Oh, ma'am, won't you come in an' look at him. I'm sure it would please him could he but know it!'

We entered the poor looking little house and stood beside the couch on which the dead man lay.

The secret of Miss Edith's visit of the previous evening was now told. Francis, [illegible] had at [illegible] deeply in love with Miss Edith, the previous summer, [illegible] the difference in their rank rendered the impossibility of his ever coming to wed a return of his affections.

When he realized that he must die, a prey to consumption, he begged to be taken to the vicinity of my lady's home, that he might be near her at the last.

He had more or less delirium for some days prev ous to his death, and while this was on him he had really fancied that Mr. Edith was his wife, and spoke of her, in his rambling way, as such.

'I could not despise his love, Denne, I pitied him so,' my lady said, her beautiful eyes full of tears. 'Do not blame me for seeking to hide the truth; it was for his sake. I seemed cruel to expose his weakness. Will you forgive me?'

He echoed the word and caught her to his heart.

'Forgive you! Oh, my darling, it is I who need to be forgiven!'

The Pocasset Murder.

Freeman, the religious enthusiast, who horrified the country by killing his child some months ago while in a state of mental delusion, has been adjudged insane by the court, and he will be confined in a lunatic asylum.

Dr. John P. Brown, of the Taunton insane asylum, on cross-examination said: The leading 'delusion which Freeman manifested was that he was the promulgator of a new dispensation through the death of the child; that God had used him as an instrument, in sacrificing the child, in bringing about a new dispensation for the salvation of the world. He stated to me at one visit that Christ's atonement did not include the salvation of children, and the sacrifice of his child was necessary in order to secure the salvation of children. That was the main delusion, but he changed the form of it several times. Once he said that he was the second Christ and God in man, and that he was the third person in the Trinity. He said that God had recently given him the power of discerning the spirit of evil in man; that if a person approached his presence, before he got near him he could tell by this power, which was imparted to him by God, whether the man was possessed of a good spirit or a bad spirit. He said it had been illustrated to him in a great many instances, and he made a comparison this way. He said: "It seems to me as though a certain substance passes from the individual and into me. It oftentimes seems as large as my hand, and sometimes it is of a dark color." He would first have a mental impression and then a feeling in his chest. God asked him if he would be willing to give up and sacrifice all his property and family and everything on earth, whether he would be willing to have them swept away by God. He said when he had that mental impression he had a feeling at the same time of depression, a sinking feeling at the stomach. Last evening he told me distinctively for the first time that since my last visit it had been made known to him that his body would be immortal, that he would live as he is now in this body eternally.

Freeman feels no remorse that he killed his child, and has no consciousness of having done any wrong. He would have preferred that his case had been heard before a jury. 'Why, said he, "I could convince any jury that I stand on the top of Mount Zion, that I hold the keys of heaven, and that I was but obeying God's command. Any man who knows Charlie Freeman knows that he would never murder anybody." In regard to the tragedy, speaking without the slightest show of emotion, he said: "I feel perfectly justified. I feel as if I have done my duty. I would not have her back. I am at disturbed about the matter; I have trusted God just as far as possible. The work is mine, the results are his. Whom he has called he will justify, and those he justifies he will glorify, and it is only a work of time. I want to see the end come, for the world may see there is a God in Israel.' When questioned in regard to his view of his relation to law he said: "I ought to obey God rather than man. It is in accordance with my views that we should abide by the common laws as a general rule, and it is not in accordance with Christianity to break human laws. I qualify that by saying that God has special laws for his people. "If, then, a man decides to act contrary to the laws of man from what he considers just motives, is he justified by the law of God?' was asked. "Yes,' replied Freeman, "of course he is. I not only broke the highest law of nature, but the law of man in accordance with what I believed to be the will of God." "Do you believe now that you acted in accordance with the law of God?' "Certainly I do. If I had not had such supernatural evidence I should not have been here."

Freeman thinks that he and his wife have passed through the "baptism of fire," as he terms it, which is the third state in the Christian progress. Their entrance to this state was through the sacrifice of their child. Revelation x 8-11, has a reference to him, and the "little book" mentioned is his little child. The verses referred to are: "And the voice which I heard from heaven spoke unto me again, and said, 'Go and take the little book which is open in the hand of the angel'..... And I went unto the angel and said unto him, 'Give me the little book.' And he said unto me, 'Take it and eat it up, and it shall make thy belly bitter, but it shall be in thy mouth sweet as honey.' And I took the little book out of the angel's hand and eat it up.....And he said unto me, 'Thou must prophesy again before many peoples and nations and tongues and kings?'" He claims that the Scriptures are now fulfilled, and that the light his child throws on them is all the light they will receive hereafter. Mr. Freeman's counsel, as soon as they obtain the necessary papers from the clerk, will petition the governor to order a commission to the Danvers insane asylum.

Mrs. Freeman is regarded by experts as being nearly, if not quite, as insane as her husband. She shares in his exaltation, and holds the same beliefs that he does. In regard to the tragedy, she now says: "Why, if I did not believe it was ordered of God, what should I do? I should become insane.' In obedience to a command received from God, she has cut her hair off quite short, has ceased to wear calls and collars, and has discarded all forms of jewelry and articles of personal adornment.

We know a man whose wife doesn't kiss him because he smokes. She kisses him because she loves him. It's a way with some women.

What animal is that which in the morning goes upon four legs, in the afternoon upon two, and in the evening upon three?—Man, according to Darwin, goes in the morning of his life upon all-fours, in the afternoon on two, and in the evening with a stick.

The physician and the clergyman of Rushville, Ind., are in a serious controversy. The Rev. Francis M. Pollitt sues Dr. D. S. McGaughey on a note for $10,000. They were formerly close friends. The minister testifies that the physician borrowed the money to give to a woman who was blackmailing him, that being the only way to avert a ruinous exposure. The physician persistantly swears that the minister forced him to sign the note as a reparation for a domestic injury threatening him with the alternative of being killed.

The Farmers' League.

Agricultural School and Model Farm Debate.

On Wednesday afternoon a debate took place on the subject of an Agricultural School and Model Farm. The following we copy from the *Sun*:—

"It is desirable that a model and experimental farm should be established in this Province?" was the first subject of debate taken up.

Mr. C. E. Grosvenor took up the subject of the debate. He had devoted a good deal of time in getting information. He had visited the model farm at Orono, Me. The model farm depends altogether on the man who has it. He must be both a practical and scientific man. The stock at Orono was bad. He was afraid that if a model farm was started here it would be carried on by bundled from the first. He did not think its establishment here would be very advantageous.

Mr. Humphrey said Mr. G. had rather thrown cold water on his subject, and had reduced it (Mr. H.) to take the floor. His idea was a school or college in connection with it. Most of the farmers acquired their education from their fathers. Farming is a large business and requires much intelligence. To enable young hands to operate a farm this or any other occupation. An agricultural school was started in Ontario and it was now crowded. Capital would be required to establish such a school. He would read a paper prepared by a friend of his, Mr. W. Milner, of the Sackville Post, to the subject, as seen in the United States. When he had concluded reading the paper, (which was quite lengthy), he said Sackville had been suggested as a fit place for this farm and college. Mr. (Geo. Greene) said the college was a great idea, and he was much pleased with them.

Mr. Thomas Pickard opposed both Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Milner in their ideas. He would have no college, and he would have no farm, as he thought Mr. H. might be about. He was of opinion that a man had enough to do to attend to the business of farming, a higher education would be useless to him.

Mr. O. R. Arnold said he was much interested in the model farm. He had the idea of inducing young men to settle in remote parts of the country, to get up papers, for some time, is to end. He spoke of the expense attendant upon the establishment of such a college, and the necessary money for lands, buildings etc. The main difficulty, he said, in the way was the getting of it started. There was the difficulty to get of getting good stock cheap to breed from. There was the cost of the buildings, and it could be a proper matter to come before the House of Assembly, but he feared that owing to the stringency of the times they could do nothing. If such a farm and college were started it would be a great advantage to the rising generation. They would receive good practical and theoretical instruction. Education is what we want, and we can get it in the most effective way in this shape. We must go carefully in the matter of the proposed Act, for an aggregate form are to do it.

On Wednesday evening he, chairman of Board of Stock and the model farm discussion.

Messrs. Silas Raymond, of Kings, Peters, of Queens, Hoben, Beckwith, Perley, Shaw, Raymond, Carter, O'Donnell, Thomas Rogers, R. E. Stewart, McGibbon and George occupied an hour and a half in the discussion.

Mr. Peters would like an experimental station if nothing more.

Mr. E. R. McLellan would have a good school in the province established by the Board of Agriculture to supply own stock and breed its own thoroughbreds from pure stock to be supplied him and he to receive a salary and other remuneration for doing so.

Some others having spoken, Mr. Freeman moved the following resolution:—

Whereas New Brunswick has to compete in the markets of the world with countries in which a better and more practical education is given to farmers through agricultural schools, and experimental farms; therefore

Resolved, That this association ask the Government of the Province to make the necessary financial arrangements at an early day for the establishment of an agricultural school and experimental farm.

Although it was decided to adjourn the debate on this resolution, and the meeting adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

On Thursday morning Mr. J. B. S. Raymond, of Kings, said the plan of a model farm, viz., should be well matured before anything is asked of the Legislature. He thought the current year should be devoted to securing a definite plan for it to be submitted at the next annual meeting, and moved in amendment to the resolution under discussion that a year's postponement take place.

Colt Beer said we wanted an experimental not a model farm, as our requirements, soil and climate were different from those of either England or Ontario. He thought the farmers needed the experimental farm more than the Local Legislature needed new buildings. If they would give half the proposed cost of the buildings and apply the other half in aid of a line of British Stallions it would be a much wiser course.

Mr. Hoben thought the resolution should pass, and a committee be appointed also.

Mr. O'Donnell spoke in favor of agricultural societies, and repudiated the idea of the ignorance imputed to farmers yesterday.

Mr. George asked Mr. O'Donnell for his explanation of a hundred per cent. profit on every dollar spent on his farm.

Mr. O'Donnell explained and illustrated by the use of superphosphate.

Mr. Hayes said he doubted the expediency of a mere model farm, but with the agricultural school attached he would be in favor of it. He agreed with Mr. Raymond that they should take another year to mature the plan.

The president suggested that a committee be appointed to confer with the Government in the interim when this and the next meeting.

Mr. Charles Sliper began to speak, but was interrupted by a number of ladies coming in, a new feature in the Association, and apparently not pleasing Mr. H. said he had been convinced by the discussion that the resolution should pass.

Mr. Perley defended what he had said yesterday, as to the comparative ignorance of the farmers as a class in this country, and very feelingly illustrated his position by the general progress of the agricultural and other professions or callings, showing the new and to the more the worker must go to the wall. They had their pick now; agriculture! agriculture! alone! and success will follow.

Mr. E. [illegible] thought it would be a disgrace to the Association on this occasion should be thanks as an expression should pass.

Mr. Carvill thought the president deserved the best day to ask for the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. George moved, seconded by Mr. Grosvenor, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with the Government on the subject of the resolutions just passed, and urge upon the Government the necessity of immediate action.

Mr. Beckwith thought the committee should have power to do further and more than not only confer but press the matter home.

Mr. Joe Arnold opposed petitioning as useless. The resolution passed unanimously.

The president appointed Messrs. Hoben, Humphrey, of Westmorland, Col. R. B. Bair, of Kings, G. L. Caldwell, of Queens, W. D. Perley, of Sunbury, and C. E. Grosvenor, of York, the committee.

Mr. Perley moved, seconded by Mr. Humphrey, and it was unanimously resolved that the committee be authorized to divide all counties that are not represented on the said committee to elect a representative to serve on said committee.

Pleasant Figures.

We have before us two full years Reports for the years ending Dec. 1, 1879 and 1878 respectively.—Omitting the specie, we have the following aggregates, respective values of agricultural products, manufactures, fisheries, and merchandise:

MERCHANDISE:

	12 months ending Nov. 30 '78	Nov. 30 '79.
Imports from U.S.	$30,96,89	$35,812 56
Imports from other countries	13,38,22	15,23,70
Exports to U.S.	28,[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to other countries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase in exports for two years	$[illegible]	

That is to say, our country has sold abroad *over five hundred and twenty-five million Dollars worth* of its products more than we have bought from other countries. Full credit must be given to our farmers for their share in this result, and it is largely in the form of returned Government and other bonds held abroad, and paying us "specie" of which we received $6,239,811.—*American Agriculturist for Feb. 1.*

Two Highwaymen worsted by the Rev. Dr. Miller's Son.

Young Mr. Miller returning blow for blow after his father had been severely hurt—The assailants put to flight by the boy.

The Rev. Dr. J. C. K. Milligan, pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in Twenty-eighth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, New York, was returning from Prince McNamara's church on Sunday night at about 10 o'clock. He Thirty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, two men followed behind them, and joined against them as they passed. When the clergyman and his son reached the corner of Seventh avenue the ruffians came behind them, and one jumped upon the minister's shoulders and struck him in the face with a stick cutting a gash an inch long. The minister was stunned by the blow. His son struck the ruffian a blow on the temple that felled him, and then defended himself against the second man, giving him a left-handed blow that knocked him to the sidewalk. Young Milligan, who is only 19 years old, is very powerful, and six feet tall. He had scarcely time to notice the effect of his blows before the men made another rush at the minister and his son, but the latter gave them several blows, which knocked them to the sidewalk a second time. Here they kicked and struggled till they got free, and then ran away. As they did so one of the men threw a stone, hitting Dr. Milligan and inflicting a painful wound. The Doctor is about 52 years of age. He believes that he could identify his assailants.

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DR. J. R. McLEAN,
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Stores and Offices fitted out. All orders promptly attended to. may7

NOTICE.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS which existed between the Subscribe and his late father, Thomas Baird, Esq., is now continued by the Subscriber John Milton Baird alone under the old style of Firm of
THOMAS BAIRD & SONS,
Pursuant to the provision of his father's Will.
JOHN MILTON BAIRD.
Sackville, Oct 22nd, 1877.

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DESIRES to thank his old customers of Sackville and vicinity, Dorchester included, for past patronage, and is still prepared to wait upon all who favor him with a call. His old stand, opposite Baptist Meeting House. With the assistance of good hands and strict attention to business, they will do best work.
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Bedsteads, Mattresses, Desks, Bureaus, Blinds, &c., Made to Order.
Repairing Work at Moderate Prices. Send in your orders.
T. H. TREEN, Manager.
Oxford, N. S., Oct. 30th, 1879. 1y

Change in Business.
The undersigned being about making a change in their business, request all indebted to them to make an immediate settlement. Accounts not paid or arranged satisfactorily in three months will be put in the hands of a collector.
McKINNEY & NEWTON.
Point de Bute, Nov. 10, 1879. 3m

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WE, the undersigned, have entered into a co-Partnership under the style of COPP & McLEOD, for the purpose of carrying on a General Merchandize business.
COPP & McLEOD.
J. H. Copp. W. H. McLeod.
Port Elgin, Nov. 24th, 1879.

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ALL KINDS OF
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NOW LANDING:
100 KEGS BAKING SODA; 50 bbls. Washing Soda; 10 dozen N. B. Factory Cheese; 50 caddies Napoleon Tobacco; 250 bags Fine Butter Salt.
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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address—STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Intercolonial Railway.
SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tenders for Water Pipes," will be received by the undersigned until January 31st 1880, for the supply of 1,000 linear feet of Wrought Iron Pipe, six inches in diameter, and 150 linear feet six inches in diameter.
Specifications and forms of tender may be had at the Engineer's Office, Moncton, and at the offices of the Station Masters at St. John, Halifax, and Point Levi, and also at the Agent's office, No. 120 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.
Tenders will not be noticed unless made in accordance with printed form and signed.
D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 27th December, 1879.
jan 1 tf 8.et Jan

Business Cards.

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WATCHES, Clocks, Spectacles, Jet Goods, Precious Stones and Fine Gold and Silver Jewelry just received for the Christmas and New Year Trade, marked at very lowest cash prices to suit the times.
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Solid Gold and Silver Jewelry, &c., made to order. Orders from the country promptly attended to. W. T. C.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of McDONALD & BUCHANAN, was dissolved by mutual consent on 12th September. Parties owing us will please make prompt payment. Mr. McDonald retains the books, and continues the business.
ALLAN McDONALD.
DOUGLAS BUCHANAN.
Dorchester, Oct 26th, 1879. 3m

Carriage Making
WILL be carried on as formerly at the old stand by the subscriber, and satisfaction guaranteed, both in workmanship and prices.
ALLAN McDONALD.
Dorchester, Oct. 26th, 1879. 3m

Important Notice!
IN order to meet the demands of our numerous customers, we beg to announce that, we have added to our extensive
Slipper & Lerrigan Factory
the necessary Machinery for the Manufacture of
Men's, Women's, Misses' & Children's
Boots & Shoes,
In all the leading Styles.
By continuing as in the past, to use first quality of material, we hope to merit a share of the public patronage in our new branch of business, as well as a continuance of public favor in our old business.
VANCE, McKEATE,
215 Union St., St. John, N. B.

Rubbers, Overshoes, &c.
Just Received from Montreal:
MEN, WOMENS, MISSES' & CHILDREN'S
RUBBERS
AND
Overshoes.
—ALSO—
Women's Cheap Serge, Women's Serge Congress for $1.00. Very Fine Elastic Side Serge Congress for $1.20.
Women's Best Serge Button Boots. Women's Button Goat—latest style;
Children's Boots & Slippers
In Great Variety.
The Best Value Ever Offered in this Place.
I HAVE ALSO IN STOCK
Ladies' Polished Button and Lace,
Of my own Make, superior to Imported, and at Lower Prices. An inspection of Stock is solicited.
Repairing will be specially attended to.
ABNER SMITH.
dec10

SACKVILLE
Drug Store
NEW GOODS!
SUPERIOR Hollow Ground and Concave RAZORS;
Razor Strops;
Spectacles and Cases;
India Rubbers and Base Balls;
Hand Mirrors;
Pocket Books and Purses;
Thermometers;
Atomizers;
A Gross Boxes Stationery, &c.
In Patent Medicines.

	Per Bottle.
Vegetine,	$1.25
Norbrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine,	1.00
Robinson's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion,	1.00
Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion,	50
Sanford's Church Cure,	1.00
Carboline,	1.00
Elixir of Beef, Iron and Wine,	1.00
Fragrant Dentizone (for the Teeth)	50
Phos hozone,	1.00
Mochlin's Remedy,	1.00
Gates' Bitters and Syrup,	50
Quinine Cordial (a grateful tonic),	1.00
Hannington's Quinine Wine,	50
Green's August Flower,	75
Boschee's German Syrup,	75
Syrup of Phosphates,	85
Peruvian Syrup,	1.00
Hall's Hair Renewer,	1.00
Ayer's Hair Vigor,	90
Garrett's Animal Tooth Wash,	50
Cherry Touch Paste,	25

Our Usual Stock of Toilet Articles, &c.
Oranges, Lemons, Confectionery, &c.
Prescriptions carefully filled.
july23 A. DIXON