CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

The Five Leaders of Johannesburg Reform Committee.

The Announcement Made in the Commons by Chamberlain.

It is Believed that the Sentence of Hammond Will be Commuted.

London, April 28.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, announced in the house of commons to-day that the five leaders of the reform committee of Johannesburg (J. H. Hammond, Francis Rhodes, George Farrar, Lionel Phillips and Charles Leonard) have been condemned to death.

Of the condemned men, John Hayes Hammond, manager of the De Beers mines, is an American; but, Mr. Chamberlain, when he was first arrested, assured the state department that his interests would be looked after by Great Britain as if he was a British subject.

Col. Francis W. Rhodes is a brother of Cecil Rhodes, formerly premier of Cape Colony, and an official of the British chartered South African company.

Percy Farrar is a newspaper proprietor and owner of Country Life, published in Johannesburg.

Lionel Phillips is the president of the chamber of mines of Johannesburg.

Mr. Chamberlain's secretary, Mr. Wilson, was questioned this afternoon by a representative of the Associated Press as to what steps would be taken by the British govertment to save the life of John Hayes Hammond. Mr. Wilson said that no communication regarding Mr. Hammond had recently been received from Washington, nor had the colonial office been approached by the United States embassy. Therefore, Mr. Wilson refused to make public the nature of the steps which would be taken in Mr. Hammond's behalf until Mr. Chamberlain had seen the United States ambassador, Thomas F. Bayard, on the subject.

Washington, April 28.—When Senator Stewart, who is a personal friend of Mr. Hammond, heard of his conviction, he immediately set to work to prepare a petition in Mr. Hammond's behalf, which he had circulated among the senators and members of the house. The petition is addressed to President Kruger and is a plea for pardon. It sets forth the high character of the accused and states that his family and associations here were of the best, and while it is conceded by the petitioners that the crime to which he pleaded guilty is a most serious one and is directed against a government for which the signers have a high regard, they still ask as an act of clemency that the offence be condoned and the prisoner liberated.

The petition was signed by all of those to who mit was presented.

Washington, April 28.—U. S. Vice Consul Knight at Cape Town cabled Secretary Olney this afternoon that it was understood Hammond's sentence would be commuted.

Washington, April 28.—Assistant Attorney General Edwin B. Whitney of the department of justice was a student at Yale university with Hammond and knew him well. In speaking of him today, Mr. Whitney said that Hammond graduated from the scientific department of Yale in 1876 and afterwards pursued his studies in mining in one of the German universities. Returning to the United States, he had a very useful career in the western states and territories as a mining engineer. Several years ago, while in London, Mr. Hammond was engaged by Cecil Rhodes to go to the Transvaal and take charge of his large engineering operations at a salary, it has been stated, of $5,000 per month. His career in the Transvaal, it is said, has been quite a ssuccessful as in the United States. Some time after leaving college Mr. Hammond married into one of the most prominent families in Mississippi, and is said to have influential friends in all parts of the country. Mr. Whitney spoke of Mr. Hammond as a man of the highest character, and said that he had the reputation of being one of the foremost mining engineers in the world.

London, April 28.—The Chartered South Africa Company has received a cable despatch from Johannesburg, giving further details of the judgment of the high court at Pretoria in the cases of the members of the National Reform committee. The despatch states that in addition to the sentence of death passed on the leaders of the reform committee, the other members have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, a fine of £2,000 ($10,000), and three years' subsequent banishment. The despatch adds: "There is great excitement in Johannesburg, and unless the sentences are speedily commuted, trouble is expected.'"

London, April 29.—The Times this morning has a letter from Pretoria which describes the intrigues which the correspondent says were intended to prevent liberal minded judges from presiding at the reformers' trial. The letter says that there has been an extensive German immigration of men specially fitted to supply a corps of highly trained soldiers at the shortest notice, and who are at the same time fitted for useful trades.

"There is no doubt," the letter continues, "that the largely increasing state artillery will soon be in German hands. British subjects are being outrageously taxed to find funds for this German invasion. Warlike preparations do not abate. Flying visits of prominent Boers to the colonies and to the Orange Free State, secret gatherings to meet them, war meetings between leading commanders on the Natal border all create anxiety."

A TALK ABOUT DOCTORS.

(Cor. Chicago Times.)

A public banquet is one of the most wearisome of the minor miseries of life. To be compelled to sit in a straight backed chair for three hours, eating badly cooked victuals, drinking cheap wines and listening to the windy eloquence and ancient jokes of the speakers is a tiresome ordeal. The only alleviation is to find a bright fellow at your elbow to talk with. For a companion on such occasions I prefer to take my chances with a doctor, although any old lawyer will afford some juicy conversation. A doctor knows a lot of thinks worth telling if he has been a long time at his trade. A young doctor is usually a chump, who prescribes the medicines set down in his books, and who is far less useful in a sick room than a trained nurse. At a big dinner party not long ago I had a shrewd doctor for my right-hand neighbor. He said he divided his patients in his own mind into three classes. About one-third of them need nothing; they are malades imaginaries. Another third need a little advice. The remainded require a little medicine. "Do you dose them all?" I asked. "Why, certainly I would soon lose my practice if I told them the truth. I don't give them anything that will hurt them, however." He told me the story of a hospital physician in Paris who had a large number of charity patients under his charge, all suffering from the same disease. To one-third of them he gave nothing; to one-third he administered bread pills and to the other third he gave the regular remedies of his school. The best results were had with the bread-pill patients, the next best with those who got nothing and the worst with those who were regularly medicated according to the books.

On another occasion my vis-a-vis at table was an eminent professor of medicine in a state university. "Doctor, if you were seriously ill and could take your choice between having a good physician or a good nurse, but could not have both, which would you take?" I asked. "I would not hesitate a moment," he replied; "I would take the nurse. We do not cure diseases. We can tide a patient over a crisis with stimulants. We can produce certain effects of the system. We can increase or retard heart action, administer cathartics, produce perspiration, and, most important of all, we can alleviate pain, but it is the vital force that cures and not the medicines. There are no remedies. The best medicine in the whole materia merica is brandy. I don't know what we would do without it."

A doctor in New York city told me this curious story and vouched for it from personal knowledge. One of his friends was a physician in good practice in a manufacturing village in Connecticut. An epidemic broke out in the village and the doctor lost one patient after another until he became greatly discouraged. After some weeks the beautiful daughter of a neighbor fell ill with the prevailing malady. The doctor and his wife were warmly attached to the girl. Feeling sure she would die like so many others of his patients, the doctor fell into a melancholy mood. Strolling through a piece of woods near his house he stopped at a little spring and almost automatically stooped down and filled a small vial with the pure water. Then an idea struck him. He went straight to the home of the sick girl, called her mother to her bedside and said in an impressive manner, "Madam, I have just received from Paris a potent remedy for your daughter's complaint. It is colorless and tasteless, but it is so powerful that you must administer it with great care, giving the patient exactly five drops every hour." From that moment the girl began to mend. She recovered and the doctor proceeded to prescribe the spring water to his other patients. His success was surprising. The epidemic was stopped. The fame of the old doctor and his new remedy spread far and wide, and he soon had all the practice he could attend to. After a year or two he thought it his duty to inform the world of his discovery, and he published an article in one of the medical journals plainly narrating his experiences with the aqua pura. He made a great mistake. The other physicians denounced him as a charlatan who trifled with human life, and public opinion became so hostile to him that he was forced to leave the place. He removed to Iowa, where he died three years ago at an advanced age.

The homeopaths still stick to their theory of specific remedies. According to Hahnemann nature has provided for every disease a poison which will produce the symptome of that disease if administered in large quantity, but which, if given in infinitestimal doses, is an absolute cure for it. This law of remedies he claimed to be as immutable as the law of gravity, and the homeopathic school is all the time experimenting with new poisons to find new remedies by what is calls "provings." The poison of a bee's sting and that of a rattlesnake's fang have a recognized place with aconite and belladonna in their pharmacopeia. The theory is beautiful. I employ a homeopathic doctor myself, but I have never been wholly convinced of the truth of the theory. I note, however, that the allopaths have adopted several of the standard medicines of the homeopaths and that the two schools are constantly drawing nearer together. Both are becoming more and more eclectic. Like the Christian sects, they are a great deal more liberal and tolerant than they used to be.

E. V. SMALLEY.

VALUABLE FARM SOLD.

William Vanwart, one of the most progressive farmers of Lower Prince William, and father of Ald. A. H. Vanwart of Fredericton, has sold his farm situated at that place to one of his neighbors, Charles Hoyt. The price of the purchase was $3,000, which was very reasonable, considering the handsome buildings that adorn the fertile farm. Taking it all round, it is one of the finest farms on the St. John river between here and Woodstock.—Gleaner.

TOO QUICK FOR DONALD.

Some years ago, when a new railroad was opened in the Highlands, a Highlander heard of it and bought a ticket for the first excursion. The train was about half the distance to the next station when a collision took place, and poor Donald was thrown unceremoniously into an adjacent park. After recovering his senses his neighbors asked him how he liked his ride. "Oh," replied Donald. "I liked it fine, but they have an awfu' nasty quick way in puttin' ane oot."

Farm laborers in Belgium receive 46 cents a day.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SENTENCES COMMUTED.

Further Details of the Closing Scenes at the High Treason Trial.

President Kruger's Remarks in Exercising Clemency—Mr. Chamberlain's Information.

(Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

Cape Town, April 29.—Further details received here from Pretoria say that at the close of the trial of the leading members of the Johannesburg reform committee yesterday, the presiding judge, after summing up, said that it was his painful duty to pass sentence upon the prisoners who had pleaded guilty of high treason, but he expressed the hope that the executive should show the same clemency it had exhibited during the crisis which marked the beginning of the year. Then amid intense silence the judge solemnly passed the sentences of death individually upon Phillips, Farrar, Rhodes and Hammond.

A few minutes later the remaining 59 prisoners, including Joel Barnato, a nephew of Barny Barnato, Mr. Bettelheim, the Turkish consul and formerly attorney general of Cape Colony, J. W. Leonard and Capt. Mein, J. S. Curtis, V. B. Clement, J. Lawley, H. J. King and Mr. Lingham, all Americans, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment, three years' banishment and to pay a fine of £2,000, in default of which they will undergo another year's imprisonment. The news of the sentences was received with the greatest amazement here in Johannesburg, and even at Pretoria, and caused the greatest excitement everywhere, even though it was generally understood that the four men sentenced to death would not be executed. The telegraph wires throughout the colony and Transvaal were blocked with messages to and from Pretoria. Business was at a standstill everywhere and every man had a "what next" expression on his face. The attitude of the British population was one of angry resentment; the Boers were sullen and defiant. A message from the secretary of state for the colonies, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, was communicated to President Kruger last evening by J. A. Dewett, the British agent at Pretoria. The president was calm, but it was evident to all that he felt the gravity of the situation most acutely. Later last night a rumor obtained circulation that the president was carefully going over the records of the trial and consulting with the legal authorities of Pretoria, with the result that he had decided to commute the death sentences to heavy fines and long terms of imprisonment, to be followed by banishment. The president, in exercising clemency, has only followed the course which he was expected to adopt under the circumstances, but his impulse in the matter was dictated by his sense of justice alone and not from any fear of the consequences which might have followed the execution of the prisoners. Indeed, it is stated upon high authority, that he had decided days ago upon the step just taken and that the firm stand he took in his letter declining Mr. Chamberlain's invitation to visit England was assumed in order that there might be no mistake as to the actual attitude of the Transvaal towards Great Britain.

The president's concluding remarks, it is pointed out here, distinctly outline the future policy of the Transvaal. He said: "Under existing circumstances, the South African republic will not at present press a reconsideration of the London convention and a substitution for it of a treaty of amity and commerce, but will rest satisfied with the pecuniary compensation and with the assurance that no violation of its territory will be repeated."

Later in the day the report that President Kruger had commuted the death sentences was confirmed, and there was still further relief on all sides and rejoicing in many quarters. The step, it is added, will have a decidedly beneficial effect upon the relations between the British and the Boers, even though it was anticipated and to a great extent discounted. But the strain will be resumed when the question of Great Britain paying an indemnity to the Transvaal comes up.

It is intimated here that the British government will endeavor to shift the whole responsibility in the matter upon the shoulders of the British Chartered South African Co., and that the latter will have to foot the Transvaal bill of expenses when it is presented.

Later, in another despatch from Pretoria, it is announced that Dr. W. J. Leyds, secretary of state for the Transvaal, had informed Sir J. A. Dewett, the British agent at Pertoria, that it had not yet been decided what punishment would be imposed upon the reform committee prisoners in place of the death sentence, and he also intimated that the executive council was reconsidering the sentences imposed upon all the other prisoners. This leads to the belief that the other sentences will be lightened. There was a slight skirmish outside of Bulawayo on Monday. A Matabele reconnoitering party attempted to surprise a picket near the coolie gardens of that town. A few shots were exchanged, five of the natives were killed and the Matabeles retired. A seven-pounder has been placed in position so as to command the gardens. The Matabeles have been sending couriers to all the native tribes in that part of South Africa, saying that they have beaten the whites in every engagement, and urging them to rise and help the Matabeles exterminate their mutual enemies. The work of building small block house forts along the road leading to Mangwe, in order to keep the country clear for the advance of the relief force from Mefeking, is being promptly carried out under Selous and Dawson. The relief column from Salisbury, headed by Cecil Rhodes, is now expected to reach Cwlo in about a week, good progress recently having been made. The Diggers' News of Johannesburg says that Barney Barnato feels very bitter against the Transvaal authorities on account of the treatment received by the reform prisoners and the sentences imposed upon them. The paper adds that he is closing all his mines and selling the lands belonging to the Barnato company.

London, April 2.9—The secretary of state for the colonies, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, has received the following despatch, dated today at Pretoria, from Sir. J. A. DeWett, the British agent there: "Leyds (Dr. W. J. Leyds, secretary of state of the Transvaal) has just told me that the sentence of death has been taken off the four prisoners (Hammond, Rhodes, Farrar and Phillips). It is undecided what punishment will be substituted. The executive council is now engaged in considering the sentences of all the prisoners."

FIRE AT MACCAN.

The Residence and Outbuildings of George O'Brien Destroyed.

Amherst, N. S., April 28.—The residence and large buildings at Maccan of Geo. O'Brien, the well known horseman, were totally destroyed by fire this morning. Mrs. O'Brien and her sister barely escaped with their lives, the rear part of the house being all in flames when they were aroused. A number of carpenters' tools, wagons, carriages and some hay were destroyed. Mr. O'Brien is in New York. There was seven hundred dollars insurance on the buildings.

BANK CLEARING HOUSE.

To obviate the difficulties now experienced in straightening out transactions between the banks, and to substitute a more perfect for the present crude system, the local managers have arranged for a clearing house. All the preparations have been completed and, in a few days, the new system will be in working order. Now a clerk and the messenger of each bank each morning visit the other banks and straighten out the transactions of the day previous. This is a slow and tedious process and involves carrying through the streets large sums of money. Under the new system the representatives of the different banks will meet each day in a room that has been placed at their disposal by the managers of the Bank of New Brunswick and will there in a regular and business like way adjust the transactions of the day through the clearing house manager, who will keep a proper record of all transactions. The advantage of this system will be that each bank will receive from the clearing house manager in one check, instead of from the representatives of each bank, the amounts due. The managers of the local banks are the governing board of the clearing house, with E. C. Jones, the senior manager, as chairman. A clerk from each bank will assist in turn as the manager for the clearing house. The manager for the first month is Alex. Wilson of the Bank of Montreal. The system is similar to that which prevails in New York and Montreal, so far as is applicable to the banking conditions which exist here.

MILITIA MATTERS.

The Canada Gazette contains the following militia changes in this province:

71st "York" Battalion of Infantry—No. 4 company—Captain Richard M. Pinder is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of captain on retirement.

To be captain: Lieutenant James Hodge Hawthorn, vice Pinder, retired.

To be lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Andrew George Blair, jr., vice Hawthorn, promoted.

To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Albert Edward Massie, gentleman, vice Blair, jr., promoted.

A very important change is made by adding to paragraph 156 R. and O. 1887 the following sub-section: "All appointments as commanding officer after the first of July, 1896, are for a tenure of five years. Any extension of tenure will be for three years and will only be granted upon the recommendation of deputy adjutants general commanding districts, who will submit said recommendation at least one month before the expiration of the tenure."

It has been a matter of complaint throughout the dominion that promotions to the higher positions are not frequent enough to be an incentive for officers to remain in service to obtain them. The remedy suggested is rather a drastic one, as it may compel some corps depending upon a good commanding officer to part with his services in exchange for those of a less efficient man.

Another important change is the creation of an officers' reserve, which is to be composed of graduates of the R. M. college, who are unattached officers in the militia; and of certificated officers within the limits of age who have retired retaining their rank. Such officers must report themselves before 30th November each year in order that they may be kept on the list.

A NEW BRUNSWICK AUTHOR.

Professor Roberts has had a happy experience in connection with his volume of stories "Earth's Enigmas." The book, which was published about six weeks ako by Samson, Wolfe & Co. of Boston, has already run through its first edition. A second edition is now in press. The same publishers have in press a History of Canada by Mr. Roberts, and also a new volume of poems, which will be called "The Book of the Nation."

THE FRENCH CABINET.

The Government Will Present a Statement of its Policy.

Paris, April 29.—A semi-official note issued this evening states that the government will present a statement of its policy to parliament tomorrow with the usual moderate programme. The note adds that the government relies upon the support of all section of republicans. The statement will not allude to the proposed revision of the constitution, but if the governement is questioned on the subject it will declare itself as being opposed to a revision.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PINE HILL CONVOCATION.

The Halifax Presbyterian Theological College Has a Good Year.

An Interesting Feature Was the Conferring of the Degree of D. D. on Rev. Neil McKay.

Halifax, April 29.—The convocation of the Presbyterian Theological college took place in St. Matthew's church this evening, in the presence of, it is said, the largest audience that has ever gathered in connection with Pine Hill.

Rev. Dr. Currie presented the report. In it the past session was referred to as the most successful in the history of the college. Fifty-four students had been enrolled. The earnest appeals of a few years ago in the interests of the college had evidently not been in vain. The report referred to the increasing number of societies for mutual improvement connected with the college, to valuable additions to the library, to the importance of the bursary fund, and to the more need of a fire-proof library building. It also invited means for post graduate scholarships. The graduation class numbered twelve, as follows: James A. Crawford, P. E. Island; J. B. Cropper, St. Lucia, W. I.; R. J. Grant, Sunnybrae, Pictou; V. F. Lobb, Great Village; P. M. Macdonald, Pictou; I. D. Mackay, Earltown; G. S. Milligan, St. John; L. W. Parker, Kings Co.; G. C. Robertson, Scotland; G. E. Ross, Hants; W. H. Smith, Pictou; G. P. Tattrie, Pictou.

A very interesting feature of the evening was the conferring of degree of D. D. upon Rev. Neil McKay of Chatham, N. B., in recognition of his faithful and valuable services in the church extending over a period of forty years.

The principal said that he had known Dr. McKay for the forty years to which he referred. He first saw him in an open boat on his way to P. E. Island, where he had just begun his ministry.

Dr. Pollock referred to Dr. McKay's successful pastorate in Murray Harbor, St. John, Summerside, and now lately in Chatham. He had been a prominent advocate of temperance and education. He had been the means of leading not a few young men to Christ.

SHORT TALKS ON ADVERTISING.

No. 12.

(Copyright by Charles Austin Bates.)

A great many merchants cut down their advertising in the summer. Some even stop it altogether.

In everyday life, when a thing is hard to do, it only calls forth greater effort. If the laborer can't move the stone, he gets a crowbar and a block of wood. He makes a lever—and the stone moves. If the crowbar isn't long enough he gets something longer. He doesn,t give up because the stone has got to be moved.

Same way in business. Trade is a stone. The funny thing is that the lighter it gets, the harder it is to move. It can be moved, though. You may have to have the lever lengthened. Certainly you ought not to shorten it. The best business lever is advertising—newspaper advertising is the longest lever and the quickest to move trade.

Dull times are the times to put forth the greatest effort and the most money. People don't usually ask for what they have already. Advertising is merely asking for trade. When the store is full every day cut down your space. Don't expect that you wil get a big trade in dull times, but keep count, and you'll find that the advertising was profitable. Profitable right at the time and enormously profitable after awhile. The very fact that only a few merchants are wise enough to advertise in dull seasons makes it all the more profitable for those who do. You are there when others are not. It gives you greater prominence. It will make your advertising in busy times much more effective.

Common sense has a great deal to do with advertising. Think about it from a common sense standpoint. It may take same "nerve" to pay out money for newspaper space when the business isn't paying expenses, but it will pay.

More than half the business houses in the country would be ahead if they could shut up for three months in the summer, but they don't do it. Why? Simply because they can't afford to. People would forget them.

Same way in advertising. Think about it.

PROVINCIAL COMPETITION KEENLY FELT.

A Boston letter to the Northwestern Lumberman says:

"The spruce end of the local market has been weighted down this week by the unexpected arrival of more random cargo stock from down east than is usually forwarded to Boston thus early in the season. Considerable of the lumber arriving is of the same character as most of the provincial cargoes of last season, and has been held over at shipping points awaiting just such an opportunity as that now presented. At the beginning of April the dealers were confidently counting upon a profitable business this spring. Today the tone of the market is decidedly less firm on account of the reappearance of last year's menace to prices and the evident intention of the saw mills across the border to make a lively campaign again for recognition in the Hub. It is apparent that eastern mill men who ship from coast points to this port have had their eye on the Boston quotations for spruce and realized that their chance of making a good profit depended in a measure on the promptness with which they got into line after navigation opened.

"For the manufacturers this phase of the very opening of spring business is all the more discouraging because it had not been taken seriously into account by some of them. That there would be early shipments to this market was of course anticipated, but that they would come in so agressively before the close of April was hardly expected. It was supposed that there would be comparative freedom from close competition on the start, whatever might result from later operations across the border. As the case stands now, however, there may be a brief slack time between the movement of stock carried over from last fall and the forwarding of new products of these mills when they get down to business with their saws, as they propose soon to do, but even this is not an assurance. The import account is really an unknown quantity, and guesses do not help the matter much for the parties interested."

THE MOON WAS FULL.

"You say," remarked the magistrate, with judicial sternness, "that you were dazzled by the moonlight on the snow, and that you staggered from that cause, and not from intoxication. But there was no moon last night."

"Yesh, there wash," firmly rejoined the prisoner, who had not yet dried out; "I shaw 'em. Two 'v'm."—Puck.

SCOTCH WIT.

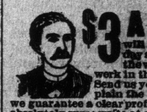
Two friends, riding in the north of Scotland, stopped opposite a hole in a steep bank, and one said to the other:

"John, I saw a brock (badger) gang in there."

"Did ye?" said John; "haud my horse, and I'll grip him." Away rushed John for a grade. After digging for half an hour till he was well nigh speechless, he gave it up, saying, "I canna find him."

"Deed," said the wag, very coolly' "I wad hae wondered if ye had, for it's ten years since I saw him gang in."

The new spring comets are a little lighter in color than formerly and have very long tails.



$3 A DAY SURE. SEND us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work absolutely sure; write at once. Address, E. C. ALLEN, BOX 420, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE. For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. RI·PA·NS·TABULES are gently yet promptly. Perfect direction follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Price 50 cents a box. Address RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y.

SAINT JOHN DYE WORKS, 96 PRINCESS STREET. Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing CLEANSED or DYED at Short Notice. C. H. BRACKETT

5,000 APPLE TREES. Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas, Ben Davis, Tetofsky, Hyslip Crab, Etc., Etc.

THE Undersigned not being in a position to canvass for or deliver personally the trees noted above, wishes to sell the whole lot outright. The nursery is located in Stanley, York Co. It will be to the advantage of any person wishing to set out a lot of trees to send for terms by the hundred. Circumstances over which I have no control have thrown these trees upon my hands, and they will be disposed of at a bargain.

HENRY T. PARLEE, Westfield, N. B.

ACTUAL BUSINESS FROM THE START

Since showing this wonderful system at the Exhibition held in this city last September, our attendance has increased to such an extent that two more teachers being required were engaged, and a new bank built and placed in our Business Department. The new bank is 35 feet long, with glass front and seven windows, the set of books in it costing more than one hundred dollars. There is nothing to equal it this side of Boston.

Our system is patented and copyrighted, and cannot be used in the other colleges in this vicinity.

New pamphlet sent free to any address.

CURRIE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Opposite Opera House, St. John, N. B.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Fresh and Reliable Vegetable, Garden, Flower and Field Seeds; also Ensilage, Corn, Grass Seed, Clover and Lawn Grass.

We have the largest and most complete stock of Fresh Seed, including almost all kinds, of any house in the city.

W. ALEX. PORTER, Grocer and Seedsman, Corner Union and Waterloo and 72 Mill Street, St. John, N. B.

PERFECT MANHOOD!

How attained—how restored—how preserved, Ordinary works on Physiology will not tell you: the doctors can't or won't; but all the same you wish to know. Your SEXUAL POWERS are the Key to Life and its reproduction. Our book lays bare the truth. Every man who would regain sexual vigor lost through folly, or develop members weak by nature or wasted by disease, should write for our sealed book, "Perfect Manhood." No charge. Address (in confidence),

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Gagetown Clearance Sale.

In order to make room for Spring Goods I will sell from this date until the 1st of April

DRY GOODS AT COST;
FANCY GOODS AT COST;
BOYS AND MEN'S CAPS AT COST;
WOMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES AT COST;
WOMEN'S OVERBOOTS AT COST;
MEN'S OVERSHOES AT COST;
FOUR GALLONS, BEST AMERICAN OIL for $1.00.

My stock of Choice Groceries is complete; my prices are down on hard pan. Terms cash or approved payment.

20 Tons Pressed Hay for Sale.

C. S. BABBITT.

Gagetown, Feb. 19, 1896.