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1895—SPRING ARRANGEMENT—1895

On and after May 10th trains will run daily (except Sundays) as follows:

No 1 will leave Sackville at 12.10 and arrive at Cape Tormentine at 14.50.

No 2 will leave Cape Tormentine at 15.00 and arrive at Sackville at 17.24.

A special mail train will leave Sackville at 18.30 and arrive at Cape Tormentine at 20.30, connecting with steamer for P E Island. Returning will connect with I. C. Railway night trains east and west.

JOSIAH WOOD,
President.

Sackville, May 21st, 1895.

Intercolonial Railway.

1894. Winter Time Table. 1895.

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Accommodation	8 12
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Courses of study are provided, extending from the primary branches through the whole University curriculum to the degree of B. A. The staff consists of 16 teachers in addition to the University Professoriate. Piano, Pipe Organ, Violin, Voca Culture, Harmony, Elocution, Physical Culture Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Commercial courses are all taught after the latest and most improved methods.

The Owens Art Institution which with its magnificent gallery has been transferred to the Ladies College is still in charge of Prof. Hammond, R.C.A. an exhibitor in the Paris Salon the Royal Academy London, etc.

The Conservatory of Music employs eight instructors, at the head of whom is an experienced teacher from the staff of the N. Y. College of Music, who has studied in Berlin, under Von Bulow and Joseffy After 4 years successful study under some of the greatest masters in Germany, Mr. C. L. Chisholm returns to take charge of the Violin department.

Voice Culture is taught by an accomplished Swedish vocalist, who is a graduate of the Munich Conservatory.

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For Calendar apply to

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Sackville, N. B., Aug. 2nd.

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One of the best and most desirable farms in the Parish of Sackville, N. B, containing 100 Acres. 40 acres of Marsh, 25 acres of English, and 15 acres of Broadleaf, 60 acres of upland, 50 acres of which is in a high state of cultivation. 80 acres of this land lies in one block on a beautiful southern and western slope commanding a fine view of both land and water, and fronting for nearly half a mile on one of the main streets, will soon command high prices for building lots, being situated within a few minutes walk of the busiuess portion of the town, R. R. Depot, School, and of Mount Allison the leading educational Institution in the Province of New Brunswick. The farm produced last year 50 tons of English hay and about 30 tons of broadleaf, and other crops in proportion On the farm is a large 1½ story dwelling, nearly new, containing 10 rooms with large hallway and conveniently planed, 2 large barns, 2 shops, waggon house and other out buildings. The property also includes a valuable tract of timber land containing 50 acres situated on Fairfield road handy to a saw mill. Abundant supply of marsh mud in immediate vicinity.

For further particulars, terms, etc., apply to

LUCY ANN RICHARDSON,

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Aug. 23, '94. tf.

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

The original maker of the Gates' Pianos and Organs. Will visit Sackville twice a year. Please address, TRURO, N. S. for any orders for the County or elsewhere.

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Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly Done.

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An extraordinary scene took place at a marriage in London recently. The contracting parties were Theodore Brinckman, son of Sir Theodore Brinckman, and Miss Linton, step-daughter of Lord Aylesford. Mr Brinckman had been previously married, but his wife secured a divorce, to which the husband entered no defence. His marriage with Miss Linton took places less than a year after the divorce decree was granted. When the clergyman reached the passage in the service, "If any man can show any just cause why they may not lawfully be be joined together let him speak now or else hereafter forever hold his peace," an English Church clergyman, who is commonly called "Father" Black, attempted to read his reasons for objecting to the nuptials, namely, that the groom had a canonical wife living. The officiating clergyman at first went on with the service, but the interruptions becoming more pronounced, he turned to Father Black and said: "Sir, I am hereby the the Bishop's mandate, and I refuse to hear another word from you." Father Black still interrupted, while the spectators shook their hands threateningly at him and cried "shame," "disgraceful." The multitude evidently sympathized with the pretty bride, who plainly showed her embarrassment. Father Black was hooted and hissed as he drove away.

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For **Coughs and Colds**

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THE OLD STANDARD REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA and all Affections of the Lungs.

Be sure you get GRAY'S Syrup. 'Tis Gray's that cures. 25c. and 50c. a bottle. Sold everywhere.

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GIFTS.

Emma Lazarus.

"Oh, World-God, give me wealth!" the Egyptian cried.
His prayer was granted. High as heaven behold
Palace and pyramid; the brimming tide
Of lavish Nile washed all his land with gold,
Armies of slaves toiled ant-wise at his feet.
World-circling traffic roared through mart and street,
His priests were gods, his spice-balmed kings enshrined,
Set death at nought in rock-ribbed charnels deep.
Seek Pharoah's race to-day and ye shall find
Rust and the moth, silent and dusty sleep.

"Oh World-God, give me beauty!" cried the Greek,
His prayer was granted. All the earth became
Plastic and vocal to his sense; each peak
Each grove, each stream, quick with Promethean flame
Peopled the world with imaged grace and light,
The lyre was his, and his the breathing might
Of the immortal marble, his the play
Of diamond pointed thought and golden tongue
Go seek the sunshine-race; ye find to-day
A broken column and a lute unstrung.

"Oh, World-God, give me power!" the Roman cried.
His prayer was granted. The vast world was chained
A captive to the chariot of his pride,
The blood of myriad provinces was drained
To feed that fierce, insatiable red heart
Invulnerably bulwarked every part
With serried legions and with close-meshed code,
Within, the burrowing worm had gnawed its home,
A roofless ruin stands where once abode
The imperial lice of everlasting Rome.

"Oh, Godhead, give me truth!" the Hebrew cried,
His prayer was granted; he became a slave
Of the idea, a pilgrim, far and wide,
Cursed, hated, spurned, and scourged with none to save.
The Pharachs knew him, and when Greece beheld,
His wisdom wore the hoary crown of Eld,
Beauty he hath forsworn, and wealth and power;
Seek him to-day, and find in ever land,
No fire consumes him, neither floods devour,
Immortal through the lamp within his hand.

People.

The full name of the late premier of the Dominion of Canada was John Sparrow David Thompson.

Washington Irving first made use of the expression "The Almighty Dollar," in his sketch of "A Creole Village."

Uncle John White, of Rhea, Callowa Co., Ky., who is more than a hundred years of age, is looking for his seventh wife.

Mrs. Hezekiah Watson, of Oquawaka, Ill., has recently celebrated her 100th birthday. She is a cousin of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

The Duke of York is making arrangements for a visit to Canada next spring. After spending some time in the dominion the duke will proceed to Australia.

Mackenzie Bowell, the new Canadian premier, is an Englishman by birth and 71 years of age. He has been the minister of customs since 1878, and is a thorough protectionist.

Judge Wellhouse's large apple orchard, in Leavenworth Co., Ks., yielded 47,374 bushels of apples this year, and the net profit realized was about $12,000. This was from 400 acres.

Andre Reclus, the nephew of the famous geographer of that name, was recently condemned to one month in prison and to pay a fine of $100 by the Algerian courts for crying "Long live anarchy."

Signorina Rosina Penco, the great singer, for whom Verde wrote "Il Trovatore," died at Porretta, a bathing place near Bologna, Italy, a few days ago. She was born in Genoa and was 71 years old.

Gen. Lee's grandson, Robert E. Lee, lives on his father's estate in Fairfax Co., Va., but goes to Washington every day to practice law. Mr. Lee is about six feet five inches in hight, and weighs over 200 pounds.

Henri Rochfort has an income of $30,000 a year, and though he lives with great simplicity in London, he is never able to save any money, owing to his generosity. He is always ready to help those who deserve it.

James Whitcomb Riley has many amusing experiences, having their origin in the fact that his poetry has made the children of this country extremely fond of him. He is in receipt constantly of letters from admirers, who ask him for pictures of his children in return for photographs of their own. As Riley is a bachelor, he finds these complimentary epistles somewhat embarrassing.

Wonderful cures by Ayer's Sarsaparilla in every part of the land. Write for names.

Emperor William has ordered the marble palace at Potsdam, where he spent the first few years of his married life, to be put in readiness for the crown prince, who will there receive his own court and retinue. The crown prince, Frederick William, was born May 6, 1882.

Premature baldness may be prevented and the hair made to grow on heads already bald, by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

During the eleven years that the late William T. Walters, of Baltimore, gave annual exhibitions of his gallery of pictures for charity, over $30,000 was taken in and handed over to the poor of Baltimore. Whenever Mr. Walters himself invited a party of friends to see the pictures during an exhibition, he would always send his check to the fund for the number of admission tickets. Last year he paid for nearly 300 tickets of admission to his own gallery. These annual exhibitions are to be continued.

FAIR FACES

Disfigured by Eruptions

BE CURED BY

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

"Some years ago, I was in a terrible condition with a humor, or eruption, which broke out all over my face and body. Seeing the testimony of others as to the efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in like cases, I concluded to give this medicine a trial, and the result was a thorough cure, no sign of the complaint making its appearance since. I have no hesitation in recommending Ayer's Sarsaparilla for any kind of skin disease."—J. W. DEAN, Moss Point, Miss.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair

TRUE LOVE'S COURSE.

I.

John
Yearns,
Jane
Turns,
Eyes
Meet;
Love—
Sweet!
Jane
Stops;
John
Pops.
Both
Wed—
'Nough
Said.

II.

John
Mad,
Jane
Sad.
Both
Fight;
Sad
Sight!
Whole
Week
Won't
Speak.
Re-
Course
Di-
Vorce.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Lord Raleigh has made a flash-light triumph. He photographed the breaking up of a soap bubble, a process which occupied between the two-hundredth and three-hundredth part of a second.

—A bill has been introduced in the Florida Legislature to make it a punishable offense for any school in that State, either public or private, to allow white and colored pupils to be educated together.

—A project is on foot in Philadelphia to utilize street railways for carrying freight as well as passengers. The plan proposed is a combination of the express business and the parcel delivery.

—At the last sitting of the French Academy of Sciences the announcement was made of the discovery of a serum capable of curing cancers and cancerous tumors. The system of cultivating the vaccine is the same as that adopted for diphtheria serum.

—The city of Carlisle, England, has its sewers ventilated by their attachment to thirty tall factory chimneys, which, of course, create a strong updraught, besides heating and destroying disease germs in the effluvia carried up.

—When the cable between Scotland and the Isle of Mull broke recently communication was kept up without a wire by induction. The distance is two miles, and the telegraph line along the island coast was paralleled on the mainland.

—The great fire last week which almost destroyed the city of St Albans, Vt., was started in a peculiar way. A young woman was heating a curling iron over a kerosene lamp; the iron struck the lamp, which exploded and spread flames until the city was nearly all laid in ashes.

—A vibrating helmet for the cure of nervous headaches has been devised by a French physician. It is constructed of strips of steel, put in vibration by a small electric motor, which makes 600 turns a minute. The sensation, which is described as not unpleasant, produces drowsiness; the patient falls asleep under its influence and awakes to find that the pain had ceased.

—The Attorney-General of Quebec is about entering criminal proceedings against two farmers of that province. One borrowed $100 from the other with which to purchase green goods, both to share the profits. They received bath bricks and now one is suing the other for the return of the borrowed money.

For the Ladies.

With the craze for crepons come crepon prints. They are exceedingly pretty, and from a distance of several feet have every appearance of silk. The crimps are not woven into the print but are put in by an entirely new chemical process. They are not expensive, costing only about 50 per cent. more than the ordinary wide cloth prints. John Mcdonald & Co. recently received two shipments, and yet now have comparatively few pieces left. They are shown in a variety of patterns.

Duck suiting, as every one knows was all the rage last summer. They are stiff and not so comfortable as the prints, delaines or muslins, but withal for outing wear, for lounging on the sands or boating, they are perhaps unequalled by any other dress goods material. Originally an American idea and the product of American factories, they have been taken up by English manufacturers, and Toronto houses this year are pushing the English goods with vigor. There is not likely to be the same demand for plain colors this season as last, spots and figures have apparently displaced these.

Rheumatism of thirty years cured.—"After having tried the best doctors without effect, I tried one bottle of Prussian Oil according to directions. It has quickly cured me of Rheumatism of 30 years standing. I highly recommend it and believe it to be the best Rheumatism medicine in the world." DAVID BOURQUE.

Gentlemen who retain a youthful appearance preserve their hair with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

The Capture of Louisburg.

IMPORTANCE STRAGETICALLY. — SCHEME TO DESTROY IT.—THE LEADERS INTERESTED.—THE SEIGE AND BOMBARDMENT. —ABANDONMENT OF THE GRAND BATTERY.— CAPTURE OF VIGILANT. —THE DEFEAT AT THE ISLAND BATTERY.—THE SURRENDER.

In 1715, the King of France entered a protest with the British Government, that more than 200 boats and sloops from New England were fishing along the shores of Cape Breton. The British government did not take much notice of these representations and the French government put armed cruisers on the waters to drive off the unwelcome visitors. Louisburg was their port of rendevous and where they took their prizes. The French government also attached a soverign importance to that port, which they had fortified. It was the only port they possessed on the Atlantic which protected at the same time her fisheries, her commerce and which commanded the approach to the St. Lawrence. It was noted as a large and safe harbor, open nearly all the year and situated on the east coast. It is amply protected from storms by two promontories on the side of the sea. Well situated for commerce by sea, it is surrounded by marshes and sterile land, unprofitable to cultivate.

The town of Louisburg was built upon a point called Rochfort which projected south east from the shore, The fortifications had been constructed after Vauban's system and had cost France more than 20 millions of livres during 29 years previously.

One of the New Englanders who had suffered considerable losses by the capture of his vessels was a rich merchant named William Vaughan, native of Portsmouth. It is said he had never been able to pronounce the name of Louisburg without venting his feelings by a few lurid words seggestive of brimstone. He was a man of rank; his father had been a Lieutenant Governor of New Hampshire and had educated him at Harvard. The son had established a large fishing and lumbering business at Damanicotta in Maine. He was an active, enterprising and audacious man, possessing the most liberal faith in his own resources and power. He was a Colonel of the Colonial Militia.

The idea of destroying Louisburg, is said to have first orginated with Vaughan, who imparted his views to William Shirley, the royal governor of Massachusetts.

Vaughan's plan was to capture it in winter.

Shirley was an English lawyer and arrived in America in 1731, and in 10 years made himself the chief magistrate of the Province, by his energy, ambition and talents. His name has always been hateful to the French, because of his connection afterwards with Winslow and Lawrence with the forcible removal of the Acadians from Acadia. He was not a model public man and he overestimated his own military talents, the result of which he was relegated finally to inferior posts of command.

On 9th January 1745, the members of the assembly of Massachusetts received a message from the governor inviting them to a secret session to discuss matters of great importance. Great was their astonishment when he proposed to reduce the fortress of Louisburg by Colonial Militia without the aid of the Mother Country, and they refused to entertain his proposals. The merchants of Boston and other sea port towns had suffered by the French confiscations and they cordially backed Shirley by petitions, until finally he carried the project in the assembly by a majority of one. From that preparations went forward. The people were stirred up by appeals to their patriotism as well as to their pockets. Enthusiasm in the work grew amongst all classes and seized on the preachers, many of whom inheriting a hatred to Roman Catholicism, inveighed against the Babylon of the north. The whole seven provinces were invited to cooperate, but only Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire responded. Massachusetts furnished 3,000 men and the other provinces 1,000 men. Shirley shewed much judgment in his selection of a commander, namely William Pepperell of Kittery, Maine. Pepperell was a rich merchant and filled all sorts of public offices with success, and was a Colonel of Militia.

Not a little ridicule was heaped upon a great military project, which had a lawyer to design it, a shop keeper for general and farmers and fishermen for soldiers. Even Franklin had his joke at the expense of Shirley and Pepperell; he wrote, certain people imagine it is as easy to chew up a fortress as it is easy to chew a fig of tobacco. While the expedition had all the elements of disaster, it also possessed all those of success.

The commandant at Louisburg at this time was Louis Dupuit DuChambon, a man of some ability and bravery —he had by his services won the cross of St. Louis—but he was too feeble and undecided a nature to command in the great scenes of which Louisburg was to be the theatre. Besides he had the misfortune to have for commissary officer, Bigot, who afterwards became forever infamous for his vast peculations at Quebec. The garrison was composed in part of Swiss, who had been for some time in a state of ferment. The soldiers were not only dissatisfied with their rations, but were bitterly opposed to working in the defences without extra pay. On 27th December they had openly refused to obey orders. They had been appeased, but the officers had but little confidence in them. Under these circumstances, but little was done during the winter to strengthen the fortifications and make adequate preparations for the enemy.

On the morning of 14th March the sentinels on the ramparts saw on the distant waters the white sails of two vessels, which after vainly attempting to brest the fields of ice towards Louisberg disappeared towards the East. These were the skirmishers of the Colonial fleet, which itself arrived at Canso in April without accident, waiting there three weeks till the coast was free from ice, a time usefully employed in drilling the raw levies. In the meantime the fleet of Admiral Warren arrived from the Antilles. His vessels were a large frigate of 60 guns and two others of 40.

On 8th May, many sails were signalled on the horizon, and before night the fleet had arrived and anchored at Gabarus Bay. On 11th, 96 vessels and transports were ranged from La Cormorandiere to Pointe Blanche. Duchambon has been criticized for not making effective efforts to prevent a landing, instead of detailing 100 men under the command of M. de Morpain and M. de Mezillac. A feint was made at landing at Flat Point during which a landing was found at Freshwater Cove or La Cormorandiere further west, though opposed by a handful of French. This was the same place where Wolfe armed with his walking stick effected a landing eleven years later and carried the French position at the point of the bayonet. After a fusillade in which a number of French were killed and taken prisoners, the others fled towards the town. The next two days, the colonials took possession in force of the wooded heights commanding the town on the west and within a mile of the grand battery, which was an earthwork of considerable strength, mounted a good number of guns of heavy calibre, and was capable of resisting assaults until after regular siege approaches.

Col. Vaughan had gone with a strong detachment to burn some stores and other buildings near this battery and on returning observed there was no sign of life about it and no flag was floating. He hired an Indian from Massachusetts with a bottle of brandy to go to it. The latter feigning to be drunk, approached, descended into the fosse and looked through the embrasure. A moment after he appeared on top of the entrenchment making signs of joy—the battery had been abandoned! Vaughan ran then with the 40 men of his party and took possession. Some boats manned by 20 soldiers from the town were upon the point of landing to remove some munitions, and Vaughans party fired on them and drove them away. This unexpected success inspired the invaders with renewed courage and enthusiasm.

What induced Duchambon to abandon so important a post is and will ever remain a mystery, though Capt. Thierry represented he could not hold it with a force of only 200 men. The abandonment was made so precipitately that the guns were not spiked. The guns were turned against the other French works and the work of shelling the town was commenced.

Pepperell selected for his camp a range of heights, between which ran a stream emptying into the harbor east of Pointe Plata about three quarters of a league west of the town. He made this his port of debarkation, where he landed his material of war.

Pepperell and his militia officers possessed none of the *technique* of war, especially military engineering, which work was taken in hand by Warren's officers and engineers, who directed the siege operations.

On 14th May, the English engineers gained a height north of the town called Green Hill, from which they obtained a bird's eye view of the town the fortifications and the harbor. The streets were regular and laid out at right angles to the main street. Excepting the public buildings, the edifices were of a very modest appearance.

The fortified enclosure partially hid by the slight declivity of the glacier, formed a prominence upon the plain. This west side was the only one accessible to a land force. The ramparts ran nearly in a right line from the sea-shore to the harbor. It was protected by a large ditch and flanked by four bastions. The westerly one, called that of the Dauphin, later that of the King or the citadel, and then the bastion of the Queen and the Princess towards the sea. Before the glacier extended soft land, covered with furze, moss and bushes, with here and there ponds of water, which rendered advance from there difficult. On 13th May, a battery was planted on Green Hill, in the same spot where General Amherst placed one 11 years later The next day, it commenced throwing shot at the west of the King's battery. Later two others placed more easterly commenced enfilading the line of the ramparts and the fosse. Then the projectiles rained upon the devoted city. The bombardment was energetically replied to by the city batteries. The citizens as well as the soldiers begged that sorties be made which was seconded by Bigot, but these movements were too feebly made to be effective. On 18th, Pepperell sent a summons to Duchambon to surrender. The latter replied he had no other answer than from the cannon mouth.

The besiegers were favored by fogs which concealed this operations, which enabled them to make entrenchments with safety and plant new batteries. One of them of 7 pieces, erected in front of the King's battery was unmasked on 19th. Duchambon declared it to be the most dangerous of all. Projectiles from 12, 18 and 24 pounders were thrown without ceasing upon the walls, the casements and enfiladed the whole town; no one was safe either in the houses or streets.

Duchambon planted a battery on the parapet which finally dismounted the opposing battery. He also masked the gate to a height of 18 feet with fascines and earth, a trench having then been made. During this time the women and children were placed in the casemates—the houses became deserted, nearly all had been partly destroyed by explosions.

On 30th May, a large war ship, carrying the French flag was signalled making towards the port. The battery on the Island at the entrance had engaged the invaders to favor her entrance. With a strong north east wind, she was able to get in the harbor before the enemy's fleet could intercept her. It was the "Vigilant," 64 guns, manned by 560 men and commanded by the Marquis of Maisonfort with munitions and provisions for Louisburg. She was sailing along in full sight of the towns people, when suddenly her course was changed to attack an English vessel in command of Capt. Rous. Rous retreated for shelter amongst the English fleet and Maisonfort was soon engaged in a life and death struggle with a seven English frigates. The result was easy to fore-tell. He fought with extreme bravery, but after having 80 men killed or wounded he yielded and the people of the town the French account says next day saw the ship of their hope and deliverance in the midst of the fleet carrying the English flag. The English account is different. It says:

Continued on second page.

The Butter and Cheese Business.

EXPANSION OF THE TRADE.—LOCAL FACTORIES.

—Quebec Province gives a bonus of a cent a pound on butter which its dairymen, make and export. The Commissioner of Agriculture for that Province, and some other gentlemen, interviewed Hon Mr Angers, at Ottawa. They asked that the appropriation of $20,000 to stimulate exportation of butter be applied first to the provision of suitable cold storage on cars, in stations and on steamship wharves.

—The Bridgetown Cheese and Butter Company, have applied for incorporation, stock is to be $2,000.

—The cheese factory in Springfield Kings Co began work on 27th May, and made a very favorable start, there being something over 1800 pounds of milk to begin with.

—P. E. Islanders are now considering the project of a central creamery at Charlottetown, for the manufacture of butter in winter. Supt. Dillon, advocates the scheme, which it is proposed to have cooperative. Prof Robinson, the dominion dairy commissioner, is expected in Charlottetown in June, and the subject will then be more fully discussed.

—The results of the operations of the 16 cheese factories in P. E. Island last season were:—

Total number of Patrons, 1356.

Total pounds of milk manufactured, 8,488,415 lbs.

Total pounds of cheese manufactured, 802,423 lbs.

Pounds of milk to pound of cheese, 10.57.

Average price received for cheese. 9.76 cents.

Net value of 100 lbs milk, 69.197 cts.

Amount paid for milk drawing per 100 lbs 10.06 cts.

The receipts were $78,370. The disbursement were:

Paid for manufacturing	$10,033.10
" for wharfage, freight and truckage	717.88
" for milk drawing	8,542.23
Paid to patrons for milk:—	
" Cash	54,362.35
" Cheese	3,041.65
" Cans	1,219.40
" Whey	47.60
" Seeds, salt, balance due from 1893, etc.	154.88
" Sund	342.99
" Less balance due by patrons	$78,370.66

—The cheese factory at Havelock is receiving about three tons of milk daily.

—Last Friday was a field day in the Committee on Agriculture. Deputations appeared before the Committee, in response to an invitation, to express their views with respect to Major McLennan's bill for the branding of cheese and butter with the date of manufacture. The discussion was very full, and the general consensus of opinion appeared to be in favor of branding cheese; but there did not seem to be as much inclination to have butter branded. Prof Robertson favored allowing the branding to be optional. The minister of Agriculture was opposed to making the branding compulsory. Of 345 replies to the Committee's circulars, 314 were in favor of a branding law.

People who live beyond their means and are very tardy in paying their debts have been blacklisted in Vienna by a daring publisher. A book containing their names has met with a big sale.

MR THOMAS COLPITTS, Teacher of Alma, N. B., says: "I have tried Prussian Oil and find it good I would buy it to-day in preference to any Liniment I know of."

MR DENNIS A BOURGEOIS, Merchant, of Fox Creek, near Moncton, who is meeting with grand success in selling Prussian Oil there, sends us the following for publication and vouches for its truth: