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VOL. 17.--NO. 32. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1886. WHOLE NO. 865.

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Georges Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Rulers of the Balkans.

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro.

(From Temple Bar.)

Recent events in the East, and events that are still to happen, will for a long time keep the eyes of Europe fixed on the rulers to whom the destinies of Bulgaria, Roumania, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece are committed. The home of Balkan States is by a stretch of geographical license adopted to designate all these countries, because those whose boundaries do not touch the Balkans claim on ethnographical grounds to extend their borders to these mountains.

Bulgaria, Roumania, Servia, and Greece are constitutional countries; but in the three former the will of the sovereign is paramount when he pleases to have a will. In Greece the kings has little power, because the present holder of the throne has thought fit to take British constitutionalism for his example—with what measure of success will be hereafter indicated. In Montenegro the prince governs patriarchally with a Privy Council of eight members, of whom four are nominated by himself, and the other four elected by his soldiers. Here then we have varieties of government; and it must be added that, except in the case of Montenegro, the constitutions of the Balkan States, being of recent make, have been moulded to a large extent according to the characters of the respective sovereigns. It may be noted in passing that these five sovereigns all succeeded to their thrones after deeds of violence or revolutions for which they were not responsible. The predecessors of Nicholas I. of Montenegro, and of Milan I. of Servia, were assassinated; those of Charles I. of Roumania and George I. of Greece were deposed. Prince Alexander of Battenburg was elected prince of Bulgaria after a war which freed that province from the Turkish yoke; but the governorship of East Roumelia devolved upon him after the revolutionary overthrow of Gavril Pasha at Philippopolis.

Taking the sovereigns in the order of their accession, the senior is Nicholas I., Petrovitch Niegosch, Montenegro, who came to the throne in 1860, after the murder of his uncle, Danilo I. The latter was the first hospodar of Montenegro. From the time of Petrovich Niegoch, who freed the country from the Turks in 1697, Montenegro was governed by vladikas, or prince-bishops, who exercised a spiritual as well as temporal authority. At the same time they acknowledged the nominal suzerainty of Turkey, which means that they expected the sultan to protect them, but paid him no tribute. On the death of Peter II. in 1851, Danilo renounced the spiritual authority and title of vladika, proclaimed himself hospodar, and, forswearing all allegiance whatever to the sultan, demanded his investiture from the czar Nicholas, who was then the recognized protector of the Christian populations in the Balkans. Nicholas on ascending the throne in 1860 was but nineteen years old, and in 1861 he begun a fierce war with the Turks which lasted till both countries were exhausted. The only reason for the war was that the Montenegrins desired an extension of territory, and the same motive called them to arms in 1875 and 1877. The treaty of Berlin increased the area of the principality by over a thousand square miles, including one hundred and sixteen thousand inhabitants. The ports of Antivari and Dulcigno were among the additions, but the latter was only ceded by the Turks in exchange for Gussinje, which the Montenegrins will not fail to retake at the first opportunity.

Nicholas, was born in 1841, and received most of his education at the Lycee Louis-le-Grand in Paris. Napoleon III, took a great interest in him, invited him often to the Tuileries and to Compiegne, gave him pocket money and presents, and on his accession to the throne gratified him with £10,000. In his youth the prince was strikingly handsome, and he remains so now that he has grown gray and portly. He looks every inch a prince and soldier. Very tall and broad-shouldered, with a frank fearless face, large eyes, most stately demeanor and exquisite manners, he fascinates all who approach him. He is a poet as well as a soldier, and has composed some ballads which are popular wherever the Servian language is spoken.—An accomplished linguist too, he speaks French, Italian, Russian and Turkish with perfect fluency, and German fairly well. Altogether he is one of the most gifted men who ever ruled a people, and if his dominions were larger he might leave a great name in history. It is by no means sure that he will not eventually be ruler of a large kingdom, for it is the ambition of Russia to make him or one of his family king of a powerful State which will include Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Macedonia, if not Bulgaria and East Roumelia. Unfortunately, as such a State would be the vassal of Russia, and could only be formed by crushing Austria-Hungary, it is not for Englishmen to wish that it should ever be created. We dare hardly even desire that prince Nicholas should supplant King Milan on the Servian throne, much as the change might conduce to the good government of the Servians. Prince Nicholas must be regarded as the liege servant of Russia, and whatever increment of power may accrue to him will always be used with a blind loyalty in furtherance of Russia's designs.

Nicholas's capital of Cettinje is a small place of two thousand inhabitants. It has a palace which is, like a mediæval castle, and where the hundred men of the prince's body guard are lodged; also an hotel, where members of the diplomatic body reside, or at least dine and spend their evenings. There is of course no theatre, and nothing that can be called society, for the Montenegrins are Oriental in their relegation of women to the selamilk. The diplomatists and officials form whist-parties; and in winter they can get plenty of shooting. Pretty often the prince hospitably throws open his drawing-rooms for assemblies in the European fashion, at which the honors are done by his Highness's attractive consort, the princess Milena. The prince was married at the age of nineteen, and has two sons and seven daughters. One of his daughters, the princess Meliska, likes to read English books, and knows our language well. Another daughter, the princess Zorka (Aurora), is married to Peter Karageorgevics, legitimist pretender to the Servian throne, who habitually lives with his father-in-law, and gives him some trouble. Prince Peter not only dashes money about like sand, but has uncontrollable impulses to issue startling political manifestoes out of season.

The Montenegrins keep to their national costume, and are all soldiers, for every able-bodied man is expected to bear arms. The ploughman and pig-drover step with a martial gait for they are called out to frequent drills; the flea-powder merchant (Montenegro exports a good deal of this useful commodity, known to botanists as *Pyrethrum roseum*) marches through the counting-house resplendent in sky-blue jacket, scarlet sash, and spurred boots. The prince always wears this costume, with a white mantle, furred kaftan, and jewelled sword. Thus attired he gives audience two or three times a week to all who have anything to ask of him, and he administers justice off hand. The Judges of Montenegro are the elders of the forty districts, who in time of war act as captains; but the prince is supreme judge. Litigants appear before him and state their case without the assistance of lawyers. On one occasion a suiter against whom the prince had given judgment tried to stab him, but a blow from his Highness's redoubtable fist knocked him out of court literally. In general the prince's adjudications are accepted without demur, for they are those of a shrewd, attentive, and thoroughly equitable mind. As to the prince's qualities in generalship, they are well known. In the war of 1875 when the Servians and Montenegrins were allied against the Turks, the former were constantly thrashed, the latter everywhere victorious. The Servians soon had enough of it, and concluded a shameful peace; but Nicholas of Montenegro would only sign peace as a victor; and as no agreement could be made with the Turks, the war was continued until the Treaty of San Stefano. At present Prince Nicholas is engaged in trying to civilize his subjects by cutting roads, making ports, and propagating the Italian language, the learning of which has been made compulsory in schools. As civilians the Montenegrins do not shine, for they despise work, hate instruction, are quarrelsome, vindictive, and not particularly addicted to telling the truth. But as soldiers they are splendid, and they have abundant opportunities for keeping their courage and endurance in full activity, for not a month passes without their having some border conflicts with the Turks or Albanians.

—The sales of *The Century Magazine* have gone up over 30,000 copies in six weeks, since begining the Life of Lincoln. A second edition of December will be issued on the 15th. A veteran New-York publisher predicts that the permanent edition of the magazine will go beyond 300,000 before the completion of the Lincoln history. The January installment, which is said by the editor to be of most surpassing interest occupies thirty pages of the magazine, and treats of Mr. Lincoln's settlement in Springfield; his practice of law in that city; the Harrison campaign; Lincoln's marriage; his friendship with the Speeds of Kentucky; the Shields duel; and the compaign of 1844. The illustrations are numerous, including portraits of Joshua Speed and wife, of Mrs. Lucy G. Speed, Milton Hay, President Harrison, General Shields, William H. Herndon (the law partner of Mr. Lincoln) and Mr. Lincoln himself, from the photograph presented by him to Mrs. Lucy G. Speed, in 1861. Pictures are given of the houses where Lincoln was married, also the house where he lived after his marriage, etc., etc.

—The German Emperor has been lately at Baden, and a writer in London *Life* says: He looked very haggard and worn, and he had a vacant look in his eyes that seemed to denote advanced dotage. He has given up his daily drives. During the last fortnight he only drove out once or twice. On one of these occasions he called on the Duchess of Hamilton; he walked from the carriage to the house—a few paces only—and the effort was a painful one.

"HACKMETACK," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cts. Sold only by C. G. Hart.

Professor Fream on New Brunswick Agriculture.

Professor Fream, of Downton College of Agriculture, contributes to the *Mark Lane Express* a valuable article on the agriculture of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from which the following extracts are taken:—

Of official agricultural statistics there are none of more recent date than 1881, and these are but meagre in character, so that it is hardly possible to quote figures which might convey a fair idea of the present position of agriculture in New Brunswick. I cannot give the areas under various crops, and the only average yields I can discover from the census returns of 1881 are: of wheat, 13 bushels per acre; of potatoes, 135 bushels; and of hay, 1.06 Canadian tons. The total value of all agricultural products exported in 1884, including oats, hay, meals, potatoes, vegetables, and green fruits, was less than £16,000. This particular year was, however, exceptional, owing to the abnormally small shipment of potatoes, for which the United States provides the chief market; in recent years the annual export of agricultural produce has amounted to about £30,000. The export of animals and their products possesses an annual value of some £80,000, about a third of this total being for eggs alone. The value of the annual export of farm products of all description would thus amount to about £110,000. Although the soil and climate of the Province are eminently suited to the cultivation of barley, oats, rye, and peas, yet the export of these products is practically *nil*. On the other hand, in 1884 New Brunswick imported wheat flour to the value of £250,000; other breadstuffs, £30,000; and animal products, £40,000. Substracting the total exports from the imports leaves a balance of about £2000,000 against the Province—equal to 13s. per head of the population. If New Brunswick cannot look forward to becoming a large wheat-growing and wheat-exporting county, she might nevertheless advantageously turn her attention to the more extensive cultivation of those crops which it is known she can profitably export.

This autumn the Provincial Secretary (Hon. David McLellan) has been in England purchasing horses, with the object of improving the stock in the Province. For the improvement of cattle, the Government stock farm was established in 1881. The native horned cattle of New Brunswick were originally derived from New England and New York, and were of mixed breeds. Hardy, active, and generally good milkers, they are not much adapted for the fatting process; but the Shorthorn grades raised from them attain large size and weight at an early age, and make useful stock for the butcher. There is a Provincial Herd-Book, wherein farmers are invited to record the pedigrees of their pure-bred cattle. These latter are chiefly Shorthorns, Devons, Ayrshires, and Jerseys, with a smaller number of Norfolk and Aberdeen Polls, and a few Herefords.

The entire agricultural practice of New Brunswick requires levelling up. Better horses, better sheep, better cattle, better butter are needed, and it is for this very reason that this Province, like the sister Province of Nova Scotia, offers admirable opportunities to competent young farmers from the Old Country. Agricultural affairs, including those of the Provincial societies, are under the supervision of the Board of Agriculture, the office being at Fredericton, the administrative capital. The commercial capital, St. John, occupies a splendid position at the mouth of the river of the same name.

Any one who will explore the Maritime Provinces of Canada, is bound to be impressed with their beauty and with the wealth of their natural resources. Whoever knows these Provinces, only a brief week's voyage from our shores, will agree with me when I say that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick only require to be better known to be more highly appreciated. But an apathetic feeling, a kind of lethargy, seems in the past to have more or less paralysed their energies, and led to their putting their light under a bushel. Recently, signs have not been wanting that this state of things has come to an end, and, entertaining as I do very pleasant recollections of these charming countries, I shall feel additionally glad if I have been in any way instrumental in removing the bushel and exposing the light.

—When the Prince of Wales visited Boston the writer remembers that quite a breeze was stirred up a circle of money aristocracy because Mrs. Governor Banks was to lead the Prince in the opening dance at the grand ball. That would never do, they said, because the wife of the Governor was only a factory girl, who worked in one of the Lowell factories. But this aristocratic snub got a sharp rebuke from the Duke of Newcastle, who accompanied the Prince, who said that of all the public men he had met in the United States there were none that he had a greater admiration for than Banks.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough, and Bronchitis. Sold only by Charles G. Hart, Druggist.

Scientific Matters.

—Professor Tyndall says the sky is indebted for its blue color to the particles floating in the air.

—Coleman's mustard-oil is a good remedy for local rheumatism. It is used externally in friction twice daily.

—Hot air, drawn over steam pipes that are heated by exhaust or live steam and then blown through pipes to various points, where it escapes, is a satisfactory method of heating shops.

—Recent experiments have demonstrated that the greatest height ever reached by sea waves is from thirty-eight to forty feet. The average storm at sea raises waves to the height of thirty feet.

—The blood of the higher vertebrates has long been used for the manufacture of albumen which has a high market value. Recent inquiries show that equally good albumen can be obtained from the blood of fishes.

—MM. Moreau and Miguel show that the sea rapidly purifies the pestilential atmosphere of continents. Marine atmospheres driven upon land act upon inland places to a considerable distance, purifying the air of the regions they traverse.

—Persons who are color-blind are usually red-blind or green-blind, and their infirmity is almost always confined to one colour. Cases of violet-blindness are rare, and no instance is known of a person unable to distinguish between blue and yellow.

—Peacock green stain for wood: A green stain is produced by a solution of verdigris in nitric acid; then, by dipping into a hot solution of pearl-ash, the color may be changed into blue. By varying the strengths of the solutions used, the extra shade desired can be obtained.

—A remarkable illustration of the enduring character of human hair may now be seen in the British Museum, where has been placed a wig, lately found in a temple at Thebes, which is supposed to have been worn by an Egyptian priest at a period not less than 3400 years ago.

—The imperceptible motion of the so-called fixed stars is not only detected by the spectroscope, but measured. Sirius is found to be now approaching the earth at the rate of twenty miles a second, while a few years ago this notable star was receding from us twenty-five miles each second.

—To soften bright work without damaging the finish, place the pieces in an iron box and fill in the interstices with iron turnings; close the box, lute the cracks with fire-clay and heat to a red, allowing the box to cool as slowly as possible. It is a good plan to let the furnace fires go out and leave the box in the to cool.

—In Oregon the canning and catching of salmon employ 2,000 white men in various capacities. It employs 2,500 Chinese. It employs fifteen tugs and steamboats, and makes business for half a dozen more employed regularly in the traffic of the river. It employs, besides, hundreds of boatmakers, sailmakers and net weavers.

—Moles may be removed by cautery, by excision, by caustics, by ligature, by electrolysis. Of all these methods, electrolysis is the best, because it leaves very little scar and cause comparatively little pain. Caustics cause the least pain and are easily applied, but their operations is tedious, and they are apt to stain and disfigure the skin.

—It is claimed that the increase in the number of persons using glasses is fully 33⅓ per cent over previous periods. This is set down as partly due to the practice people have of buying glasses of unskilled persons and partly to notions of economy in buying cheap glasses. The number of opticians has, of course, correspondingly increased.

—Every one does not know the proper way to put out a lamp that has no extinguishing apparatus. None of the cheap ones are thus provided, and they should be put out as follows: The wick should be turned down until there is only a small flickering flame. Then a sharp puff of breath should be sent across the top of the chimney, not down it.

—A car called the "spotter" now goes over the New York Central Road at given periods. It is provided with a tank of colored fluid, and when the wheels roll over a rough place in the track the fluid is spilled on the spot. It is so arranged that the track Superintendent can, while seated on the inside of the car, view the track and thus detect any flaws that may exist.

—Formula for camphor-balls, popularly regarded as a specific for "chaps" and abrasions: Spermaceti, two ounces; refined white wax, two ounces; almond-oil (sweet), a quarter of a pint. Melt by a gentle heat, and add camphor (in shavings) one ounce; stir until all are dissolved thoroughly and beginning to cool, then pour the mixture into slightly-warmed moulds or egg-cups. A drachm of balsam of Peru may be added while it is dissolving.

A Seasonable Hint.

For an obstinate harrassing cough there is no better remedy than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which cures all throat, bronchial and lung diseases. It is pleasant to take and effectual for young or old.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold only by Charles G. Hart, Druggist.

Dried Potatoes.

An American gentleman residing in France writes: "Potato culture is likely to receive a new impetus since the plan of selling them peeled, sliced and dried, like certain fruits, seems to hit the taste of the expert market. The drying the potatoes can follow the period of the dissication of fruits. The method obviates decay and germination of the tuber, and occupying a less volume, transport will be cheaper and less difficult. The potatoes are peeled by machinery, next carefully washed, sliced in rounds, and left for twenty minutes in a strong solution of kitchen salt. The brine induces firmness in the slices and prevents their changing color. Later the cuttings are drained, placed in the drying apparatus, packed in boxes are then ready for shipment.

A Seasonable Hint.

During the breaking up of winter, when the air is chilly and the weather damp, such complaints as rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sore throat, croup and other painful effects of sudden cold, are prevalent. It is then that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is found truly valuable as a household remedy.

—Mark Twain is getting old very fast, but he does not like to be told of it. His hair is nearly white, but Mark persists that this was caused by sitting in damp churches out in California.

—Mr. Beecher preached last Sunday on the importance of loving your enemies. He owned up that it was a tough job, though.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." Sold only by Charles G. Hart, Druggist.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold only by Charles G. Hart, Druggist.

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Just received: A car of
Fall & Winter Apples
Together with our usual stock of WINTER GOODS on hand and to arrive, all of which we are prepared to sell at reasonable prices. We respectfully invite inspection.
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AS the subscriber is determined not to be undersold, he offers his stock of Harness, &c., at very low prices. We quote:—
X C Driving Harness, from $10.00 up.
Nickle " " " 11.25 up.
Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
JAMES R. AYER.
Sackville, Oct. 13, 1886.

Administratrix Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Maurice Wells, late of Point de Bute, in the County of Westmorland, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to
RUTH WELLS,
Administratrix.
Point de Bute, Oct. 26th, 1886. tf

FLOUR. FLOUR.

JUST RECEIVED:
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250 " " PEOPLES.
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ALL FOR SALE LOW.
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For sale low by
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My weeds are new and always sweet,
And with them others can't compete.
The ladies, too, I would invite;
For I can trim their bangs aright.
My hearty thanks I now extend
To all my patronizing friends;
And in the future I will try
My very best to satisfy.
WM. KNIGHT.
Sackville, Nov. 7th, 1885.

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Both American make and always take FIRST PRIZE on account of their material and workmanship being the best.
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Nov. 10, '86. tf

Notice to Whom it May Concern.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that from this date he will not be responsible for debts contracted by any member of his family, without his written order to that effect.
DAVID McNAMARA.
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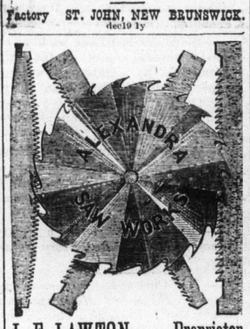

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First-class Instruments furnished pupils. Best Italian Strings, Bows, etc., etc. nov18-3m

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GEO. McFARLANE,.....PROPRIETOR.
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TERRACE HOTEL,
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FIRST-CLASS leading House. Large Sample Rooms up town.
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SAINT JOHN, N. B.
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Telephone Communication. Heated by Steam throughout. sep3'85

THE QUEEN HOTEL
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VISITORS to Halifax will find the QUEEN HOTEL the best house in the city. Being fitted throughout with all modern improvements, furnished with new and handsome furniture. The CUISINE is the best in the Maritime Provinces. SAMPLE ROOMS A SPECIALTY. Private and Public Parlors, Gent's Writing and Reading Rooms. Building of Solid Brick and Stone, with improved FIRE ESCAPES. The location is convenient to Post office, Parliament Buildings, and the principal business houses of the city. A fine view of the harbor is obtained from its windows.
A. B. SHERATON, MANAGER.
oct28

Railways, &c.

N. B. & P. E. RY.
1886 Winter Arrangement 1887
UNTIL further notice Trains will leave Sackville for Cape Tormentine at 1.55 P. M.
Returning, will leave Cape Tormentine at 5.10 P. M.
Trains run on Eastern Standard time.
W. C. MILNER, Secretary.
Railway Office, Sackville, Dec. 9th, 1886.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
1886 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1887
ON and after Monday, November 22nd, 1886, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:
WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE.
Express for Halifax, Pictou and Mulgrave. 5.45 a. m.
Accommodation for Moncton..... 8.22 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou.....12.58 p. m.
Express for St. John..... 1.52 p. m.
Spring Hill Accommodation..... 7.12 p. m.
Express for St. John and Quebec..... 8.18 p. m.
WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:
Express for Halifax, Pictou and Mulgrave. 5.13 a. m.
Accommodation for Moncton..... 9.10 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou..... 12.28 p. m.
Express for St. John..... 2.20 p. m.
Spring Hill Accommodation..... 6.30 p. m.
Express for St. John and Quebec..... 9.05 p. m.
All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.
D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., November 22nd, 1886.

NEW
Harness Shop.
THE subscriber having taken Mr. Alex. Ford's Building, opposite the warehouse of Messrs. M. Wood & Sons, begs to notify the public that he will carry on the
Harness Business
In all its various branches, and hopes by strict attention to business and moderate charges to receive a share of public patronage.
Repairs neatly and promptly done, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JOSEPH W. DOBSON.
Sackville, 23rd June, 1886.

WE WANT POTATOES.
WE handled 60,000 Bushels Potatoes last Season and made money for our Shippers, having decided to sell in small lots from Store, to get out-side prices, we want a few more good shippers. Write us and ship to
HATHEWAY & CO.,
General Commission Dealers,
22 Central Wharf, Boston.
Members Chamber Commerce. Established 1873.

S. B. ANDRES.
Marble, Freestone & Granite Works,
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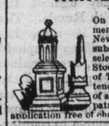
On hand, a Choice Lot of Monuments, Tablets and Head-Stones of New and Elegant Designs. The subscriber has taken pains in the selection of the best Quality of Stock for Durability and Fineness of Texture, and is prepared to attend to orders to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their patronage. Designs furnished on application free of charge. S. B. ANDRES.

Springhill Coal
BEST AND CHEAPEST!
T. A. H. MASON,
Agent.

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For a check for $20 we will print a ten-line advertisement in One Million issues of leading American Newspapers. This is at the rate of only one-fifth of a cent a line, for 1,000 Circulation! The advertisement will be placed before One Million different newspaper purchasers:—or FIVE MILLION READERS. Ten lines will accommodate about 75 words. Address with copy of Adv. and check, or send 30 cents for Book of 150 pages. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

ROBERT BELL,
Licensed Auctioneer,
SACKVILLE, N. B.