

THE CHICAGO POST
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CHICAGO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 15.—NO. 15.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 744.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—An man in Lyne, N. H., has received from the State Treasurer bounty for 729 woodchucks.

—The pleuro-pneumonia has made its appearance among several herds of Jersey cattle in Illinois.

—Our Country Home says that rubbing clothes before boiling them is the very perfection of washing science.

—English farmers are paying a bounty of six cents for sparrows' heads, and six cents per dozen for their eggs.

—Abner Schofield, Lubec, Me., gathered 1100 quarts of strawberries this season from one-fourth of an acre of ground.

—In sharpening edge-tools, says the Popular Science News, "substitute common bar soap and water for oil on the hone."

—A strawberry grower in Western New York gathered 2,000 quarts from one-third of an acre—mostly Sharpless and Crescent.

—The Hampden Agricultural Society of Massachusetts offer premiums of \$15, \$10 and \$5 for the best gardens in the country, of at least one-eighth of an acre each.

—The total yield of the wheat crop of the United States for the current year is 360,000,000 bushels of winter and 105,000,000 bushels of spring, making an aggregate of 465,000,000 bushels.

—A large crop of potatoes is promised this season in Aroostook County, Me., and preparations are being made to convert a considerable part of the yield into starch. Twenty-four starch factories are already in operation, and six new ones are promised.

—Real profit does not come so much from the number of acres one goes over as from how much he gets off each acre. It costs about the same number of dollars to own, or rent, prepare seed, and work an acre for a small or large crop. The profit comes from the second quarter or half of a good crop.

—Mineral wool is used for packing to deaden the sound between floors in building, and being incombustible it is now pretty generally used between the floors and ceilings in new houses. Mineral wool is obtained from the slag from blast furnaces, and is produced by throwing a jet of steam against the stream of slag as it flows from the furnace.

—The Ohio Experimental Farm which is conducted in connection with the Ohio State University, will send to the World's Exposition at New Orleans a large exhibit of the results of its work, a single item of which embraces 150 varieties of wheat to be shown in grain and in the straw.

—Delicious fish candy is made by boiling one pound of white sugar with one pint of water. When it hardens in cold water pour it over the fish which you have split and placed on buttered plates. Just before you take the candy from the fire add a small lump of butter and one table-spoonful of vinegar. If you prefer it, the fish may be chopped and mixed with the candy.

—The value of the cattle in the United States is estimated at over \$1,000,000,000 and the capital invested in lands, fences and buildings for their raising and care would be, at the least, as much more. It is proposed to hold a national convention at St. Louis next November to form a permanent organization for the protection and advancement of this great industry.

—Connecticut papers tell the story of a Yankee youth who intoxicated "hundreds of crows" by scattering over a newly planted field kernels of corn soaked in a mixture of hard cider and laudanum. They rolled about on the ground, flapping their wings, cawing and making themselves generally ridiculous. In fact they were drunk as lords, and numbers of them were easily dispatched.

—Certain foolish farmers have been victimized by sharp, who obtained from them \$10 a barrel for "Canada Crystal Seed Buckwheat," and signatures to alleged agreements to sell the whole resulting crop to the company for five cents a pound. So they paid not only a big price for the seed, but the papers to which they attached their names turn out to be promissory notes, payable in the fall of 1890.

—The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, which is to be opened at New Orleans the first of next December and closed the last next May, will be the largest and most magnificent of the kind ever held in the South. The exhibition of the shipments of six bags (about one bale) of cotton from Charleston, S. C., to England in 1784, and its scope has since been enlarged so as to include all industries. The buildings will be larger than those of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, the machinery half alone being 1,385 feet by 900 feet and covering thirty three acres. The Exposition will be held by the authority and under the auspices of the United States Government, which has appropriated \$1,800,000 for its purposes, and judging by the liberal contributions from different sources and the numerous applications for space already made, the coming World's Fair promises to be the most successful ever held.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—Dr. Harris, the entomologist, fed a toad with "black caterpillars about three-fourths of an inch long," up to the number of a hundred, when he became tired, but the capacity of the jeweled insect-destroyer did not seem to be taxed by the meal.

—The whole county of Laprairie, in the Province of Quebec, has been quarantined because of a disease in the sheep; and an order passed by the Governor-in-Council has directed the slaughtering of all the animals infected. This has caused great consternation among the farmers, as the Government pays only one-third of the value of the animals so slaughtered.

—The late Mr. Nicholas Anchorage, who died two months since at Buenos Ayres, was probably the richest farmer in the world. His executors report his rural estates as follows: Land 1,710 square miles; cows, 152,000; sheep, 410,000. He also owned much house property in Buenos Ayres and his assets have been valued at \$2,400,000 sterling. He inherited \$200,000 from his father thirty years ago.

—The ranch-men of Wyoming are making a strong effort in England just now for obtaining the privilege of shipping live cattle into that country by way of Canada—direct American imports being prohibited for fear of introducing any one of its several diseases affecting cattle in the Middle, Southern and Western States. If Wyoming only proceeded to annex herself to the Dominion, her ranch-men would find an easy way out of their difficulty.

—At certain seasons of the year it is not profitable to know how to cook palatable dishes without using eggs. Here is an excellent rule for making rice pudding without eggs. Wash a couple of cups of rice in two or three waters, then let it cook all night in a quart of new milk. In the morning add a little salt, a large spoonful of butter, a little ground cinnamon and grated nutmeg. Put in the pudding dish and set in the oven, allowing it to cook one hour, for it is to cook. Stir it frequently, but without removing from the oven. When it is beginning to bubble add a quarter of a pound of stoned raisins. Serve with powdered sugar sprinkled over it, when it is put in saucers.

CLEVELAND'S ACCEPTANCE.

Governor Cleveland has issued his letter accepting the presidential nomination of the democratic party. He says: "I accept the nomination with grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred, and a sense of the responsibility which it entails upon me. I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention, and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of democratic faith and principles upon which the party appeals to the suffrages of the people needs no supplement as explanation. We proudly call ours a government by the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them. Parties are a necessary outgrowth of our institutions, but government is not by the people when the party fastens its control upon the country and perpetuates its power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them. A government is not by the people when the result which should represent the intelligent will of free and thinking men is or can be determined by the shameful corruption of their suffrages. When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust instead of his dedication to the profession of politics, when holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall average the truth betrayed and the pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, a real restoration of government by the people will be at hand. And of the means to this end, not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the constitution disqualifying the president from reelection. When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent when a horde of office-holders, with zeal born of benefice received, and fostered by the hope of favours yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the president for reelection, a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize government by the people. A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labour, and the fact that honour lies in honest toil. Contented labour is the element of national prosperity; ability to work constitutes capital, and the wage of labour the income of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workingmen, not asking unreasonable indulgence, but as intelligent and manly citizens, seek the same who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share

of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of employers and employed shall alike be subserved and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, advanced. As related to this subject, while we should not discourage the immigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our government and add to our citizen population, yet as a means of protection to our workmen a different rule should prevail concerning those who, if they come or are brought to our land, do not intend to become Americans, but will in justly compete with those justly entitled to our field of labour. A proper regard for the welfare of the workingman being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institutions, none of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against any corrupting influences which seek to pervert the beneficent purposes of our government, and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allure them to self-inflicted injury. In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between proper subjects of governmental control and those which can be more fittingly left to moral sense and the self-imposed restraint of the citizen should be carefully kept in view. Thus law is unnecessary, interfering with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world, and which are consistent with good citizenship and public welfare, are unwise and vexatious. The commerce of the nation to a great extent determines its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should therefore be liberally fostered within the limits of the constitution.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Selection and retention of subordinates in government employment should depend upon their ascertainable fitness, the value of their work, and they should neither be expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the government in an honest, simple and plain manner, which is consistent with the character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayal. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and integrity, prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise, and vigilant protection of all their varied interests. If I should be called to the chief magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow citizens I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to my country's good and with an humble reliance upon the favour and support of the Supreme Being, who, I believe, will always bless honest human endeavour in the conscientious discharge of public duty.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

Hygienic Soups.

Before leaving the subject of peas, I must here repeat a practical suggestion that I published in "The Birmingham Journal" about twenty years ago, viz: that the water in which green peas are boiled should not be thrown away. It contains much of the saline constituents of the peas, some soluble casein, and has a fine flavor, the very essence of the peas. If to this, as it comes from the saucepan, be added a little stock, or some Liebig's extract, a delicious soup is at once prepared. A requiring nothing more than ordinary seasoning. With care, it may form a clear soup such as just now is in fashion among the fastidious, but prepared however roughly, it is a very economical, wholesome, and appetizing soup, and costs a minimum of trouble.

I must here add a few words in advocacy of the further adoption in this country of the French practice of using, as *soupe*, the water in which vegetables generally (excepting potatoes) have been boiled. When we boil cabbages, turnips, carrots, etc., we dissolve out of them a very large proportion of their saline constituents—salts which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of health; salts, without which we become victims of gout, rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, gravel, and all the ills that human flesh, with a lithic acid diathesis, is heir to. I am about the most painful series of all its inheritance. The potash of these salts existing there, in combination with organic acids, is separated from these acids by organic combustion, and is then lithic acid of the blood and tissues, the stony torture-particles of which it converts into soluble lithate of potash, and thus enables them to be carried out of the system.—From "The Chemistry of Cooking," by W. MATTIEU WILLIAMS, in Popular Science Monthly for September.

—An old lady visiting the antiquarian museum the other day, on inspecting the old weapons very earnestly, and failing to find what she was apparently looking for, asked a visitor if he could tell her where others kept the Ax of the Apostles.

The Captain's Daughters.

With her chin upon her palm, Alice Denver looked thoughtfully out of the window.

Upon a broad, old-fashioned hearth, a mild, inconspicuous flame rambled fitfully among the embers of a morning fire, while through an open door came the most fragrant of a sunny April noon.

In the lap of the young girl lay a purse—open—with no plecthoric yawn, but idly, as if its office were a sinecure.

She dropped her hand, and turned a quaint head to contemplate, with half comic scorn, a well-worn but shapely boot.

"I despise being veneered into respectability by the blacking bottle," was her comment.

She glanced at her sister, who sat before an easel absorbed and unheeding.

"Ruth! Wake up! I want somebody to growl to! My last summer's hat is a mere lump wreck, and look at these boots!"

With an inarticulate murmur the young artist came to life, pushing back her chair with a lingering eye still upon her canvas.

Alice continued:

"I am trying to be fine on three dollars. Sympathize with me."

Ruth smiled:

"One more than I have, sisterkin. 'But your picture is almost done.'"

"Oh, yes—I have painted, but—(grimly) who will buy?"

"Pray don't start another conundrum till you have answered mine."

"Yours?"

"Yes. Which is worse, a shabby head or a shabby foot—one seems welfare, the other vexation."

"Let us cudgel our brains. Alice smiled mischievously.

"You might send your story to another magazine."

Ruth shook her head.

"Return postage is too expensive."

"But it is so good, it must be accepted sometime," persisted Alice.

"This I from you!" cried Ruth.

"Who was it that dubbed my precious story 'Broad upon the Water'?"

"But you know, Ruth, it always did 'return after many days,' was the demure reply.

"I wonder if it is worth while to risk loss of postage and fresh chagrin by trying again," said Ruth.

"Look at us!" exclaimed Alice, with sudden vehemence. "On Turkish rugs, stared out of countenance by snub-nosed Eastern teapots and grinning dragons, that know we cannot even pay our postage!"

"Don't be savage, Alice, you are proud of them, too."

"Proud! Of course I'm proud. There's the rub!"

"A meagre wardrobe is better than a meagre home," said Ruth, with a loving glance around the room.

It was a room with a history, evidently. Its career had opened in the rigid decorum of haircloth and mahogany; and a generation of slippery gloom and ill-prepared it for the invasion of the Vandal hand, which one day took possession. The bleak sofa muffled in luxurious Eastern stuffs, barely preserved its self-respect by the solemn contemplation of its own elegance, while the prim, high-backed chairs, with their feet tucked under them and their heads in the air, ignored the effeminate cushions thrust upon them. But nobody cared; for bamboo chairs, untroubled by backbone and prejudice, and Oriental divans fulfilled all hostilities; while the ancestral androns, weary of a cold hearth and uselessness, rejoiced in the change and warmly hugged the blazing logs of the new regime.

"Choose boots," said Ruth. "A princess like you should be daintily shod."

"But that shabby, jaded hat," sighed Alice.

"Where is it?"

"In the ash-barrel, but of course it's here, tenderly hand-boxed."

"Very well; we'll try variety, and black your head instead of your feet."

"Wait." And Ruth, hat and blacking-bottle simultaneously disappeared. Presently she returned, holding a crisp, jet-black hat aloft.

"As good as new! You crafty darning!" cried Alice.

"Ruth produced a long feather. 'Now twist this around, and the evenness, as usual.'"

"Your best feather? No, no," said Alice.

"Yes, yes," answered Ruth, with an imperative sister-sister kiss.

When Captain Denver retired from sea, twenty-three years before, and gathered the accumulated treasures of all his Eastern voyages into the old seashore homestead, near New York, all the girls in Stirling envied the shy bride from Boston who came to take possession.

Here two lovely daughters grew into joyous girlhood, adored by the gay Captain, who treated both wife and daughters with an exquisite mingling of old-fashioned formality and tenderness. His air of command, nautical phrases, and courtly bearing, his stories of adventure by sea and land, and the ever-present souvenir of foreign travel, captivated the imagination of his daughters, to whom life became a sort of enchanted voyage.

Sea phrases flavored the daily speech of the family. The piazza

was "the deck," the little square staircase "the companion way"; passing friends were invited to "come aboard," and the merry girls "turned in" each night without a fear of storm or shipwreck. Never were happier voyagers on snugger craft or smoother seas.

But one day a financial hurricane burst upon them. The brave old Captain at the helm held fast with trumpet voice of cheer, while crash followed crash. But he was old now, this captain of a hundred storms; suddenly the voice broke, the strong hand loosened; he was gone.

When the storm was past "the deck" was empty. The ship had lost its master, and wife and daughters were drifting in the narrow straits of poverty.

Miss Tibbs, the dressmaker, was an authority in Stirling.

"They've got the Capt'n's own girl," she reported of the daughters, a few months later. "They don't set down an' whine, but just pitch in, an' work like mad. Miss Ruth's sold some of her paintin's already, an' Miss Alice ain't ashamed to get sewin' from me, to pay for her lessons. She's goin' to make picturs' for books, an' they ain't goin' to do half-way work neither—just like the Capt'n—just class or nothin'!"

(Continued on fourth page.)

SHAKER BLOOD SYRUP.

Cures Completely Scrofula, Syphilis, Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers and Skin and other Diseases of every description.

\$100 reward to any chemist who will find an analysis of 100 bottles of Shaker Blood Syrup, one particle of Mercury, Potassium, or any mineral substance.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price, \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six for \$5.00.

A. DIXON, Sackville, Sole Agent for Western Canada.

TO PERSONS OF A Nervous Temperament WE WOULD RECOMMEND ESTEY'S Iron and Quinine Tonic.

IT WILL REMOVE that low, despondent feeling, peculiar to nervous persons. After using it for a short time they will find their appetite improved, and their spirits become more cheerful, sleepless nights, twitching of the muscles and all the other ailments which attend nervousness will disappear, and they will feel and know that every fibre and tissue of their body is being renewed and renovated.

Full particulars of this medicine has undergone long and close observation, and it is believed it will cure all cases of Nervousness, whether it be the result of overwork, or of any other cause. It is a powerful tonic, and it is a powerful tonic, and it is a powerful tonic.

Prepared only by E. M. ESTEY, Pharmacist, Moncton, N. B.

NEW Tailoring Establishment!

THE subscriber begs to announce to the inhabitants of Sackville and vicinity that he has opened a Tailoring Establishment in the Store lately occupied by Mr. C. A. Bowser, opposite Chignecto Hall, where he is prepared to make up clothing in the most Fashionable Styles.

At the very Lowest Prices. Orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

may 21st J. R. McLEAN.

Sugar! Sugar!

Just the Thing for Preserving.

CASH BRIGHT P. RICO SUGAR; 6 Bbls. GRANULATED SUGAR; 5 Ton MAPLE SUGAR;

5 Ton GREY BUCKWHEAT MEAL; 1 Ton TABLE CORN MEAL; 20 Boxes STEINSON'S BISCUITS.

Low for Cash. G. J. TRUEMAN, No. 4 Music Hall Block.

JUST RECEIVED People's Market.

Fresh Bologna Sausages. Park's Hams, (International Sugar Cured).

EGGS, ONIONS, POT BARLEY, RICE, BARR, OATMEAL, BUCKWHEAT MEAL, BEANS, CODFISH.

AT LOWEST RATES. L. WESTERGAARD & CO., Ship Agents & Ship Brokers.

(Consulate of the Netherlands.) (Consulate of Austria and Hungary.) No. 127 WALNUT STREET, Sackville, N. B. July 24

Business Cards.

R. BARRY SMITH, Barrister, Solicitor and Notary.

Lawson & Wallace, Carriage Builders, AMHERST, N. S.

D. I. WELCH, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Moncton, N. B.

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NEW Harness Shop. Opposite Bank of Montreal.

Down with High Prices. PLEASE call and inspect our stock, all new and second-hand American and English Harness, Carriage and Sleighs of all descriptions made at cost price. Top and Open Harness a specialty.

Custom Shoe Shop. THE subscriber has removed his Shoe Shop to Allison's Building, Bridge Street, nearly opposite M. Wood & Sons' Store, where he will carry on First-Class Custom Shoe Making in all its branches. REPAIRING neatly and promptly executed. June 1st-3m W. A. THOMPSON.

J. H. OGDEN, Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Music Hall Block, SACKVILLE, N. B. A good Assortment of Silverware and Jewellery constantly on hand.

Apples, Apples, Apples. CHARLES DONALD & CO., 79 Queen Street, LONDON, E. C.

WILL be glad to correspond with Apple Growers, Merchants and Ship-owners. They will also give the usual facilities to customers requiring advances. aug 13 9m

Bowker's Fertilizer. THE BEST IN USE.

IS HIGHLY recommended by parties in Sackville and the surrounding country who give it a thorough trial last season.

Sold by the Pound or Bag by F. B. ATKINSON, may 21st 3m Boultonhouse Corner.

HATHEWAY & CO., General Commission Merchants, 22 Central Wharf, Boston.

DEALERS IN FLOUR, CORN MEAL, PRODUCE, LUMBER, SPILING, R. R. TIES, FISH, POTATOES, EGGS, CANNED LOBSTERS, BERRIES AND MACKEREL.

Best Prices Obtained for all Shipments. July 25th

Watches, Jewellery, &c. JUST opened at T. H. GRIFFIN'S, next door to Lane's Hotel, a very large Assortment of Fine Gold and Silver Watches, GUARANTEED AND TESTED: Fine Gold Wedding Rings in Plain Band and Half Round; also Engagement Rings of latest design; Fine Gold Side, Pocket, Locket, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Hair Pins, Gold Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Gold Pens and Pencils.

A Large Stock of Silverware suitable for Wedding Presents. Best lines of low priced AMERICAN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES. This is the Finest Stock in the line ever shown in Sackville. In Ambert. No misrepresentation. Every Article Guaranteed as represented, and at very cheap prices. Watches, Clocks and Jewellery cleaned and repaired.

AMHERST, N. S., May 10, 1884.

The St. John Bolt and Nut Co., MANUFACTURERS OF

Track Bolts, Car Bolts, Machine Bolts, Bridge Bolts, Sleigh Shoe Bolts, Turnbuckles, Lag Screws, Fish Plates, Washers, Carriage Rivets, Boiler Rivets, Wharf Spikes.

Hot Forged and Pressed Square and Hexagon Nuts. ALL KINDS OF Railway, Mining and Builders' Supplies.

Factory: ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK. July 25th

Rotary Saw Mills. Oxford Foundry & Machine Shops.

Machine Castings, Bedstead Fastenings, Saw Teeth, &c. MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

A. MacPherson & Co., OXFORD, N. S.

"CERES" SUPERPHOSPHATE.

Three Sizes Ground Bone. The Best Fertilizers in the Market.

Manufactured at the Chemical Fertilizer Works. JACK & BELL, Proprietors.

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Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

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DR. E. T. GAUDET, Physician and Surgeon.

Office: Opposite St. Joseph's College, MEMRAMOOC, N. B.

Special attention given to diseases of the EYE and EAR. ly dec 29

W. F. COLEMAN, M. D. Oculist and Aurist.

TO ST. JOHN GENERAL HOSPITAL, PRACTICE LIMITED TO EYE AND EAR.

OFFICE: 10 CHURCH ST. ST. JOHN, N. B. Dr. Coleman will discontinue practice in St. John on 15th October, 1884, when Dr. Bruce will succeed him.

DENTISTRY. DR. E. L. FULLER, Surgeon Dentist.

Graduate of New York College of Dentistry, AMHERST, N. S.

TEETH extracted without pain by means of Nitrous Oxide Gas. No charge for extractions when Artificial Teeth are inserted. Special attention given to the preservation of natural Teeth, and to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Gold and Silver. Office hours—From 9 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m. \$2.00 extra for the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas.

DR. J. W. SANGSTER, DENTIST.

Has removed his office to the office formerly occupied by Dr. Bruce, near Chignecto Hall. No charge for examining Teeth or extracting Teeth when replaced by Artificial ones. Particular attention paid to preserving Natural Teeth. Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m. At Dorchester on Monday of each week. Rooms over Jaa. Cook's Oyster Saloon. mar 21

S. B. ANDRES.

Marble, Freestone and Granite Works. AMHERST, N. S.

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 material and the quality of the work for Durability and Economy of Time, and is prepared to attend to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their patronage. Designs furnished on application free of charge. July 2 S. B. ANDRES.

RHODES, CURRY & CO., AMHERST, N. S.

HAVE REBUILT and are now running the

Amherst Wood-Working Factory, And with the aid of good men and good machinery are prepared to fill orders at short notice for

Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Window and Door Frames, Brackets and Mouldings of all Descriptions. Kilm Drift Lumber and Building Material, Planing, Sawing, &c.

Stores and Offices fitted out. All orders promptly attended to. may 7

SOUTHAMPTON WOOLLEN MILLS!

THESE FIRST-CLASS MILLS are now in full blast, and to fully meet the requirements of the trade and to prevent delay that have heretofore occurred in filling orders and supplying the wants of customers, we are arranging to run the Factory extra time, which with some improvements contemplated will double our producing capacity.

In order to supply the demand of our constantly increasing patronage we have manufactured and have on hand a great variety and different styles of

Zomespuns, Tweeds, Flannels, Women's Dress Goods, &c.,