

Social and Personal.

Miss Mina Reid is visiting her home here.

Miss Bethia Lord left last Tuesday afternoon for Boston.

Mrs. F. Buckler left on last Wednesday's express to visit friends in Montreal and St. John.

The relatives and friends of Private Frank May of Comp. 1, 2nd Wisconsin Vol., will be pleased to know he came to New York Sept. 8, on Transport Abdiman, from France, Porto Rico, where he will remain some time before being mustered on furlough.

Private May figured in the last campaign of the Spanish American war, his company, assisted the Artillery in keeping the Spaniards from Guantanamo and was in active duty when peace was declared. There is just enough left of Frank to get back, but he hopes to visit his sister at Pitt's Crossing, Mass., at an early date.

Miss Lily Copp, is in town visiting her sister.

Mrs. John Mason and Miss Mary White, of the Artillery, are visiting friends here.

T. W. Brown, representing the Montreal Loan and Investment Co. was in town last week.

Mr. Tilley Harrison returned to P. E. I. last Tuesday to resume his position in the Merchants Bank.

Mrs. M. H. McMillan accompanied Mrs. McMillan to Boston.

Miss Hicks who has been visiting her sister Mrs. Mullin leaves today to join her in Nova Scotia. From N. S. they go to Boston and then to Hartford, Conn., where Mrs. Mullin will spend some time with her sister.

Mr. James Corbett and Miss Mary Corbett arrived home from Boston on a short visit last Tuesday night. The boys are glad to see Jim's jovial face again amongst them.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Quilly left yesterday to attend the St. John Exhibition.

While there Mrs. Quilly will attend the various military openings.

Chas. Harrison left to-day's express to attend the St. John Exhibition.

Mrs. Wm. Gremley left on Monday's express to visit friends in St. John.

Miss Russell has returned home after spending the summer at Youghal.

Mr. Allan Ritchie and Master David Ritchie spent Sunday at Youghal.

Mrs. and Mr. John Burchill are spending Exhibition week in St. John.

Mr. Sargent and Miss Edith Burchill spent Sunday in Bathurst.

Miss Aggie Jones is visiting friends at Youghal and Dalhart.

Mrs. J. Demers has returned from her trip to Montreal and Toronto.

Messrs. George Dalton and Alex. Corbett left yesterday's express for St. John.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Almost to the exclusion of all others. Try Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

are the only pills to take

Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than recorded by any other proprietary medicine. This is simply because it possesses greater merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Almost to the exclusion of all others. Try Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Cutlery.

A nice line just opened.

Table Carvers, Game Carvers, with or without cases, Table Knives, Pocket Knives.

H. WILLISTON & Co. JEWELLERS.

Northumberland Circuit.

Northumberland Circuit Court, Judge Vanwert presiding, opened last Tuesday. The grand jury were dismissed, there being no criminal business.

The civil docket is as follows:—

Ludov. S. Chalmers vs. James D. Murphy and Mary Curran, administrators of Elizabeth Walls.

George Sturgeon and Robert Sturgeon vs. Daniel Sullivan, T. W. Butler for plaintiff vs. R. A. Lawlor for defendant. This is an action for breach of a lumber contract.

The former of these cases occupied the attention of the court till last night. A brief summary of it is as follows:—

The plaintiff, Mr. Chalmers, is a resident of Tignish, P. E. I. and had in years past done lumber business on a small scale, but of late has turned his attention to selling beer, etc. On the 9th of January, 1894, he opened a correspondence with Mrs. Walls, a widow milliner of Chatham, by letter of which the following is a copy.

P. E. I. Tignish, Jan. 9th, 1894.

Mrs. Walls, Chatham.

I beg to apologise for addressing you thus, being an entire stranger; but having the misfortune to be unknown to me by my excuse for this strange proceeding, which I am well aware is entirely at variance with the rules of etiquette.

I have on two different occasions conversed with a gentleman friend of mine here (a Captain) a neighbor who has been in your company in your own house at Chatham, and he has told me that you were a widow lady possessing good abilities etc. and I am frank to confess that it has made a deep impression upon me as to make me extremely desirous of forming your acquaintance. Now will you do me the great favor of allowing this to commence a friendship which I trust will never be regretted by yourself. Should you not wish for further correspondence I enclose a stamp for return of this letter and have it not exposed, on the other hand if you write to me will reply immediately with full name and all about me. Meantime I remain,

Very truly yours,

A Widow, (A Merchant).

P. S. If you write please mention address.

Madam Pique.

Address Station Tignish P. E. I. Island.

Mrs. Walls responded and a mixed correspondence of business and affection ensued. In the latter part of May '94, Chalmers visited Mrs. Walls at Chatham for eight days during which time they became engaged for marriage. Chalmers on returning to the island pressed Mrs. Walls to visit Tignish, which she did the latter part of August '94. Chalmers was then in possession of two village lots, with a small dwelling, large store and warehouse but no stock. In the case he put up he alleged and swore that while Mrs. Walls was at Tignish he sold to her his property for \$5,500. Mrs. Walls, on her return journey instructed a lawyer, Mr. McQuarry of Summerside, as Mr. McQuarry swore to prepare a deed of the property from Chalmers to her, and state the purchase money there at \$5,500. She then returned home to Chatham and in a few days Chalmers came to Chatham and

brought the deed with him, prepared by Mr. McQuarry in favor of Mrs. Walls. This deed, though executed by Chalmers, was not completed or proved in a condition to be registered. Chalmers left the deed with Mrs. Walls, received from her \$1,000 and her notes for \$4,000, \$1,000 payable in one year, \$1,000 in two years and \$1,000 in three years. Chalmers was indebted to R. T. Holman of Summerside upon a mortgage of this same property for \$1,000 and upon a judgment for \$751, upon which two claims there was a balance of \$1,025.

With the \$1,000 Chalmers received from Mrs. Walls, he paid this debt of \$1,025 to Holman and took an assignment to Mrs. Walls of the mortgage and judgment. The correspondence between the parties was continued till May 6, 1896, during which time about forty letters were exchanged on each side, some breathing affection, some business and some merely to appear at the close of correspondence the engagement was broken off in disagreement.

Mrs. Walls died in Aug. 1896 without making a will, and the action was brought against the administrators to recover the first of the promissory notes above mentioned. It appeared by the correspondence that Mrs. Walls claimed to have loaned Chalmers, the \$1,000 and had also sent him \$80 in addition, which money at the breaking off of the engagement Chalmers promised to repay with interest.

It is also to be gathered from the correspondence that Mrs. Walls repudiated the idea of having loaned Chalmers the property and relying upon passages occurring in the correspondence, Mrs. Walls' administrators set up as a defense of the action that the sale and deed of the property from Chalmers to Mrs. Walls was a mere sham, intended only to serve the purpose of Chalmers in completing with his creditors and after it had served its purpose to be undone.

Chalmers continued in occupation of the premises, treating them as his own, altering them at his pleasure and paying the taxes as usual.

Within a fortnight of Mrs. Walls' death, the buildings on the property were destroyed by fire, there being no insurance and the land stripped of the buildings was valued only at \$200.

As some evidence of the fraud it was contended by the defendants that the property nominally sold to Mrs. Walls at a value of \$5,500 was in reality worth only \$1,500 and three sworn statements made by Chalmers to the government assessors valuing the property at \$1,000 were put in evidence by the defendant in conformity with this view. The finding of the jury, as contended for by the defendants, that the pretended sale to Mrs. Walls was a sham and the \$1,000 was a loan from her to Chalmers. They accordingly found that there was no value given for the notes and defendants were entitled to recover \$1,500 from Chalmers as money loaned. J. T. Tweedie and R. Murray for plaintiff; G. F. Gregory Q. C. for defendant.

Correspondence

In the Mill Cove. (continued.)

DEAR EDITOR:—

Is the Mill Cove haunted? This is the question asked by your "Onlooker" correspondent in last issue. As we are nearing the twentieth century, and as ghost stories were talked of in the early ages, we will not answer the question. Your "Onlooker" correspondent says he visited the Cove hills and found there had been a few loads of earth thrown on either hill and nothing done to the bridge, which is certainly an unfair.

The writer having had occasion to travel those hills quite frequently this past month, was an observer during the road making operations on the Cove hills, and interviewed the Supervisor while at work. Mr. Supervisor informed the writer that last year he was ordered by our Local Government to put as little expense on those hills as possible, as a new bridge was promised, so our Supervisor ought to receive praise instead of censure, when he has not those expenses out of his own pocket, as we would not get it back or not. Your "Onlooker" correspondent better don't his own spectacles and view the hills from a different angle.

There was hauled on those hills this fall one hundred and forty (140) loads of stone and shell rock, besides being partially filled in the line every day during the summer. The bridge was repaired, but by the vibration caused by the heavy teams which frequent the bridge, several additional holes appeared. Our supervisor last week received a special grant from our Local Government for two men and a team for one day, and other repairs made, and the bridge is now in a better condition for travel. The writer spent a few hours at the Cove last week interviewing these people, who have occasion to pass over the Cove several times daily and weekly, and in their opinion, the Cove hills have not been in better condition for years. Onlooker had better remember the old saying, "never criticize unless you can better yourself."

I am sure our Supervisor will give Onlooker a chance to do the same amount of work as he has done, and if he wishes to undertake it, thanking you for your valuable space.

I remain,

"Mill Cove."

Proclamation

Prohibition Plebiscite!

Electoral Dist. of Northumberland, Province of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Electors of the Electoral District of Northumberland, Province of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, to the effect that the said Electors are requested to attend the Polling Division on the 29th day of the month of September, instant, for the purpose of taking a vote on the following question, to-wit:—

"Are you in favor of the passing of an Act prohibiting the Importation, Manufacture or sale of Spirits, Wines, Ale, Beer, Cider and all other Alcoholic Liquors for use as beverages?"

That a Poll will accordingly be opened on the said Twenty-ninth day of the month of September, instant, from the hour of nine in the forenoon till five of the clock in the afternoon in each of the following Polling Divisions, to-wit:—

No. 1.—For Polling Division No. 1, Newcastle. For all that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 2.—For Polling Division No. 2, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 3.—For Polling Division No. 3, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 4.—For Polling Division No. 4, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 5.—For Polling Division No. 5, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 6.—For Polling Division No. 6, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 7.—For Polling Division No. 7, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 8.—For Polling Division No. 8, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 9.—For Polling Division No. 9, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 10.—For Polling Division No. 10, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 11.—For Polling Division No. 11, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 12.—For Polling Division No. 12, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 13.—For Polling Division No. 13, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 14.—For Polling Division No. 14, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 15.—For Polling Division No. 15, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 16.—For Polling Division No. 16, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 17.—For Polling Division No. 17, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 18.—For Polling Division No. 18, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 19.—For Polling Division No. 19, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 20.—For Polling Division No. 20, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

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No. 23.—For Polling Division No. 23, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 24.—For Polling Division No. 24, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 25.—For Polling Division No. 25, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 26.—For Polling Division No. 26, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 27.—For Polling Division No. 27, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

No. 28.—For Polling Division No. 28, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

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No. 38.—For Polling Division No. 38, Newcastle. For that part of the Parish lying between the upper line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the lower line of French Cove Brook (so called) and the west side of the Lower Mill Cove Brook, extending to the river or south side of the said French Cove Brook.

General Intelligence

THE CANDIA HORROR.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE BURNED ALIVE.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The correspondent of the Times at Candia, island of Crete, who has just returned after five days in the island, says:—About 600 men, women and children were either burned alive or thrown into the sea at Candia. The Turkish troops were either out of town or else had suddenly wearily in their own camp. It did seem strange that this afternoon there was not a single voice raised in protest of the manner in which the poor harmless creatures were treated by those in full possession of all their senses.

Trusting that the Officers and members of the British Red Cross Society will be able to do some of their duty in this case.

I am in the interest of the oppressed and suffering.

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