

**AUGUST**



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SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 429.

## LITERATURE. THE HAUNTED HOTEL.

Wilkie Collins's New Story.

CONTINUED.

CHAPTER XI.—PART SECOND.

"Lady Montbarry, Miss."

Agnes was writing a letter, when the servant announced her by announcing the visitor's name. Her first impulse was to refuse to see the woman who had intruded on her. But Lady Montbarry had taken care to follow close on the servant's heels. Before Agnes could speak she had entered the room.

"I beg to apologize for my intrusion, Miss Lockwood. I have a question to ask you, in which I am very much interested. No one can answer me but yourself." In low hesitating tones, with her glittering black eyes bent modestly on the ground, Lady Montbarry opened the interview in these words.

Without answering, Agnes pointed to a chair. She could do this, and for the time, she could do no more. All that she had read of the hidden and sinister life in the palace of Venice, all that she had heard of Montbarry's melancholy death and all that she knew of the mystery of Ferrar's disappearance, rushed into her mind, when the black-robed figure confronted her, standing just inside the door. The strange conduct of Lady Montbarry added a new perplexity to the doubts and misgivings that troubled her. There stood the adventuress whose character had left its mark on society all over Europe—the Fury who had terrified Mrs. Ferrar at the hotel—inconceivably transformed into a timid, shrinking woman! Lady Montbarry had not once ventured to look at Agnes since she had made her way into the room. Advancing to take the chair that she had pointed out to her, she hesitated, put her hand on the rail to support herself, and still with her head bowed, she gazed at Agnes.

"Please give me a moment to compose myself," she said faintly. Her head sank on her bosom: she stood before Agnes like a conscious culprit before a merciless judge. The silence that followed was literally, in the words of the poet, "a silence of death." In the midst of it the door was opened once more, and Henry Westwick appeared.

He looked at Lady Montbarry with a moment's steady attention, bowed to her with formal politeness, and passed on in silence. The sight of her husband's brother the sinking spirit of the woman sprang to life again. Her drooping figure became erect. Her eyes met Westwick's look, brightly defiant. She returned his bow with an icy smile of contempt.

Henry crossed the room to Agnes. "Is Lady Montbarry here by your invitation?" he asked quietly. "No." "Do you wish to see her?" "It is very painful to me to see her." He turned and looked at his sister-in-law. "Do you hear that?" he asked coldly. "I hear it," she answered, more coldly still. "Your visit is, to say the least of it, timed."

"Your interference is, to say the least of it, out of place."

With that retort, Lady Montbarry approached Agnes. The presence of Henry Westwick seemed at once to relieve and embolden her. "Permit me to ask my question, Miss Lockwood," she said. "I wish to know no right to my courtesy. It is nothing to embarrass you. When the courier Ferrar applied to my late husband for employment, did you?" Her resolution failed her before she could say more. She sank trembling into the nearest chair, and, after a moment's struggle, composed herself again. "Did you permit Ferrar?" she resumed, "to make sure of being chosen for our courier by using your name?"

Agnes did not reply with her customary directness. Trifling as it was, the reference to Montbarry, proceeding from that woman of all others, confused and agitated her. "I have known Ferrar's wife for many years," she began. "And I take an interest."

Lady Montbarry abruptly lifted her hands with a gesture of entreaty. "Ah, Miss Lockwood, don't waste time by talking of his wife! Answer my plain question, plainly!"

like a woman turned to stone. She stood, mechanically confronting Agnes, with a stillness so wrapt and perfect that not even the breath she drew was perceptible to the two persons who were looking at her at the time.

Henry spoke to her roughly. "Rouse yourself," he said. "You have received your answer."

"She looked at him. 'I have received your sentence,' she rejoined, and turned slowly to leave the room."

To Henry's astonishment, Agnes stopped her. "Wait a moment, Lady Montbarry: I have something to ask on my side."

Lady Montbarry paused on the instant—silently submitting as if she had heard a word of command. Henry drew Agnes away to the other end of the room and remonstrated with her. "You do wrong to call that person back," he said. "No," Agnes whispered. "I have had time to remember Ferrar's wife. To remember Ferrar's wife; Lady Montbarry may have heard something of the lost man."

"Lady Montbarry may have heard something of the lost man," she said. "You have spoken of Ferrar. I wish to speak of him too."

Lady Montbarry bent her head in silence. Her hand trembled as she took out her handkerchief and passed it over her forehead. Agnes detected the trembling and shrank back a step. "Is the subject painful to you?" she asked.

Still silent, Lady Montbarry invited her by a wave of the hand to sit down. Henry stood by, anxiously watching his sister-in-law. Agnes went on.

"No trace of Ferrar has been discovered in England," she said. "Have you any news of him?" and will you tell me (if you have heard anything) in answer to his wife?"

Lady Montbarry's thin lips suddenly relaxed into their sad and cruel smile.

"Why do you ask me about the lost courier?" she said. "You will know what has become of him, Miss Lockwood, when the time is ripe for it."

Agnes started. "I don't understand you," she said. "How shall I know? Will someone tell me?"

"Some one will tell you."

Henry could keep silence no longer. "Permit me to interrupt," he said to the person who tells Miss Lockwood what has become of Ferrar."

"If what?" Henry asked. "If Miss Lockwood forces me to it."

Agnes listened in astonishment. "Force you to it?" she repeated. "How can I do that? Do you mean to say my will is stronger than yours?"

"Do you mean to say that the candle does not burn the moth when the moth flies into it?" Lady Montbarry rejoined. "Have you ever heard of such a thing as the fascination of a woman?"

"You are too good to her; she is not worthy of it."

The interruption passed unheeded by Lady Montbarry. The simple words in which Agnes had replied seemed to have absorbed the whole attention of this strangely changeable woman. As she listened, her face settled slowly into an expression of hard and tearless sorrow. There was a marked change in her voice when she spoke next. It expressed done with hope.

"You good, innocent creature," she said; "what does your amiable forgiveness matter? What are your poor little wrongs in the reckoning for greater wrongs which is demonstrated of me? I am only miserable about myself. Do you know what it is to have a firm presentiment of calamity that is coming to you, and yet to hope that your own positive conviction will not prove true?"

When I first met you, before my marriage, and first felt your influence over me, I had that hope. It was a starveling sort of hope that lived a lingering life in me until to-day. You struck it dead when you answered my question about Ferrar."

"How have I destroyed your hopes?" Agnes asked. "What connection is there between my permitting Ferrar to use my name to Lord Montbarry and the strange and dreadful things you are saying to me now?"

"The time is near, Miss Lockwood, when you will discover that for yourself. In the mean while you shall know what my fear of you is in the plainest words I can find. On the day when I took your hand from you and blighted your life—I am firmly persuaded of it—I was made the instrument of the retribution that my sins of many years had deserved. Oh, such things have happened before to-day. One person has before now been made the means of innocently ripening the growth of evil in another. You have still to bring me to the day of discovery, and to the punishment that is my doom. We shall meet again—here in England or there in Venice where my husband died—and meet for the last time."

In spite of her better sense, in spite of her natural superiority to superstitions of all kinds, Agnes was impressed by the terrible earnestness with which those words were spoken. She turned pale as she looked at Henry. "Do you understand her?" she asked.

"Nothing is easier than to understand her," he replied contemptuously. "She knows what has become of Ferrar, and she is confusing you in a cloud of nonsense because she doesn't own the truth. Let her go!"

TO BE CONTINUED.

Jack's Garden.

When the long sunny days came, and the garden began to spade, rake and shape the beds, Jack who was a busy little fellow, wanted a garden, too. He asked so many questions and really got in the way so often, that finally the gardener spaded him a little place on one side, and told him to go to work.

And a very nice bed he made of it, and had it ready to be planted in a short time. He thought it should like it sowed to wheat but the gardener said that beans or corn would be better, and that he might plant one potato besides.

He worked hard over it all day, patting down the earth over the seeds with his hands, until he was so dirty that his mamma doubted if she could own such a grumpy and beggarly-looking little fellow.

After that he watched the beds every day, and finally had the delight of seeing the points of green peeping up through the dark earth. Then when it rained, they grew! Why, the bean-stalk in the story that climbed up the sky could hardly have grown faster, it seemed to Jack.

But what do you think happened? Why, one day when Jack was going to the city to visit his cousin, Mrs. Grassop and her two children came strolling along, like tramps, as they were—and being tired, they crawled under the garden fence, and lay under the shade of a weed to take a nap. They slept and snored, and then got up, stretched themselves, and the little ones began to cry with hunger.

"Why, you silly children," the mother said, "if you are hungry why don't you eat? Here is a garden full of the tenderest kind of things. Help yourselves."

And she set them an example by beginning to gnaw at the leaves of Jack's beans. The little ones saw her, and hopped and skipped with joy, and bit out little bites from the nice new leaves, frolicked, nibbled, and had such a merry time generally, that Mrs. Grassop said—"I think I'll stop here for a week there's such very good fare."

So they lived and hopped about under the shade of Jack's potato, breakfasted, dined, tea and luncheon off his garden, until it looked as if a fire had run through it.

When Jack came home, his little heart was almost broken, and he ran to his mamma, crying bitterly, to tell her that he thought tramps a great nuisance.—Companion.

How a Horse Throes.—By means of a series of cameras standing one foot apart and operated by electricity, a California photographer, Mr. E. J. Maybridge, has succeeded in taking negatives of every phase of a trotting horse's action while making a complete stride. It is this way it becomes possible to study the successive positions of a horse's body, legs, and feet while he is going at full speed. The horse photographed was Mr. Leland Stanford's trotter Occident, while travelling at a 2.24 gait, with a stride of 18 feet 6 inches. The San Francisco Bulletin reports that the photographs show the fast trotter's feet to be all off the ground together twice during the making of a stride, contrary to the assertions of the authorities hitherto accepted.

A clergyman of Bath created consternation at a funeral by praying earnestly in behalf of "the bereaved husband and the one to come who shall fill the place made vacant by the death of our deceased sister."

## A Touching Love-Letter.

My dear beloved, every time I think of you my heart flutters up and down like a churn-dasher. Sensations of unutterable joy caper over it like young goats on a stable roof, and thrill through it like Spanish needles through a pair of tow and linen trousers.

As a goslin swimmer with delight in a mud puddle, so swim I now in a sea of glory. Visions of ecstatic raptures thicker than the hairs of a blacking brush, and brighter than the hues of a humming bird's plumes, visit me in my slumbers; and borne on their invisible wings, your image stands before me, and I reach to grasp it, like a pointer snapping at a blackbird fly.

When I first beheld your angelic perfection I was bewildered, and my brain whirled round like a bumblebee under a glass tumbler. My eyes stood open like cellar doors in town, and I lifted up mine ears to catch the silvery accents of your voice. My tongue refused to wag, and in silent admiration I drank in the sweet infusion of love as a thirsty man swalloweth a hot whiskey punch.

Since the light of your countenance first shone on my face, I soon felt as though I could lift myself by the boot straps to the top of the steeple, and pull the bell rope for a singing school.

Day and night you are in my thoughts. When Aurora, blushing like a bride, rises from her eastern couch, when the ray bird pipes his tuneful lay in the apple tree by the spring-house; when the chattering of his shrill clavier heralds the coming morn; when the awakening pig arises from his bed and grunts and goes forth for his morning refreshments; when the drowsy beetle wheels his drooping flight at sultry noontide; when the loving heron comes home at milking time, I think of thee, and like a piece of gum elastic, my heart seems to stretch clear across my bosom.

I feel as though I were a sort of horse powdered with gold, and the brass pins skewered through your waterfall filled me with unbounded awe.

Your forehead is smoother than the elbow of an old coat. Your eyes are like young love, and more liquid depths I see legions of little cupid bathing like ants in an old crackle. When their fire hit me on the breast it penetrated my whole anatomy, as a load of bird-shot through a rotten apple.

I feel as though I were a chunk of Parian marble, and your mouth is plickered with sweetness. Nectar lingers on your lips like honey on a bear's paw, and myriads of unfledged kisses are there ready to fly out somewhere, like bluishbirds out of their nests.

Your ears are like the windmill's strain or the beat of stray lambs on a bleak hillside. The dimples on your blooming, rosy cheeks are like boulders in beds of roses, or hollows in home-made sugar.

I feel as though I were a piece of your love, as thirsty housewives pour out hot coffee. Away from me I am as melancholy as a sick rat. Sometimes I can hear the June bugs despondency buzzing in my ears, and feel the lizards of despair crawling down my back.

Uncouth fears like a thousand minnows nibble at my spirit, and my soul is pierced with doubts even as an old cheese is bogged with skippers.

My love for you is stronger than the smelt of patent butter, or the kick of a young horse, and more selfish than a kitten's catwalk.

As a strong bird hankers for the light of day, the cautious mouse for the fresh beacon in the trap, as the lean pug hankers for new milk, I long for thee.

I am fairer than a speckled pullet, sweeter than a Yankee doughnut fried in maple honey, brighter than the top-nod plume on the head of a muscovy duck. You are candy kisses, raisins, pound cake and sweetened toddy mixed together.

You are fairer than a condemned sinner's dreams of heaven, and more precious than an old maid's recollections of her youthful lovers.

If these few remarks will enable you to see the inside of my soul, and enable me to win your affections, I shall be as happy as a woodcock on a cherry tree, or a stage horse in a green pasture.

If you cannot reciprocate my thrilling passions, I will pine away like a poisoned bed bug, and fall away from a flourishing vine of life, an untimely branch. And in the coming spring when the shadows grow from the trees, when the philosophical frog sings his croaking hymns, you, happy in another's love, can come and drop a tear and catch cold upon the last resting place of Yours affectionately,

PHILIPUS SLITHERS.

An individual suffering from dyspepsia calls at a physician's home during his consultation hour. The practitioner examines him and declares, "I see how it is; you need a great deal of exercise, but perhaps your business does not leave you time. What is your occupation?"

"I have been a letter-carrier for twenty-five years."

A little girl was reproved for playing out doors with boys, and informing that, being seven years old, she was "too big for that now." But, with all imaginable innocence, she replied: "Why, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em."

## Chris and Lena in the West.

A GERMAN GIRL RIDING 900 MILES TO CONVINCE HER LOVER OF HER FAITHFULNESS.

From New York Sun.

DENVER, Col., July 18th.—Chris Wagner, a German, 22 years of age, came to Denver from Jefferson City, Mo., about two months ago, to better his condition. He had been associated with his father in an extensive lager beer brewery, but growing tired of the paternal roof, and longing for a sweeter life in Mary Lena Killman, he was determined to strike a fortune in the far West. With his knowledge of making good beer, he was not long in securing employment as superintendent in the West Denver beer brewery. Every penny was carefully hoarded up in anticipation of the wedding day, and tender love missives were exchanged between the faithful lovers. But Chris loved Lena, and about a month ago, being in the company of a few friends in a barroom, he assaulted one of his companions. The laws of Colorado are stringent, and the Justices seldom flinch from meting out the maximum penalty, whoever the offender. The next morning Chris was before the rotund Justice Luthie, who, being a German, and fond of beer, looked kindly on Chris, and imposed only a month's imprisonment in the county jail. Chris became disheartened, and in his misery, magnified his offence tenfold in a doleful letter to his sweetheart. He pleaded to be released from his engagement as unworthy of her, and he would days and nights for a reply, but none came. Then he gave up despair, and talked of ending his days by suicide. Friday night Deputy Sheriff Hopkins rapped on the door of his cell, and told him that a lady wished to see him. Chris asked the name, and when told that it was Lena, was quite overcome. He declared he would not see her, and shrank back in his cell in shame. A note written by her was sent in to him, and by it he was told to wait for the next day at the William House, where a room was kept in the company of a wealthy sheriff. Tears were shed, and Chris was forgiven. To-day he was released from jail; they will be married this week.

## A Bridge Two Miles Long.

The railway bridge across the Tay at Dundee (Scotland) is over two miles long. Including the extension on the northern shore, the exact length is 10,618 ft. It is said to say, it is longer than the Victoria bridge, Montreal, and Britannia tubular bridge taken together. This great length is taken in eighty-five spans of varying width. There are longer viaducts over marshes and meadows, but there is no bridge of the same length over a running stream. The greatest difficulty which the engineers encountered arose from the varying character of the bed of the river. Near the shore, the rocky bed was easily reached, and the piers were built of brick throughout. Further away it was found that the rock suddenly shelved away to a great depth under clay and gravel. There the cylinders, filled with concrete, which form the foundation, were made of much greater diameter, and, above the high-water level, iron pillars were substituted for brick. The level at the shore is between seventy and eighty feet above the sea; in the middle it is 130 feet above high-water mark. The platform on the top of the bridge, which carries the single line of rails, is only fifteen feet wide.

## The Way it is Done in Scotland.

The love-making of young ladies in Scotland is tinged with a certain financial proselytism which will not commend itself to enthusiasts and rhapsodists. A fair Scottish lady of Edinburgh for some years allowed herself to be courted by a susceptible shoemaker, who promised her marriage, and went so far as to make her wedding shoes with his own hands. But, notwithstanding this attention, he fell in love with some one else, and what is worse he married her, leaving the Scottish lady forgotten and forlorn. But the fitted one was equal to the occasion. She had an eye to the main chance, and remembered that she had presented the faithless shoemaker with shirts, cravats, butter, eggs, cheese and socks. Her gifts, like her love-making, always took a practical turn, as is eventually proved, for the Scottish lady used the shoemaker in the Sheriff's Small Debt Court of Edinburgh for nearly eight pounds, the value of the practical presents.

The curious trial ended in a verdict for the plaintiff, and the shoemaker was compelled to pay five pounds for shirts and cravats worn out, and eggs and butter long since eaten. The shoemaker is to be pitied, but not for the rejection of such a charming and eligible young woman.

A lady asked her grocer to give her a trade dollar for a greenback, saying she was collecting coins, and at the same time requested him to make a silver bill for her as soon as they came out. "Why, says ladies don't read the papers?"

The French of the Duke of Wellington was by no means perfect. Rachel, the actress, one day spoke to him of her ailments, and he told her she should take baths of "eau sale" (dirty water). He should have said "eau sale" (salt water).

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JOHN BAIRD, Esq.,  
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Sackville, N. B., August 1, 1878.

## Tilley and King.

TILLEY AND KING! Suggestive names to the people of this Province. One or the other of these names is connected with every liberal and progressive measure, with every advance step in material progress made by the people of this Province for a quarter of a century. Popular Government, Franchise, Schools, Legislative and Legal Reform and Railways in this Province owe their existence to one or other of these great leaders of the people. TILLEY was the first government leader who framed a revenue tariff and defended it on the floors of the legislature, starting his political existence on its success. He was the first Minister who dared to strike a blow on behalf of the great mass of clerks, mechanics, laborers, and those engaged in various industrial occupations by giving them the right of voting. Previous to his day the Franchise was held by a privileged class—the landowners of the country. The mass of the people owe it to him that the Franchise was enlarged to embrace those possessing \$400 personally for income. The same Tory faction—the same Tory families that opposed this great Act, are to day struggling to defeat him in St. John. He was a School Act, which formed the foundation for and stepping stone to the present Free School Act, framed by King. When he assumed the reins of government no railways existed in the Province, except a few miles, half built, of the Woodstock and St. Andrews Road. Railways were in those days looked upon as one of the most unprofitable and practically unattainable by the people of a sparsely settled and poor Province. Even those who were far-sighted enough to know their value in developing the resources and wealth of the country, could only give half-hearted support to schemes that would certainly entail enormous expenditure and corresponding taxation. Mr. TILLEY's foresight and intrepidity bore down all opposition. In vain, the obstructive and non-progressive elements clamored and cried, in vain the Tories rallied their hosts against him, in vain such cries as "taxation," "ruin," "£200 a day interest" were raised, Mr. TILLEY fought them all through; the Railway to Shediac was subsidized and built; Western Extension was put under way; Fredericton Branch was built, and the first \$10,000 a mile Lobster Act was passed! These measures increased the debt of the country by some four or five millions of dollars, but who to-day doubts that the Province has been made many times richer by them, and that Mr. TILLEY's predictions made twenty five years ago have not been completely verified and his struggles for them justified by the enormous development of Provincial trade, and the industrial activity and general prosperity created by them?

Mr. TILLEY has re-entered public life in obedience to a call from over a thousand requisitionists of the City, and the *Telegraph* and *News*, finding it would be no use to attack either his political record, his political principles or his private character, have attempted to attach to him all the slanders and odium they heap upon Sir John! It would be all right for Mr. TILLEY to become a tail piece in the Mackenzie-Catchon-Isaac Burpee and Bois Deverber political combination, but for Mr. TILLEY to be a leader of the great Opposition party of Canada, is in him a high crime and misdemeanor for which he is being decapitated. Mr. TILLEY condescended to be linked with and receive power from such old-time Tories as Devereux and Weldon, and such a political make-weight as Isaac Burpee, then indeed would he have fallen from his high estate to be the meanest man in Canada. These papers cannot support Mr. TILLEY because he is the political friend of Sir John, who they allege is a Tory and a corruptor. It was not always thus, that the *News* spoke of Sir John. Long after the Pacific Scandal revelations occurred the *News* spoke of Sir John with the highest admiration, and of his connection with the Pacific charter, only as "very injudicious." We can prove by authority that even the *Telegraph* will admit it good, that Sir John as a statesman occupied a place corresponding to PALMERSTON.

In its issue of May 7th, 1873, the *Telegraph* itself (and this was after the Pacific charter selling charges were made) in referring to Sir John's tact and his avoidance of making personal enemies, says: "The leaders of the Opposition Act in a different way. They recently declared by their vote that it was wrong for the House of Commons to affirm that for a M. P. to write that the 107 (who did not vote on his side) were bribed and were so many self convicted felons was to libel the House of Commons. Of course these Reformers could not do this with any of the 107. They could not sit on the same Treasury Benches with Albert J. Smith, S. L. Tilley, Peter Mitchell, Isaac Burpee; they could not act with the foremost men of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, or British Columbia. How then would they govern the country? How are they to commend themselves to any honorable minded man in or out of Parliament? How long does the honorable Member for Lampton (Mackenzie) suppose he would be able to carry the honorable Member of Gloucester on his back? We should like to see the experiment tried just for the fun of the thing!"

The *Telegraph* has now witnessed nearly all these things that are stated at five years ago as impossible; it has witnessed the spectacle of Reformers on the same Treasury Benches with Smith and Burpee, two of the "self convicted felons;" it has witnessed Mackenzie carrying the hon. Member for Gloucester on his back

to the Speaker's Throne, assisted by the two "self convicted felons," Smith and Burpee, while it, the *Telegraph*, did not cry, "How can they commend themselves to any honorable minded man?" but stood by with head uncovered and applauded the deed! The experiment has now been tried. Let us hear from the *Telegraph* how it likes the fun? The *Telegraph* continued: "In appearance, Sir John has often been described as resembling Disraeli and there is no doubt of the fact. But we should rather compare the first Canadian Minister to Lord Palmerston. We should not call either a first class orator, though on great occasions both have reached a high pitch of eloquence, but in their fund of humor, in their good nature, in their knowledge of men, in their elevated national spirit, in their knowledge of British traditions and precedents, in their general political leadership we have a strong resemblance. A PARTIZAN PRESS may BELITTLE such men as much as it pleases (oh oh!) but the impartial historian will affirm it to be an honorable advantage to the country to produce such men and to be able to call them to the highest position which the country has to bestow. They prevent disintegration and national humiliation, and by means of party government temper and subvert any constitutional party out, they contribute much to the onward progress and glory of the country which claims them as her sons."

We have only to look into the *Telegraph's* files to prove as utterly absurd and groundless its recent assertions that Mr. TILLEY's party is a Tory party. In the good old days when it supported that same party it distinctly repudiated such an idea. At one time it says: "the journals of N. B. that support the Government are not Tory but democratic." Again it says: "Holton and Huntington are claiming as their own Liberal principles which we can hardly believe the government will allow them to monopolize." Again, three months after the publication of the McMillen letters and the worst was known of Sir John: "The strength of the Government, whatever it may be, is due chiefly to that broad national policy, which for years they have so successfully developed, and which has been particularly acceptable to the Maritime Provinces. They also have gained immensely by contrasting their ordinary conduct with the insane, suicidal and criminal conduct of the leading members of the Opposition in Montreal." It declared the victory of Mr. Gibbs in South Ontario, the new P. M. G. (July 2, 1873) "a triumph of national principles over narrow, unprincipled sectionalism."

If these extracts are not sufficient to convince us that Sir John contemns that the Tilley party is not the Tory party, we can favor him with more evidence from the same convincing source of information. If we understand the *Telegraph's* position, it does not object to Mr. TILLEY returning to public life provided he supported the right (?) side, viz., the Reformers. The *Telegraph's* claims of present these men are pure and incorruptible; they represent law, order, decency; they are the champions of the Opposition, the defenders of constitutional government. Did the *Telegraph* always think thus? What was the position of these Reformers when the greatest constitutional question that ever arose in the Dominion was introduced in Parliament? We will appeal to our infallible guide the *Telegraph*. On 17th May, 1873, it said:

"It is doubtful if the leaders of the crusade against our Constitutional rights whether led by Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Mackenzie or led by Mr. Anglin are better or more sincere men than the martyr Capt. Cameron—ISAAC BURPEE and BOIS DEVERBER political combination, but for Mr. TILLEY to be a leader of the great Opposition party of Canada, is in him a high crime and misdemeanor for which he is being decapitated. Mr. TILLEY condescended to be linked with and receive power from such old-time Tories as Devereux and Weldon, and such a political make-weight as Isaac Burpee, then indeed would he have fallen from his high estate to be the meanest man in Canada. These papers cannot support Mr. TILLEY because he is the political friend of Sir John, who they allege is a Tory and a corruptor. It was not always thus, that the *News* spoke of Sir John. Long after the Pacific Scandal revelations occurred the *News* spoke of Sir John with the highest admiration, and of his connection with the Pacific charter, only as "very injudicious." We can prove by authority that even the *Telegraph* will admit it good, that Sir John as a statesman occupied a place corresponding to PALMERSTON."

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ALTHOUGH Sir Albert J. Smith has a singular reputation for courage, it did take the public by surprise and doubtless carried dismay into the camp of effete Toryism, when it was announced that the Knight of Westmorland intended making a raid on the chosen battle ground of Mr. Tilley, and that he would speak at St. John last evening. Sir Albert is, we repeat, a man of well-known courage and address, who has long been a more distinguished leader of the Van Molke style of warfare, for directing others how to fight rather than fighting himself; for surveying the conflict from say a little distance rather than leading a forlorn hope across a bridge of Jell. He belongs to that safe going class of warriors, whom O. C. Kerr admirably calls, "Strategy chaps." And when we make use of the word "Strategy chap" we do it with every feeling of respect for our illustration, knight, whose many amiable qualities, whose piousness and whose valorous nature reminds us of a former English knight, one who by his desperate courage and political comeliness has endeared himself to generations of readers of English literature—we refer to Sir John Falstaff! We trust that Messrs. Tilley, King and Palmer, will bear up like men and not grow faint hearted when they survey the ponderous odds now arrayed against them.

The *Freeman* recognizes that when one has nothing to say, it is a good rule to say nothing. It asserted very positively that Sir Albert J. Smith had no old rails to give to the Cape Tormentine Railway. The defence was good, but unfortunately it was not true. We called his attention to Parliamentary Return, No. 161, 1877, by which it was shown that the Government had 36 miles of old rails in hand ten months after publication was made for them by the Company, and that at that time they were appropriated to other Companies. This Return has rather stunned the *Freeman*, and although we invited it to give its readers the benefit of this Return, it preserves a persistent and resolute silence. We will probably hear no more from it on the subject of old rails and the Cape Tormentine Railway. The *Freeman's* suppression of facts, its anxiety to present only the bright side of the Rouge-Grit cause and to keep its readers entirely in the dark on the other side is possibly very honest and creditable, but it is only Grit honesty after all.

Mr. TILLEY's stand on the Coal and Flour duties question is statesmanlike and patriotic. He opposes duties on these articles except for the purpose of obtaining Reciprocity when he would vote for them. Coal owners do not ask for more; coal consumers do not grant less; if such duties were imposed with the reasonable hope of securing Reciprocity. According to Mr. Cartwright the English markets control and regulate the price of flour in the United States and Canadian markets and therefore a duty of \$1.00 a barrel on American flour could not sensibly affect our local markets. Whether it would or not, the Maritime Provinces would gladly submit to it, for the purpose of obtaining a repeal of the United States duties on our potatoes, oats, butter, coal, stone, plaster, wood and our other products of the field, quarry, mine and forest.

THE OSBORNE TRAIL at Dorchester drags its slow length along. The medical testimony is not yet completed. We issue this week again a supplement containing the week's evidence. We are indebted for the very painstaking report of Mr. Paine of the *Telegraph* for its valuable contribution. Many confident predictions are made as to the probability of the defence breaking down Park's credibility as a witness, and many stories which it would not be desirable to see in print are in circulation.

DR. TUPPER's journey to Cape Breton is described as a continuous ovation. The address presented to him at Sydney was fifty feet long! At no time since the Anti-school agitation days has public sentiment so thoroughly aroused in Dr. Tupper's cause as at present. The Opposition gain in that Province may confidently be put down at twelve seats a gain of twenty-four on a division.

The *Telegraph* asserts that the Government advocates a Revenue Tariff, while the Opposition a Protection Tariff. Will the *Telegraph* please define the difference between the two, and show wherein the present Government Tariff is not in every respect a thoroughly Protectionist one?

The *Globe* says: In the Lower Provinces, we believe, little of Sir Hugh Allan's money was used. The *Globe* forgets that at the time of the scandal it charged both Mr. Isaac Burpee and Mr. Elder, with having used Sir Hugh Allan's money to aid their own Elections!

## News from the East.

LONDON, July 28.—The Caledon club gave a grand banquet last night to the British Plenipotentiaries to Congress. Lord Beaconsfield and Salisbury, and the Duke of Devonshire and Queensberry presided. Five hundred peers and commoners were present. Lord Beaconsfield replying to toast awarded Lord Salisbury the greater share of merit in the labors at Berlin. He defended his conduct towards Greece saying "had counsel Greece to abstention, and facts approve that Greece obtained more than revolved principalities, which had lavished blood and treasure. He passed a great eulogium on the present Sultan, who throughout was desirous of acting in a conciliatory manner to Greece. Lord Beaconsfield maintained that by the convention with Turkey we diminished and not increased our responsibilities. He harked back from Berlin to the convention that neither the Crimean or the Eastern war would ever have occurred if England had spoken out firmly. Respecting the assertion of Mr. Gladstone that the Turkish convention was an inane conceit, Lord Beaconsfield spoke of Mr. Gladstone as a sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with exuberance of his own verbosity and egotistical imagination. Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote also spoke.

LONDON, July 29.—Betting is slightly in favor of Aubrey, Coventry, on the great international pigeon shooting match between him and Bogardus for one hundred pounds a side, each to shoot at 50 birds, on the 6th August.

The debate on Harrington's resolution against the Government's Eastern policy to night in the Commons is regarded as the most important in many years. The Times in discussing that part of Harrington's resolution relating to the British guarantee respecting Asiatic Turkey, says there is room for contention, that Harrington's censure of the treaty is either too little or too much. If the Ministry have involved the country unnecessarily in the responsibility of so grave a character, the Opposition ought to be prepared to express something more than regret. They ought to be ready to turn out their opponents, to take office themselves, and to reverse the policy to which the country stands committed. If they are not prepared for such a decided course they ought to leave the Government unweakened, to carry into effect the settlement of which it has laid the basis. In certain cases it is desirable that the Government should upon its own responsibility, not all events the main issue of the debate will not turn on this point, and the real question on which the House will have to decide is whether, in the permanent interests of the British Empire, it is desirable to have the policy of Russia? thus far it is too good to be true.

The Times says it has reason to believe that the propositions for reform which England made to the Porte have been favorably received, and that the Emperor and the Government of England will henceforth form a regenerating influence for the Ottoman Empire. LONDON, July 30.—The debate in the Commons on the Marquis of Harrington's resolution against the Government's Eastern policy, was opened by Right Hon. Viscount Sandon (Conservative), who defended the policy of the Government. Lord Beaconsfield, in replying to the letter read by Gladstone in the House of Commons to-day said that the compilation of the list of epithets used by the gentleman would entail a search of over a period of two and a half years. Lord Beaconsfield cited the expressions of Gladstone that he (Beaconsfield) had degraded and debased the great name of England, that he had sold the Greeks and that he had been guilty of an unpardonable act of duplicity.

A London special says A. H. Poet, a Lieutenant of the Scottish Fusilier Guards, was married on Saturday, at St. Peter's Church, to Miss Stevens, daughter of the late Prince of Wales and several American aristocrats were present. PARIS, July 28.—A special says there is considerable comment here at the report in the *Times* that General Grant denounced Napoleon as an enemy of France, a traitor of republic and author of useless and fatal wars, and that he did not care to see any of the Bonaparte family.

## A Railway Outrage.

On Saturday night the freight train bound East, from Moncton, passed over the line some two hours ahead of the regular time. In consequence, a number of persons at Dorchester Court who expected to return to their homes that night had to hire teams or remain over at Dorchester. Passengers at other stations were also disappointed. Is it not a fact that the value of the railway service to the people depends greatly upon the regularity and certainty of trains, and that it is an inflexible rule on all well regulated railways never to run a train in advance of its time? We would like to be informed by whose authority the train was ordered off its regular time and for what purpose it was done?—because if the trains are liable at any time to be run off their time, the public ought to know it, that they may calculate on any certainty or regularity whatever. Had the palaces of the General Manager attached to the rear of the train any connection with the change?

THE ROTTING on the shores of the Kennebecus on Thursday last by Sir John roughs waiting to see the boat-race is said to have never been exceeded by the inmates of the back lanes of the most demoralized city on the continent. The spirits of evil, of bloodshed and murder were abroad, and although there were many dreadful spectacles of vicious brutality, strange to say there was not one life sacrificed.

## The Osborne Case.

Dr. Fleming finished his testimony yesterday. It did not differ materially from that given at the Sheldon examination, and it would be taking up space to no purpose to go over it again. He corroborated Dr. Allison's testimony that the stains on McCarthy's shirt were blood stains. They examined the wagon which Annie Parker says Henry used. During Dr. Fleming's cross-examination, the novel mode of illustration was resorted to again, that of placing McCarthy on the floor in a sitting posture, shoulders against the wall and head bent forward, the Doctor thought in this position the air would probably be expelled, and if the back of the head rested against some rotten sticks the hair would come off and would sink. After his testimony closed, the Dentist Campbell, who was at the Osborne House on the night of the murder, commenced his examination and his direct testimony is being given to-day.

A large audience, both male and female, still continue attend and listen with almost rapt interest.

## Murdered, Robbed and Thrown Overboard by a Supposed Friend.

MONTREAL, July 26.—On Wednesday last an unusual number of Montrealers, a well-to-do pedlar, and a man named John Costofrolex went out together in a boat on the Richelieu river, intending to go from La Salle to some place near Roule's Point. In the evening Costofrolex returned alone, and on being interrogated he said that Maravon had gone West. Yesterday the body was found in the river with all the evidence of a cruel murder. It is believed that Costofrolex struck the old man a heavy blow on the head, fracturing the skull and then threw the body overboard. Costofrolex was here yesterday evening, and called at the boarding-house of the murdered man. His landlady, a Mrs. Cross, says that when she saw Costofrolex she had a presentiment that something was wrong, his face showing signs of great agitation. In reply to her questions he said that Maravon had gone to Albany and that he was about to follow him. He then disappeared quickly without comment. If they are not prepared for such a decided course they ought to leave the Government unweakened, to carry into effect the settlement of which it has laid the basis. In certain cases it is desirable that the Government should upon its own responsibility, not all events the main issue of the debate will not turn on this point, and the real question on which the House will have to decide is whether, in the permanent interests of the British Empire, it is desirable to have the policy of Russia? thus far it is too good to be true.

Up to a late hour to-night the alleged murderer has not been arrested, although no doubt exists that he is still here. Both the murderer and his victim belonged to this city, were old time friends and born the same part of France. The pedlar had amassed a fortune while Costofrolex was poor.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION opens at Fredericton, the Agriculturalist says, on Tuesday, October 8th, and that the exhibition will close on Friday the 11th. It is confidently believed this will be the largest exhibition ever held in the Province. Nearly five thousand dollars are offered in prizes, which will be distributed to the exhibitors and visitors. A large sale of pure bred stock will take place during the week, as the Government will make an importation of Bulls and Sheep, and it is proposed to sell the owners of bulls sold in 1875, to either sell or exchange those they have for others, so that they may obtain a change of blood, and in this way preserve these valuable animals some years longer; they are now only in their prime, and will be serviceable for several years. It would be a great error to slaughter these animals, which cannot be replaced, except at a very large cost. We hope this may be avoided by the plan proposed. Arrangements will be made to bring everything to the exhibition at reduced rates, and one-half the amount paid will be refunded to exhibitors, so that the cost for freight will be very small.

PARKER'S "FATHER."—Says the *Globe* correspondent: "Another mystery is now unearthed. Annie Parker fails to recognize the man who claims to be her father. Annie has given her father's name as Henry Parker of Dalhousie. Enquiries have been made of the proper authorities in Dalhousie, they have succeeded in finding, subpoenaing and bringing here a man who calls himself Henry Parker, (called by some Parker). His description of his family corresponds with Annie's on a few points. She says she is seventeen years old, and he says his daughter (Annie) has been not seen for some years, is 21 years of age, and she says her father was a lowland Scotchman, while he was very much the appearance in talk and manner of a Frenchman. Annie did not make any other claim, neither does she say whether he is her father or not. All she says is that she doesn't know. She said in her testimony she was some seven years old when she left home so her recollection would be small. He thinks she is his daughter, and he will be placed upon the stand."

LADIES' ACADEMY.—The circular and catalogue for 1878 has been received. The following is the staff of the Institution for the coming year: Dr. Kennedy, Principal and teacher of Classics; Miss Walsh, Preceptor and teacher of Natural Science and Mathematics; Miss Bennett, Belle-Lettres, &c.; Miss Johnson, English Department; Mrs. M. A. MacCarthy, Drawing and Painting; Prof. Wm. Jos, assisted by Miss P. C. and Stewart will direct the Music Department. With such staff, the Institution will suffer no loss of that public confidence and popularity that it has of late enjoyed.

## Advertisements This Day.

**FLOUR. FLOUR.**  
JUST RECEIVED:  
**100 BLS. FLOUR,**  
"BANGUP."  
Which gives our customers great satisfaction.  
FOR SALE VERY LOW.  
**J. L. Black.**

## TO HOUSEBUILDERS.

WE have now in Store a Complete Stock of  
**Window Glass.**  
**132 BOXES,**  
All Sizes from 7x9 to 24x36 inches.  
FOR SALE LOW.  
**J. L. Black.**

## BEDROOM SUITES!

**8 Bedroom Suits,**  
**6 Walnut Extension Tables.**  
U. S. MANUFACTURE.  
**J. L. Black.**

## New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED:  
**Children's Carriages**  
FROM \$6 TO \$15.  
FANCY WORK STANDS.  
CREAM FREEZERS, &c.  
**J. L. Black.**

## Carpets, Paints, Oil, &amp;c.

JUST RECEIVED:  
**NEW ALL-WOOL CARPETS;**  
New Tapestry Carpets;  
New Brussels Carpets;  
Floor Oilcloths—all widths;  
White Lead, Colored Paints, Putty;  
Dry and Tinned Sheeting Paper;  
Nails, Zinc, Glass;  
Raw and Boiled Oils;  
Locks, Knobs, and Hinges;  
FOR SALE CHEAP.  
**J. L. Black.**

## MAY 9th, 1878.

## Goods for the Million.

OUR SUMMER STOCK is now complete—y direct importation from London, Liverpool, Manchester, New York and Boston, and from chief marts of trade in our Dominion—and comprises Fancy, Staple and Ornamental Goods for Households.

GROCERIES.—The best quality of Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Tobacco, and all the smaller articles, at the Lowest Prices.  
GOODS for House Builders, Painters, and for Furnishing. Full Assortment.  
GOODS for Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers, to meet the wants of all at this season.  
Our Stock, in Mourning Goods, contains Choice Selections.  
Our Stock is the LARGEST we have ever held. Don't fail to come and see it, and get prices, it will pay.

## Tobacco. Tobacco.

JUST RECEIVED:  
**73 Boxes and Caddies**  
CHOICE HIGH GRADE  
**TOBACCO!**  
For sale by the Box lower than can be laid down from any market.  
**J. L. Black.**

## SPRING CLOTHING!

**\$1,500 VALUE!**  
Superior Quality and Style.  
GENTS OVER-COATS & RUBBER COATS;  
BODY COATS;  
PANTS & VESTS;  
SUITS FOR YOUTHS,  
& SUITS FOR BOYS.  
Handsome, Good and Cheap.  
**J. L. Black.**

## Iron and Steel.

**20 Tons Iron and Steel,**  
Including Full Assortment and Sizes required for Carriage Builders, and for general use.  
**Lowmear, Norway & Swede Iron**  
BEST AMERICAN TYRE STEEL;  
SPRING STEEL;  
BLISTER STEEL;  
CAST STEEL.  
**J. L. Black.**

## Advertisements This Day.

**JULY 24th, 1878.**  
**BLACK DRESS SILK;**  
PEARL DRESS-BUTTONS;  
LADIES' COLORED HOSE, cheap;  
MEN'S BLACK FELT HATS.  
**C. A. BOWSER.**

## NOTICE.

AN OFFICE, in connection with the Pictou Bank and the Union Bank of Charlottetown, has been opened in  
**ESTABROOK'S BUILDING**  
(opposite Brunswick House) Sackville, for the transaction of a  
**General Banking Business.**  
Bills of Exchange bought and sold. Drafts issued on St. John, Halifax, Montreal, Charlottetown, Pictou, Boston, New York, and on London, &c. Current Accounts opened, and sums of \$5 and upwards taken on deposit, for which interest will be allowed at a rate to be agreed upon. Collections made on favorable terms.  
July 30  
**W. C. COGSWELL, Agent.**

## BAZAAR!

THE Ladies of St. Paul's, Dorchester, intend holding a  
**Sale of Fanny & Useful Articles**  
AT  
**ROBB'S HALL,**  
Thursday, 8th August.  
Doors open at 3 o'clock, p. m.  
Refreshments and Fruits and Delicacies of the Season.  
Tea on Tables at 6, p. m.  
**GREAT AUCTION SALE OF**  
**SILVERWARE, &c.,**  
BY  
**A. J. COX, JEWELER.**

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

In the Store lately occupied by S. F. Black, Esq., Lower Sackville, for three days, on  
**Saturday, Monday and Tuesday,**  
August 3rd, 5th and 6th, afternoons and evenings, 2 and 1/2 o'clock.

## DON'T neglect this chance, so seldom enjoyed, of buying these Goods at your own prices.

I shall at the same time open my whole regular Stock of Rogers' Silverware, Jewelry, Watches, Spectacles, &c., of every description and at greatly reduced prices, at private sale for ten days only. The quality and variety of the above Goods are so well known in this vicinity that they speak for themselves.

## J. A. COX.

Ex "Mary C." from Barbadoes.  
COFFIN, POLLOCK, and SMOKED FISH.  
Fresh Shad—constantly on hand.

## 100 Barrels Flour.

Cheaper than the last.  
agut  
**ELAIR ESTABROOKS.**

## Just Received.

**100 SIDES**  
**Spanish Sole Leather,**  
FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.  
**THOS. MAGEE.**  
Port Elgin, July 30, 1878.

## IN STORE.

**FLLOUR and MEAL; MOLASSES;**  
Sugar, Fish, Oil;  
Agricultural Implements;  
Nails, Powder, Shot;  
Brooms, &c., &c.  
agut  
**G. B. ESTABROOKS & SONS.**

## SALT!

IN STORE:  
**800 SACKS COARSE LIVER-POOL SALT;**  
100 Sacks FINE BUTTER SALT;  
1000 Bushels St. Martin GROUND FISHERY SALT.  
FOR SALE LOW BY  
agut  
**M. WOOD & SONS.**

## Sugar and Molasses.

Received by Schr. "Mary C." direct from Barbadoes:  
**62 HDS. GROCERY SUGAR;**  
108 Hds.  
33 Tierces, &c. MOLASSES.  
OF CHOICE QUALITY. FOR SALE VERY LOW BY  
agut  
**M. WOOD & SONS.**

## Advertisements This Day.

## MOWERS!

## MOWERS &amp; RAKES.

**15 Self Dumping Rakes,**  
Galloway & Frost's and Wood's.  
The Best Rakes made with 22 and 22 Teeth.

## 50 TORONTO MOWERS.

—ALSO—  
**Buckeye and Champion Mowers,**  
—AND—  
**Mowing Machine Knife Grinders.**

## Persons wanting Mowers or Rakes will do well to call and examine our Mowers and Rakes, as the Toronto Mower and our Rakes are acknowledged to be the BEST in use.

## We give with each Mower a SWATHER a new attachment by which every farmer can swath all his grain. This attachment is worth \$10 to the Machine. It is also improved and reduced in price this year. Don't fail to examine and test our Machines before you purchase.

## ALSO AGENT FOR THE

## LITTLE GIANT THRESHERS, CLEANERS

## SEPARATORS,

## The Best in the World.

## GEO. E. FORD.

## P. S.—We keep a Full Stock of Buckeye, Toronto and Champion Machines EXTRA, which will be sold low for cash. G. E. F.

## MORE SLIPPERS!

JUST OPENED:  
**2 Cases Fine House SLIPPERS.**  
In addition to 8 Cases received some times ago—making the best Assortment to be found, and at less than 50 cents per pair less than can be bought elsewhere.  
Don't fail to see them.  
July 30  
**GEO. E. FORD.**

## Lime. Lime.

JUST RECEIVED—10 Casks LIME.  
It will be receiving it every trip of ship throughout the season. For sale low.  
may 22  
**GEO. E. FORD.**

## GRASS AT AUCTION.

**80 ACRES.**  
MY Annual GRASS SALE will take place on the premises, in CUT DITCH BODY, on  
**Thursday, 15th August,**  
At 2 o'clock p. m.  
agut  
**J. L. BLACK.**

## Dental Notice.

I HAVE REMOVED my Office to Bell's Building, opposite C. F. Wren's Tin Shop. I am now better prepared than ever to administer NITROUS OXIDE GAS for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Dentistry in its various branches attended to, and satisfaction given. A specialty made in filling decayed Teeth, and inserting Artificial Sets.  
C. A. ANDERSON, Surgeon Dentist.  
Sackville, July 26, 1878.—21

## Grey Cottons!

JUST OPENED:  
**40 Pieces Grey Cottons,**  
Various Widths and Prices.  
For sale very Low by the Piece.  
July 9







## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1878 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1878

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 29th April, Trains will leave SACKVILLE Station as follows:

Express for Halifax, and Way Stations, at 4.20 a. m., and 1.45 p. m.

Express for St. John, Point du Chene, and Way Stations, at 2.35 p. m.; and for St. John, Riviere du Loup, and Way Stations, at 12.10 a. m.

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Supt. Govt. Railways, Railway Office, Moncton, April 25th, 1877.

## Spring Hill &amp; Parrsboro' Railway.

ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd June, Trains will leave

PARRSBORO' for Spring Hill Junction at 9.30 a. m., arriving there in time to connect with No. 1 Express from Halifax for St. John.

RETURNING will leave Spring Hill Junction for Southam and Parrsboro' at 3.20 p. m., after the arrival of No. 2 Express from St. John.

J. A. KILLAM, Railway Office, Parrsboro', May 21, 1878.

## Albert Railway.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 29th of APRIL, Trains will leave

Hillboro' for Sackville at 5.30 a. m., arriving there in time to connect with the morning accommodation from Sackville for St. John.

Returning, will leave Sackville for Hillboro' and Hillboro' for Sackville at 11.30 a. m., after the arrival of No. 2 Express from St. John.

A Train leaves Hillboro' daily at 12.50 p. m., for Sackville, returning leaves Sackville at 6 p. m., after arrival of L. C. R. Express from Halifax.

A. E. KILLAM, Manager, Railway Office, Hillboro', April 19th, 1878.

## CHEAP KANSAS LANDS

WE own and control the Railway lands of Trego County, Kansas, about equally divided by the Kansas Pacific Railway, which we are selling at an average of \$5.25 per acre on easy terms of payment. Alternate sections of Government lands can be taken as homesteads by actual settlers.

These lands lie in the GREAT LIME-STONE BELT of Central Kansas, the water which is produced from the surface of the land, yielding from 30 to 35 bushels per acre.

The average yearly rainfall in this county is nearly 30 inches per annum, one third greater than in the much-extolled Arkansas Valley, which has a yearly rainfall of less than 25 inches per annum in the same latitude.

Stock-Raising and Wool-Growing are very remunerative. The winters are short and mild. Stock will live all the year on grass. Living Streams and Springs are numerous. No muddy or impassable roads. Plenty of fine building stone, lime and sand. These lands are being rapidly settled by the best class of Northern and Eastern people, and will so appreciate in value by the improvements now being made as to make their purchase at present prices one of the very best investments that can be made, aside from the profits to be derived from their cultivation. Members of our firm reside in WA-KENNY, and will show lands at any time. A pamphlet, giving full information in regard to soil, climate, water supply, &c., will be sent free on request. Address

WARREN, KENNEY & CO., 106 Dearborn St., Chicago, Or WA-KENNY, Trego Co., Kansas.

WORTMAN & SPENCER, Paradise Row, St. John, N. B.

HAVE IN STOCK:

500 DOZ. CASTOR OIL, 2, 4 and 6 oz.

600 doz. Spencer's Violet, Black and Crimson Ink.

200 doz. Spencer's Vesuvius Enamel; 80 doz. Spencer's Eclair of Wild Cherry; 200 doz. Spencer's Aniline Dyes; 60 doz. Spencer's Glycerine; 500 doz. Bay Rum; 200 doz. Hair Oils, assorted; 70 doz. Glycerine; 50 doz. Glycerine; 100 doz. Perfumes, assorted; 200 doz. Flavoring Extracts, assorted; 75 doz. Sweet Oil; 50 doz. Olive Oil; 25 doz. Nougaton Bitters; 1000 doz. Taper and Wine Corks.

TO ARRIVE:— 1000 gross Corks, No. 0 to 20.

We sell these Corks 10 per cent. cheaper than they can be imported, being Agents for one of the largest Cork manufacturing houses in America.

All of our Goods are first class and are sold at very low prices to wholesale dealers and the trade generally. 6015

## Diamond Borer for Sale.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the "Office of the Board of Works, Fredericton," and marked "Tender for Diamond Borer," will be received at the Office of the Board of Works, Fredericton, until SATURDAY, the tenth day of August, next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of the

Diamond Borer

belonging to the Provincial Government, as it now lies in the Parish of Egin, about one mile from "Egin Corner," so called, in the County of Albert, together with all the bits, diamonds, rods, implements and machinery belonging thereto.

This sale is upon condition that the Borer be kept without the Province for a term of not less than two years.

WM. WEDDERBURN, Provincial Secretary's Office, Fredericton, July 8, 1878.

## GOODS RECEIVED AT THE Sackville Drug Store.

2 GROSS THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL.

1 gross Johnson's Liniment; 1 gross Robinson's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil; 1 gross Syrup of Phosphates (Chemical Food); 1 gross Sellow's Hypophosphites; 1 gross Shoshonee Kidney; 1 gross Vanbaschirk's Sordodent; 1 gross Campbell's Quinine Wine; 1 gross Gator's Bitters and Syrup; 1 gross Ayer's Hair Vigor; 1 gross Hall's Hair Renewer; 1 gross Green's August Flower; 1 gross Roschke's German Syrup; 1 dozen Gray's Specific Medicine; 1 dozen Chamber's Care; 1 dozen Constitutional Catarrh Remedy;

1 dozen Wine of Beef and Iron; 1 dozen Marsson's Calculifuge; 1 dozen Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; 1 dozen Allen's Lung Balsam; 1 dozen Urtughart's Sarsaparilla; 1 dozen Bennett's Cocaine; 1 dozen Campbell's Norway Cod Liver Oil; 1 dozen Peruvian Syrup; 1 dozen Evans' Throat Lozenges; 1 dozen Canadian Hair Dye; 1 dozen Leeming's Essence; 1 dozen Fowler's Pink and Hammer Cure; 1 dozen Ladies and Gent's Shoulder Braces;

1 dozen Thermometers; 1 dozen Wire Hair Brushes; 10 gallons Olive Oil; 10 gallons Castor Oil; 10 gallons Neats Foot Oil; 10 gallons Alcohol; 10 gallons Turpentine.

ALSO ON HAND: Our usual Stock of Cough Mixtures, Pain Killers, Liniments, Pills, Ointments, etc., etc.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED: 100 lbs. Dulce, very nice and fresh; 1 box Castile Soap; 6 dozen Potash, for soap making, etc.; 10 gallons Castor Oil; 6 dozen Mitchell's Porous Plaster; 12 dozen Assorted Toilet Soaps; A good Stock Brushes, Combs, Hair Oils, Perfumes, etc., Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, Stationery and Confectionery, Apples, Oranges, &c.

Prescriptions carefully filled. nov8

A. DIXON.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to relieve the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and while its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of pulmonary disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, and the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health. This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it will never be without it.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

## IN STORE.

500 DOZ. SUPERIOR EXTRA 200 BBL'S FLOUR.

1000 Lbs. Buckwheat Meal; 600 Bush. Oats; 1 Ton of Smoked Hams; 200 Lbs. Irish Lard No. 1.

FOR SALE LOW.

BLAIR ESTABROOKS.

## HAYING TOOLS!

NOW IN STORE: 500 DOZ. "DUNN EDGE" SCYTHES; 85 doz. "Jones" Hay Forks; 1200 "Hay Rakes; 320 boxes Sweeney's Stone; 150 boxes Wood's Stone; 75 "Iron Spades; 100 dozen Fork Handles; 24 "Grain Sickles; 100 Horse Rakes (Vib); 40 Horse Rakes (Drag); 12 Hand Drag Rakes; 3 Hay Forks; 12 Horse Hay Forks, &c.

W. H. THORNE & CO., ST. JOHN, N. B.

## TO BUILDERS.

ON hand and to arrive—30 Casks of LIME, which will be sold low for cash on order.

Also in Store: 1 ton Fresh Ground Buckwheat Meal, for sale low. jun12

JOHN BELL.

## Lime. Lime.

J. & F. ARMSTRONG'S Greenhead LIME, for sale constantly at the Landing. jun29

JOHN HORTON.

## New Stove and Tin Shop.

THE Subscriber would intimate to the people of Sackville and vicinity that he has arranged with the Proprietors of the Colonial Foundry for the

RETAIL TRADE OF THEIR

## STOVES,

And has now removed to his new Store, near Alex. Gray's house, Sackville, where he is prepared to furnish Stoves of nearly all description. Also,

## STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE

OF ALL KINDS.

Persons wanting anything in this line, it will be to their advantage to call and inspect my samples before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL JOB WORK will be promptly attended to, and charges moderate. "Country Produce" taken in exchange for Stoves and work, for which the highest prices will be paid.

HARVEY PHINNEY, Sackville, Jan. 8th, 1878.

## Cotton Warps.

Cotton Warps.

WE have in Stock and are now receiving

3000 BUNDLES - 3000

Parks & Sons' Warps;

9600 BUNDLES - 9600

Mispeck Warps,

Consisting of White, Blue, Green and Red. All Colors in Carpet Warps. Very close finish to short time buyers. Give us a call.

EVERITT & BUTLER, ST. JOHN, N. B.

## AN IMPORTANT INVENTION,

WORTHY OF THE ATTENTION OF Lumber Dealers & Manufacturers,

Is the NEW PROCESS FOR Drying Lumber, &c.

INVENTED BY GEORGE WOODS, THE WELL KNOWN Organ Manufacturer.

The material is dried in one fourth of the time and much more thoroughly than by any other method. The Stock is not warped or checked in Drying!!! For particulars enquire of

Geo. Woods & Co., CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

## C. &amp; E. EVERETT

HAVE much pleasure in informing their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they have moved into their new Store and Warehouses

No. 11 King Street, St. John,

where they are now opening, and to arrive within a few days, over

400 CASES

Slit, Felt and Straw Hats,

containing all the latest London and New York fashions.

Wholesale buyers are specially requested to examine our Goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

FOR \$750

We will insert a once-in-a-lifetime advertisement, thirteen times, in one thousand American weekly newspapers, and from gentlemen will accept a six months' note in settlement. Advertisement may appear three times every week, or every other week six months.

Half Inch.....For \$125 Four Lines.....For \$250 Three Lines.....For \$25

For cash payment entirely in advance, five per cent discount. No extra charge for making and sending cuts. Files may be examined at our office. For catalogue of papers and other information address GEO. F. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.

P. S.—For an order amounting to \$1000 we will give a reading notice gratis.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand ORGAN, 1000, only \$1,600, only \$425. Superb Grand Square Piano, cost \$1,100, only \$255. Elegant Upright Piano, cost \$800, only \$155. New Style Upright Piano, \$125. Organs \$35. Organs, 12 stops, \$72.50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost \$950, only \$115. Elegant \$375 Mirror Top Organs only \$105. Tremendous sacrifice to close out present Stock. New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs, sent free. Please address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

\$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the FRESIDE VISITOR. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

25 Styles of Ill. Fan Cards 10 cts., or 10 Chrome Cards 10 cts., with name J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y.

40 MIXED CARDS, with name, 10 cts. Agents outfit 10 cts. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

30 Mixed Cards, Snowflake, Denmark, with, no 2 alike, with name, 10 cts. J. MINKLER & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

TELEPHONES For Business Purposes, only excel all others in clearness and volume of tone. Illus. circular and testimonials for \$c. J. R. HOLCOMB, Mallet Creek, Ohio.

## The River at Sunset.

BY IDOLITE.

How smooth glides the river its green banks between!

All placidly having its soft banks of green!

With never a ripple upon its broad breast it flows along to the ocean of Rest.

At what wondrous depth the sky seems below!

How wondrous the tints that so changefully glow!

O River of Calm—O River of Rest!— Bear away—away—on the swift flowing breast!

Quiet Men.

Quiet men are painfully regular and punctual but never seem put out by other people's want of order. They are frequently consummate bores at a dinner party, wet blankets at a picnic, mere sticks at a ball; but excellent as officers, admirable persons and much sought after by their match-making mothers. It is they who carry off the heiress; who always save money; who are never in debt or difficulty, as other men are; who are invaluable on committees, where they always get their own way. They habitually wait until every one else has spoken, and then make the single remark which concludes the matter, and which seems as if it had risen to the surface, like cream, of itself. Strict order is kept in their houses, and they do not as a rule, make good fathers. Their children are too much afraid of them, and too glad to get away from them.

Strange to say, though they seldom speak, they are excellent correspondents, write well, clearly, and in the fewest words well, and quietly; and have generally some friend in whose society they seem to take a silent and subdued pleasure, and with whom they can sit for hours at a time without speaking.

They are respected by all who know them, are trustees and guardians to innumerable wards, and are often more missed when they die than better men. If the world fails to love them, it makes up by trusting them.

How Gas Was First Used.

Great was the amazement of all England, when, at the close of the last century, William Murdoch discovered the use of combustible air or gas. So little was the invention understood and believed in by those who had not seen it in use that even great and wise men laughed at the idea.

How or where the light without a wick? said a member of Parliament when the subject was brought before the House. Even Sir Humphrey Davy ridiculed the idea of lighting towns by gas, and asked one of the proprietors if they meant to take the dome of St. Paul's for a gas meter.

Sir Walter Scott, too, made himself merry over the idea of illuminating London by smoke, though he was glad enough, not long after, to make his own house at Abbotsford light and warm on "watery nights" by the use of that very smoke.

When the House of Commons was lighted by gas the architect imagined that the gas ran on fire through the pipes and therefore he insisted on their being placed several feet from the wall for fear of the building taking fire.

The first shop lighted in London by the new method was Mr. Askerman's, in 1810.

The Jews have long been well to do in the East. Visitors to the Exposition found the military that attended the opening under the command of a Jew. The army has three Jewish Generals, there are two Jewish Privates, and the presiding officer of the Khedive's Comptoirs of the Khedive is a Jew. There are Jewish synagogues that Roman Catholics have built, and the Government contributes largely to the support of Jewish schools.

DEATH OF A GIANT—William Campbell, the Scottish giant, died lately at Newcastle-on-Tyne, at the age of twenty-six. Campbell had been exhibiting in London at the Egyptian Hall, and returned to Newcastle, intending to stay only a few days. He stood 6 feet 3 inches and weighed 728 pounds, measured 96 inches round the shoulders. He was the biggest man in the United Kingdom, and so far as report goes, in the world.—Scientific American.

SAVING THE FRAGMENTS—I remember a man who had very little time for reading or study, but whose mind was a perfect store-house of information on almost every subject.

"How does it happen that you know so much more than the rest of us?" I asked him one day.

"Oh," said he, "I never had time to lay in a regular stock of learning, so I save all the bits that come in my way, and they count up a good deal in the course of a year."

"Suppose," said a Iowa lawyer to a witness he was trying to baffle recently, "suppose I should tell you that I could bring a dozen men who would say they were not a witness on oath, what would you say?" And calmly the witness made reply: "I would say you lied." A gentle smile diffused itself all over the court room and the unruffled witness stepped down.

An honest ignoramus, who had averted a great peril by an act of heroism, was much complimented for his bravery. One lady said: "I wish I could have seen your deed." Whereupon he blushed and stammered, and finally pointing to his pedal extremities, said: "Well, there they be, mum."

## McGinty's Long Trip.

THE STORY OF A WANDERING PRINTER'S LIFE AND ADVENTURES IN MANY LANDS.

New York Sun.

The famous travelling printer John T. McGinty, better known among the fraternity as "Texas Jack," after more than a year's wandering in the West and on the Pacific slope, has again turned up in this city. McGinty is the prince among wandering printers. He has walked from California to Quebec, and to Boston and back again. He has made several trips from Lake Itasca to Lake Pontchartrain, and set type in every town on the Mississippi river between St. Paul and New Orleans. Not content with wandering over the North American continent, he has crossed the Atlantic and tramped over a great part of Europe.

"Texas Jack" is a man of considerable intelligence and keen perceptive faculties, and the incidents of his life would make an interesting romance. He has had his love affairs, the uncertain running of whose current has had much to do with his tireless travels for nearly a quarter of a century. The object of his youthful affections is still in his native city, Boston. He said yesterday that in all his wanderings his thoughts had ever been fixed upon Boston, his old parents, whom he has not seen in eight years, and the object of his youthful love.

He served as a Union soldier in the late war. As a drum-major in the Forty-ninth Massachusetts, under Ben Butler's stay in that city. He afterwards went to Texas, where he obtained his nickname. He is now on his way to Boston to join his old parents, marry his only and first love, and settle down for the rest of his days.

PROP. JOHN W. MEARS, writing of college rowdiness, says that it is almost wholly connected with the dormitory system, and that it is kept up because students think they must do as students have done before them. He adds: "No circle of life is more dominated and tyrannized over by established opinion. The unwillingness of individuals to differ from classmates and collegemates amounts to a clear case of inability. That independence which would make a man a man, is in other circles is liable to receive the deepest brand of unpopularity here."

NO RISK.

Thomas' Electric Oil. Worth ten times the cost in the relief it affords. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured old standing coughs, whooping cough, croup, croup of pipes and kidney troubles. Six to eight applications cure any case of excruciating neuralgia or inflamed breast. One bottle has cured lame back of eight years' standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Conn., writes: "I have used your Oil for a bottle of your Oil, which effected a wonderful cure of a crooked limb by six applications. Another who had asthma for years, says: 'I have half of a 50 cent bottle left, and it would not buy it if it could get no more.' Rufus Knapp, of New York, N. Y., writes: 'One small bottle of your Electric Oil restored the voice where the person had not spoken for a year and a half.' Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: 'Your Electric Oil cured me of bronchitis in one week.' It is composed of six of the best oils that are known. Is good for internal troubles of the lungs, and is in fact an immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense. Beware of imitations. Ask for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, 200 North Broadway, New York City. N. E. Electric—Selected and Electric. For sale in Sackville by A. Dixon. In Dorchester by A. Robb.

## The Most Valuable Gift—Restoration of the Health.

During the past ten years the Great Shoshonee Remedy has faithfully redeemed every promise and guaranteed cure to the public. Learning and apparently poor less cases of Lung Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Affections of the Kidney and Chronic Complaints of every description, including Scrofula and Skin Diseases of life-long duration, have been permanently removed and eradicated. Those who volunteered their testimony to the efficacy of the Remedy are not bogus persons in untruthful localities of foreign countries, but respectable citizens of this Dominion, easy of access and open to question, upon whose verbal recommendations it is well to rest the reputation of the Great Shoshonee Remedy. If you are afflicted do not delay until you are prostrated by the disease. No injurious effects can possibly follow the use of these Indian Remedies, as they contain no minerals, by which the fate of the invalid is so often sealed under the form of some temporary sedative or stimulant. These Indian Remedies are widely known and still possess the public confidence after the lapse of sufficient time to test their efficacy.

Coughs, Shingles, Vegetable Sugar Cough Pills have won for themselves the most favorable reputation of any pill before the public. The efficacy has been fully proved as a remedy for Biliousness, Sick Headache, and inactivity of the stomach. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles \$1; 25 cts. a box.

An Undesirable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault. You are the cause of your own misery, your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaints or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual constipation, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. It is a safe and sure remedy, and will reach you in the West, and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three bottles will relieve you. For sale by Amasa Dixon.

In 1814 Great Britain, with a population of 18,000,000, had 47,000 seamen and marines, and 114 line of ships.

An English clergyman, the Rev. J. G. Sydenham, of Colchester, has been fined \$1 for cruelty to a gam cock.

An Aberdeen woman has applied to be appointed a constable, despairing of catching a man in any other way.

## REMOVAL From Mason Hall to Tupper's Corner.

D. R. McELMON,

Watchmaker & Jeweler, AMHERST, N. S.

HAS REMOVED to part of the Amherst Duro Store, where he is prepared to wait on Customers as usual.

NOW ARRIVING: A New and well Selected Stock of Gold and Silver Watches,

FINE GOLD JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, &c.

Special attention is directed to our Reduced Price of Watches. We sell Watches LOWER than any in the business. Waltham Watches, a specialty. Difficult Repairing done well and at reasonable prices. A lot of SEWING MACHINES will be sold AT COST to clear them out, as we intend to quit the Sewing Machine Business.

Branch Shop at Moncton, N. B. dec19 D. R. McELMON.

## GEO. WOODS &amp; CO.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of all to their

## NEW STYLES OF Parlor Organs,

Which they have recently placed on the Market.

THESE COMBINATION SOLO STOPS are still unequalled and the combined

## PIPE and REED ORGAN

Is the best Instrument for USE EVER MANUFACTURED.

Send for Circulars and Music which will be sent free of charge.

GEO. WOODS & CO., Cambridgeport, Mass.

CHICAGO, ILL. n29

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

CREAK EXCURSIONS.

RETURN TRIP TICKETS will be issued during the Months of July and August at St. John to Halifax and return, via Point du Chene, Charlottetown, and Pictou, and vice versa at TEN DOLLARS each, good for thirty days from date of issue. Also Tickets from Saint John to Charlottetown and return at SEVEN DOLLARS, good for thirty days from date of issue.

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Supt. Govt. Railways, Moncton, N. B., July 4, 1878. July 24

## NOTICE.

THIS Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and style of GREENFIELD, BROS. & CO., was dissolved on 30th May by mutual consent—Mr. William Greenfield retiring from the firm.

W. GREENFIELD, S. R. GREENFIELD, W. R. GREENFIELD, S. R. GREENFIELD, A. N. GREENFIELD, Amherst, June 25th, 1878. 6-24

## CARD.

REFERRING to the above, the business lately conducted by GREENFIELD, BROS. & CO., will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers under the name and style of S. R. GREENFIELD & SONS.



# SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHICHESTER POST.

## THE MCCARTHY MURDER.

DORCHESTER, July 25.  
There was a small attendance of spectators when the Court opened this morning, when Dr. Allison's cross-examination by Mr. Palmer was resumed.

The principal test by which I detected blood was the Quinacum process. [Mr. Palmer here read a test from Naquet, and questioned the witness relative thereto.] All tests for blood stains are not based on the presence of iron in the blood. [Mr. Palmer here read that sulphate of iron gave the same blue reaction as blood, which witness disputed.] Naquet is not a text book in any college that I know of. Cannot say that iron is present in almost all fresh water. Could not tell by looking at the shirt yesterday that it contained sulphuric acid, nor do I believe any man could tell. It might be present in the region of a dead body. McCarthy's lungs were empty, not gorged with blood. The vessels of the brain were not full of blood; there was an extravasation of blood in the brain. The fluid blood had escaped from the vessels into the brain. I judged the vessels were full at the time he died. [Mr. Palmer here read extracts from Taylor on drowning.] The condition of the brain as found would not be contradictory evidence of drowning. Seven months in the water would affect some of the appearance of drowning. [Mr. Palmer here read from Taylor a report of difference of opinion of medical experts in cases of death where drowning was the disputed cause.] I do not consider a man drowned unless the water-topped his respiration. If respiration had ceased before reaching the water, through the effects of a blow or other cause, I would not call the man drowned. The whole thing required to make it drowning is that there should be an attempt at respiration impeded by the water. The symptoms we found were consistent with falling from a height and striking a hard substance before going into the water. Fat remains after 7 months. We found McCarthy was a very fat man; we did not try to find out how fat he was. Never saw a dead body so fat that it would not sink; air would escape from the lungs with proper pressure on outside of the body's feet under the water, and before the water would get in or not would depend on the state of the lungs as regards putrefaction. Water is denser than air. I've put a slight vessel filled with air under water, the air would escape and water run in. If the air was forced out of a dead body's lungs under water, it would escape as soon as clear of the mouth; but the passage between the lungs and the mouth is generally closed after death. With body five feet under water I could not feel the pressure opposed to air, but know that it is greater. Could not say if it would be great enough to force the air out of the body. The pressure would bear equally on all parts of the body.

Q. Take a body falling 20 or 30 feet into the water and no attempt to breathe and remaining down till putrefaction, and this on the 12th Oct. and before, and before he rose, and 3,000 lbs. were put into that part of the river so as to cover the spot he was then the river opened in the night and the logs began to be rafted down, the current being down, and the body rose against the logs and a clear space between the logs and the body discovered, and that place searched, and to body found, and then the logs where the body was removed; whether that state of facts would be consistent with the hypothesis of the body presenting the least appearance of putrefaction when it rose?

A. It would.  
The chances of not breaking the skin by a blow from a hatchet sufficient to produce death are very small. Finding the brain ruptured, as in McCarthy's case, and the scalp not injured, would naturally look for some other cause of the brain rupture than a blow from a hatchet. My first enquiry would be towards ascertaining if there was any internal force: the next to look for an external cause. A hypothesis that would serve to show that the brain injury could be done by a blunt substance without breaking the skin, would be much more likely than a hypothesis that the brain injury resulted from a blow from a heavy instrument.

When I first saw the body it was in a building. Did not put down a memorandum of the way the clothes were buttoned. [Body coat produced in court. Holding the back of the coat to the witness Mr. Palmer examined him relative to the position of the mud, and then reversing the coat, examined witness as to the mud on the front. On the back the mud did not extend up beyond the small of the back; but on the front it extended up to the lapels of the collar. The mud now seemed to be heavier on the right breast, though Dr. Allison showed that some had been rubbed off the left breast. One of the jury turned up the collar of the coat, showing it to be free from mud underneath.] If the body was in running water six months, with a rope around the neck, think it would tear the coat skin. Could not give an opinion as to how long it would take to break the skin; think probably it would be done in a month. I examined the neck carefully for rope marks but saw none. If the body was placed in the river, Oct. 12th, out of a wagon at a depth where the water would come up to the bottom of the wagon and held there by a short rope, only a foot between the neck and the stone, open to the sun and remained there till putrefaction took place, the effect would be to throw the feet towards the surface of the water, and most of the body would therefore be out of water.

In lifting a dead body, the head might fall forward or backward according as the lifting force was applied. A dead body is a different thing to handle as it is so soft and elastic. [Body coat brought into court.] Think if the body was carried as described the tails would drag on the floor and if through a pool of blood there would be blood on it; but I do not think the blood would still be there. The reason is they would not be long enough in contact for sufficient blood to be absorbed by the cloth to raise the action of the sacking in the water. It would remain there till the body was put in the water. This has merely trailed through blood on the shirt the blood flowed in large quantity. [Here Mr. Palmer downed the rubber coat, and holding his head up and down with the collar held tightly around his neck questioned the witness about the probability of blood running from his nose and mouth down on the shirt, supposing he was lying on his back; to which witness said the blood got on the shirt front by spurs and not by gravitation. He thought his chin would protect his shirt collar.]

Adjusted for dinner.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF DR. ALLISON CONTINUED AFTER BREAK.

The lined shirt front was produced in Court, and the peculiarity of the blood stain pointed out by witness. Mr. Palmer then inspected the stains with a pocket microscope. McCarthy's shirt collar was produced. Witness saw no blood on it; he thought the blood would wash out of the coat and by the water; he had not examined the vest and coat for blood, as he would have to cut them up for that purpose. Examined relative to the "mortifier" described by Annie Parker, witness said he knew nothing of that name, nor of anything answering its appearance that would take life. He had given this subject much consideration if blood had dried on McCarthy's hat, and it was not wet since, he could find it now by its bright appearance.

Re-examined by Dr. Tuck—If the leather lining

of McCarthy's hat, had been in the water for week, it would not show bright blood marks. The blood stains on the shirt front as seen and none on the collar could have been made with a body lying on its side if lying on its back it was necessary for the chin to have approached the breast to bring about that result. This collared stain could have occurred while carrying the body by the head bending forward. I would expect to find such continuous stains from carrying a body that way. If a body were put in a short wagon lying on its back with head doubled towards the chest, the shirt front would be stained as found in McCarthy's case. Given a body lying on the floor with rubber coat buttoned, as described, such result would not follow. If a dead body was put in the Seacote with clean white shirt on blood could not flow while in the water to produce stains on the shirt much as found. There are no circumstances that I know of under which a body, dead or alive, can be put under water and so bleed as to produce such stains. The rate of putrefaction depends on the temperature of the water. If the body was all covered on October 12th and the water running putrefaction would not so, and hence the body would not rise. If the body was not taken out till May it might present the appearance Daniel White described. How the rope would affect the neck depends on the current in still water. It might be a tourniquet in still water. The book added to witness was Naquet's Chemical works, and a translation. Witness read from the preface an extract that some chapters, though of little value, could not be omitted by the translator. In British colleges Taylor and Gray are the standard. Back is used in American colleges. Taylor's jurisprudence was produced and the witness said this was the text used in in a later edition than the one in Court. As amended, with omitted other text is correct. The old one was a discredited treatise in fact. Taylor so described it. From personal knowledge and from result of teaching, I know the tests I used for blood to be superior tests and there are none better. I took honey as a student in chemistry at Edinburgh. The modern theory of sporadic scum is mainly Prof. Lister's. Heat, moisture and air are necessary to putrefaction.

A little discussion here followed as to whether salt and fresh waters mingled in tidal rivers. Mr. Palmer contending that the salt water being heavier flowed on bottom with the fresh water on top. Assuming the body was put in the water within one hour after it died, on Oct. 12th, it could, I think, have been taken out and kept out for two days after November 1st, without putrefaction setting in.

Dr. Tuck asked if, during that time it was out of the water, two coats could have been put on the body. objection taken by Mr. Palmer. Dr. Tuck contending that none were so well qualified as medical men to express an opinion as to how fat the body had changed, and if it was in a state to be clad. Mr. Palmer thought an undertaker better authority. The Chief Justice said the counsel could ask witness his opinion as to the rigidity or flexibility of the body. Witness said the fact of the body being put in the water would not affect its rigidity. A body becomes rigid from 3 to 4 days after death. He has no experience in clothing dead bodies. The body could have been kept out of the water a day and still present the same appearance; it would have no effect on the body. I think I could not tell by its appearance on May 13th that the body had been out of the water 12 or 21 hours in November.

The witness here again minutely examined as to the signs of drowning, he testifying that none were present in McCarthy's case, and that the state of collapse of the lungs there found had been produced by some force acting on the outside of the body.

Falling 20 feet from the bridge into the water would not produce the state of the body found at the post mortem. If the body struck a log and then rolled into the water it would not show the results found on McCarthy. A body of 150 lbs. pounds striking a hard substance would leave distinct marks on the part of the body struck and different from any I saw on McCarthy's body.

Q.—Suppose a man of McCarthy's size walking on the 11 inch stringer of the railway bridge should fall, strike something to render him insensible and then fall into the water, would you expect to find the body in the condition you found McCarthy's?

A.—No. This would not affect its rising in days. Putrefaction would set in under ordinary circumstances. Falling in this way a fat man would be more likely to come to the surface immediately than a slim man. By asphyxiation a man an effusion of blood inside of the cavity of the cranium caused by an internal force, whether one or a number of vessels were ruptured. We do not find a large number of vessels ruptured at the same time in asphyxias; as the effusion is more localized. If McCarthy fell 20 feet on a log the capillaries might be ruptured as found in his case, but in addition I would expect to find an extensive fracture of the skull if nothing more. This answer was objected to by Mr. Palmer, but admitted.

The Court adjourned till half-past six. Mr. Allison will resume the stand to-morrow, to be followed by Dr. Scott.

The Court closed with a lively tilt between the counsel, which was terminated by the Judge informing them that the trial must be conducted with propriety and if they must quarrel it would have to be outside the Court House and across the table. The dispute arose out of a remark made by Mr. Palmer relative to Dr. Allison's testimony.

DORCHESTER, July 25.  
Juror Manwood was quite sick, last night, but was able to take his place with the rest in the box this morning.

Mr. Palmer is very hoarse, and seems to be suffering from a cold. Two days of medical testimony have satisfied the people of Dorchester, and there was, consequently, a small attendance of spectators in court.

Dr. Allison's Re-examination Continued.—In the Quinacum test, sulphate of iron would not give the same reaction as blood. This test does not depend upon either albumen or iron. Some fresh water contains iron, others do not. Lying in fresh water containing iron for seven months would not produce the stain found on McCarthy's shirt. He believed that the air would not all escape from the lungs of a body lying in nine feet of water, but the pressure of the water would not exert blood or water from the lungs. Q. Will blood stains be as permanent as made on cloth, by blood nearly or quite cold, the cloth being drawn over the blood while on the floor, as they would be if made by the blood falling on the cloth in the natural degree of heat from a living body.

A.—The last kind of stains would be the most permanent, if allowed to dry on without being wiped off.

Referring to Mr. Palmer's question of 120 words, as given in yesterday's report, witness said the body would not rise up against the logs unless putrefaction had commenced. There would be no appreciable degree of putrefaction if the body lay quiet at the bottom.

This closed the re-examination. Mr. Palmer then questioned the witness on the points that arose out of the re-examination, endeavoring to ascertain that Dr. Allison's opinion that the body was given from a medical stand point and what proportion was deductions from natural philosophy. Mr. Palmer next questioned the doctor as

considerable length on the hypothesis that it was possible for McCarthy to have fallen from the railway bridge and struck a log such a distance under water that the water would so deaden the momentum that, while he struck sufficiently hard to rupture the blood vessels of the brain, no external wound would be inflicted nor the skull fractured.

Dr. Allison was on the stand when the Court adjourned for dinner, and will occupy a considerable portion of the afternoon.

The Court resumed at 2.30 p.m. Dr. Allison's testimony was concluded. Nothing new was developed by his concluding answers further than confirming opinions which he had previously expressed.

Dr. Scott, of Moncton, next took the stand. His testimony that far is confined to the stains on the floor and counter of the Waverley bar-room. He says that his test of stains in the bar-room floor failed to prove them to be blood.

At 4.15, this afternoon, Ellen Osborne, one of the prisoners, having taken ill, the Court adjourned till 10 a.m. to-morrow, when, if it is able to attend, the examination of Dr. Scott will be continued.

This evening

DR. SCOTT, after testifying to the blood stains on the floor, already reported, described the appearance of the stains on the counter as he first saw them, and as they appeared to him since being brought to Court. The witness states that he did not see removed. All he saw of them was here and that when first seen the spots appeared to be more in number, and more of them from the appearance of the stains. When he first saw them they appeared to be ejected upwards, as they were perceived.

Mr. Palmer objected to witness expressing an opinion as to how they were ejected.

There was one spot which at the time he took to be a blood spot and to have the appearance of blood, when he saw the spots in court on the board he could only recognize four or five, and these of a lighter color than last winter. He saw fifteen or twenty boards arranged as ordinarily in the dock, and witness pointed out where the spots were pointed out to him by Annie Parker last winter. He traced the outlines of the different spots, four or five in all.

Mr. Hanington tried to get at a way of making the witness identify a particular spot as the one pointed out to him by Annie Parker as where McCarthy's head lay, but Mr. Palmer objected, and the Court ruled the question out.

The doctor read from a memorandum taken at the post mortem as follows: "In reference to the condition of the body: Membrane of brain slightly congested near the base and on right side softened and decomposed; body had much adipose tissue within and without; lungs collapsed; no froth or foam in trachea; heart and lungs marked by absence of fluid in all cavities; the appearance of disintegrated clot in the right ventricle; the stomach was partly empty; in the right kidney a granular concrection; the other organs were apparently healthy." Witness proved by his tests the stains in the shirt to be blood, after which the Court adjourned for cause before noon.

DORCHESTER, July 27.  
Ellen Osborne was sufficiently well this morning to take her place in court, which opened at 10 a.m. and the examination of

DR. SCOTT

was resumed. He said—From the appearance of the brain and finding of the blood stains on the shirt I come to the conclusion that McCarthy died by violence.

Witness here described the wound over the eye as having a crescent shape; and from his opinion of its having been inflicted with a blunt instrument and from its situation over the eye he would naturally suppose that it was not accidental. The latter kind of wound is generally found on other parts of the head. The pieces of the bar-room floor are arranged in the position in which they were originally placed and witness pointed out to him, as pointed out by Annie Parker. Mr. Palmer successfully raised an objection to witness pointing out any particular spot on the floor other than to him by Annie Parker, being her declaration, and thereby prevented witness from identifying the particular spot where McCarthy's head lay.

I saw and examined the wagon spoken of in connection with this trial. It is a common express wagon. [Here witness read from minutes taken at the time of examination, and gave the dimensions and size of wagon.] The seat was a common board seat. It was movable; there was nothing to prevent the seat from being lifted. [Here pieces of the front part of the wagon were produced and witness identified them. He also showed the counter of blood found on McCarthy's shirt, as he was not in doubt of their being blood. They are plain to the naked eye. I could not judge from these stains what quantity of blood flowed to produce them. The stains made of blood stains pointed out are indistinguishable. The effects discovered in the brain of McCarthy could have been produced without either skin or skull being broken. The hatchet pointed out might have produced this effect on the brain without breaking the skin or skull. The effect of the blow would depend on the force of the blow, as to the quantity of blood diffused through its blood vessels. Intoxication would have the effect of congesting the brain. The effect would be that death would result from a light blow. If a blow of sufficient force was given to rupture the blood vessels in the vicinity, blood would flow from the nose and mouth.

On some of the objections raised this morning a few lively spurs between counsel ensued. His Honor intimated that any impropriety on their part must be stopped, as such conduct was not only improper in itself, but much time was lost. The latter part of Dr. Scott's examination proceeded quite smoothly and was finished at 12.20. Mr. Palmer began cross-examining him as the Court adjourned for dinner at one o'clock.

The jury came into court at 2 p.m., when the cross-examination of Dr. Scott was resumed by Mr. Palmer.

Witness said the quantity of blood to be seen on the section of the wagon in court could not, from its small quantity, have traversed much of the bottom of the wagon. He thought that if the body was on its left side, and in the position described by Annie Parker, the mouth and nose would not be in the direction of the place in which he discovered the stains. Whether the blood would flow from or towards the place having the stain on it, would depend on the course the blood first took.

[Mr. Palmer here stated that his object in cross-examining so minutely with regard to how the blood would flow from the nose or mouth, and where it would rest, was to raise the point to be decided by the jury as to whether the stains in the wagon were caused by having met carried in it, or by the body of the alleged murdered man.]

The collar which was on the body when found was here produced.

Witness said that a stain on it presented the appearance of blood, but could not say that it was blood, nor did he think it to be blood. He could not say whether or not there was a blood clot on the shirt bosom from an external examination, by looking at the outer surface, he could not form a decided opinion as to whether it was a blood clot or not; if there was a blood clot, he thought it would get so mixed with mud as to destroy the distinctive appearance of it. He had no expe-

rience in reference to the chemical analysis of any of the water of this country.

MCCARTHY'S NECKTIE LOST.

Here Mr. Palmer having asked for the necktie which was found on the body, the constable, after looking for it, said it could not be found. Mr. Palmer brought to the notice of the court that the stone used in evidence in this case, as he had been informed, had been tampered with and mortar put upon it, and that access had been given to Mrs. McCarthy and others into the room containing these articles. He asked the protection of the court from any interference with any of the articles used in evidence.

Dr. Tuck said that charge of the articles had been assigned to a constable under direction of the Sheriff.

The Court said that he could not see any motive at all which would induce a crown officer to tamper with the articles or allow them to be tampered with, for his duty was only to see that the truth was elicited and justice done; hence he (the Sheriff) considered that it would amount to an insult to Dr. Tuck to have these articles now removed from his control and given into the custody of the Sheriff.

The neck tie was not found, but Dr. Tuck said he would spare no effort to have it hunted up.

Mr. Palmer then resumed his cross-examination with some questions to elicit from witness his opinion whether when fresh water flows and meets with salt water, that the fresh will run up at the surface and the salt on account of being denser will be at the bottom. Witness said he knew no law which would establish such theory. His opinion was that if a body bleeds under the water, his clothes would not show the stains. The bursting of the blood vessels in the mucous membrane of the nasal organs causes bleeding at the nose, and a person may bleed to death from this cause. Witness said he differed from Dr. Allison in his idea of bleeding after death; he, Dr. Scott, believing that a body would not only bleed after death but profusely so. Witness said he would not believe a body would bleed enough in half an hour to make the stains and soakage appearing on the shirt as in this case. To cause the stain and soakage he would naturally suppose, from the quantity of blood in his opinion required, that quantity would escape to the floor or wherever the body was placed. In lifting a dead body as described the head would hang down, and carrying the body in that way would not cause the stains on the shirt bosom. The stain on shirt bosom was inconsistent with the statement that the body was put in the water within an hour after death. His theory of putrefaction was that it sets in immediately after death.

At the close of the Court Dr. Tuck intimated to the Court the desirability of having His Honor, if he chose, and the jury

VIEW THE SCENE OF THE ALLEGED CRIME.

to satisfy their minds upon the appearance and position of different places mentioned in the evidence.

His Honor and Mr. Palmer concurred in the suggestion, His Honor saying that there were two particular points (but what they were he would not now make known) on which, by view of the premises, he wished to set his own mind at rest. He told the jury that, in charge of the Sheriff, they would see for Sheldons on Mondays in the p.m. train and return on the 7 a.m. train on Tuesday. He also directed the Sheriff to make all the necessary arrangements for their proper conveyance thither and entertainment while there.

Court adjourned till 10 a.m. on Tuesday, when the cross-examination of Dr. Scott will be resumed.

RECALL OF AN IMPROVISED WITNESS.

Annie Parker's father, or a party so called, arrived here yesterday, and it is said will appear for the defence. He is decidedly reticent at present.

SHERIFF, July 25.

The jury in charge of Sheriff DeForest arrived in the 4.30 train. They first viewed the bridge and river, the place described by Annie Parker. They then proceeded to examine the house, and the place in the street where they examined the Waverley House, the Kirk Hotel, the Front Lane and other roads leading from the bridge street. Chief Justice Allen was with them.

Messrs. Palmer, Holstead and D. L. Hanington were there also. They got through at 1.15, and went to the Weldon House to tea. They left for Dorchester by a special train.

The McCarthy Murder and the Pulpit.

Rev.—In Tuesday's edition of the Daily Telegraph I noticed a paragraph on the subject bearing in a discourse said to have been delivered by me in Dorchester on last Lord's day. It is not, unfortunately, that I had not the slightest idea of saying a word to reference my party in connection with the trial now in progress in Dorchester. I trust I extend too lightly the principles of justice to make any statement either publicly or privately that would have the least tendency to defeat the ends of justice. My subject on the day referred to was "Confession," and as it is my custom to refer to events which are transpiring around me by way of illustration in order to illustrate the subject, I referred to a court of justice, before which a prisoner is brought, and I said: "When a man is brought before a court of justice, and it is said to him: 'Confess, or you shall be hanged,' instead of the barbarous method of hanging by the neck and also, remember that no criminal should be put to death without the clearest evidence of guilt."

I see it stated in Monday's issue that I opened capital punishment, which statement I emphatically deny.

In conclusion I would say that I feel very grateful to A. L. Palmer, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, for the kind and courteous manner in which he defended me in my absence.

Yours truly,  
DAVID LAWSON.

Westonsland Point, July 25, 1878.

THE PULPIT AND THE MURDER TRIAL.

We publish a note from the Rev. D. C. Lawson, which is self-explanatory. We can readily believe that he did not intend to influence the jurors in the present murder trial, but we cannot wonder, if he reports himself correctly, that his discourse should be held to be fitted to have a very distracting influence. He interpreted scripture in such a way as to excite the minds of his hearers, and to make it appear that hanging was unscriptural. Now as our law prescribes no other way of capital punishment but hanging, if a simple-minded juror got that idea in his head, why might it not help to lead him to the (pernicious) conclusion that he ought to hesitate about finding a verdict that must be fraught with such unscriptural results? Then as to the question of evidence on which conviction should take place, and the nature of it, would it not have been better to leave the juror to deal with that question, in a case of such great delicacy? We do not wonder that Dr. Tuck, if he had reliable testimony as to what Mr. LAWSON said, should feel that the delivery of such a discourse to such an audience, at such a time, might influence the minds of jurors, nor are we surprised that Mr. PALMER was well pleased that Mr. LAWSON had so preached for the discourse, as described by Mr. LAWSON; could hardly work any disadvantage to his clients.—Daily Telegraph, July 26th.