

WORDS FAIL.

Having been afflicted all my life with Scrophulous, my system seemed saturated with it. It came out in blotches, blotches, and blotches, all over my body. Mr. Carter states that he was entirely cured by the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and since that time he has been free from the disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—Plant nut-bearing trees along the roadside, is the good advice of the *Orchard and Garden*.

—The average yearly cost of keeping cows in the State of New York is estimated at \$37.50; in Wisconsin \$25 each.

—A writer in the *National Druggist* says that hens will lay profusely all winter if served with two warm meals a day.

—There have recently been large shipments of potatoes to Boston market from the Province of New York growers are shipping potatoes to Havana.

—The Boston *Cultivator* seeks to show by chemistry that oatmeal is a better "cerebral nutriment" than wheat meal. Dr. Hoskins calls this "a botanical science." Folks can be made fat by feeding, but not wise, he says.

—Two medical journals are fighting over chewing gum. One thinks it preserves the teeth, develops the gums, and should be encouraged; the other points out the injurious draught upon the salivary glands and digestive organs, and its crushing effect upon female loveliness. Meanwhile the "Black Jack" brand—so named in honor of Mr. Logan—is still uninducted.

—The crop reports of the department of agriculture for December, gives farm prices of the principal crops. Corn is 35 cents per bushel, against 36 cents in the previous December. Wheat is 72.7 cents against 65 in 1884 and 91 in 1883. Rye, 56 cents; barley, 51 cents; buckwheat, 56 cents; hay, \$8.62 per ton; oats, 28 cents; cotton, 8.3 cents per pound. Farmers have suffered less than any other class, from business depression.

—J. N. Coleman stated, at a meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, that he had thirty years' experience in growing up fruit, and he found that if the soil is excluded altogether, instead of boring holes, the contents remained more perfect. His barrels were so tight that they would often hold water. If the thought of the barrels rather better than those of soft wood, because they excluded the air better.

—The Farmers' National Congress in session at Indianapolis has passed a resolution asking Congress for more stringent legislation for the prevention of the spread of pleuro-pneumonia in cattle, and another for a law regulating interstate commerce. A long discussion was had on a resolution asking Congress to restore the tariff duty upon wool to what it was in the year 1880, or the net then in force. When the vote was reached a call of the States showed 169 in favor and 42 against. Missouri being the only State solidly opposed to the resolution.

—The National Cattle and Horse-growers' Association has just closed its second annual meeting in St. Louis. The subject receiving most attention was that of disease prevention and cure. The convention appeared to be of the various cattle diseases and the means best calculated to prevent the serious dangers threatening the cattlegrowers' interests. The convention almost unanimously agreed to the moralizing Congress to take active measures to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases. The proposed national "trail" of course came up as a subject for discussion, and this will also be brought to the attention of Congress this winter. The abuses in the present system of branding cattle received attention, but hardly enough in view of its great importance. The proposed consolidation of the two cattle conventions, which has been agitated for some time, was finally agreed upon.

—Mr. Jay Gould, the noted Wall street broker who has been a prominent figure in all the speculations in New York, for the past twenty-five years, will retire from business on the first of January. Mr. Gould has been the silent master of the firm, Wm. E. Conner & Co. His son, who has been a member of this firm, will retire with his father and assume the management of some one of his father's large railroad interests.

—Mr. Gould says he has earned the right to a little rest; he has sold all of his speculative stocks and never intends to again engage in any speculation. His wealth is variously estimated, but it is not less than one hundred millions of dollars. Mr. Gould intends to start on a prolonged pleasure trip far south as Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Gould is yet a young man not yet reaching fifty years of age, and in his complete retirement from all stock exchange business he will be greatly missed. No man on this continent has ever made such a success in stock operations as has this speculator who wisely retires before meeting a Waterloo.

—A young man, having asked a girl if he might go home with her, she said: "You are as full of airs as a musical box." "Perhaps so," she retorted; "but if I am, I don't go with a crank."

CHILICOTTE POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 16.—NO. 32. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1885. WHOLE NO. 813.

TOBAGGANS!

\$10,000. \$10,000. \$10,000.
Ten Thousand Dollars' Worth of Goods for the Holidays.

COME EARLY AND GET FIRST CHOICE.

China Caps and Suspenders, Dolls, Toys, Sea Shells, Handkerchiefs and Glove Baskets, Sweet Hay Baskets and Fans, Silk Dresses, Cashmere Dresses, Fancy Flannels for Children's Dresses, Mantles and Mante Cloths, Black Cashmeres (extra value), Mink and Seal Muffs, Flats and Fur Caps Ladies' and Gents' Caps, \$1.25 and \$1.50 (cheap), Cashmere and Silk Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs, Black Silk Neckties for old gentlemen, White Hem Stitches and a variety of Fancy Colored Handkerchiefs, Kid and Wool Mitts and Gloves, Wool Ties, Towels, and Bedding, Linen Shawls, Clouds, Squares, Knit Caps, Black and Colored Jerseys, Wool Hoods, Lamb Wool Vests, Comfortables, Blankets, Quilts, &c. 75 pieces Bleached and Unbleached Cotton, cheap by the piece, Felt and Quilted Skirts, Honey Comb Quilts, Cream, Pink and Blue Shawls, Vellings, Tinted Kids, Jersey Silk Gloves, 200 pieces Spanish and other Laces in Black, Cream, Old Gold, Garnet and White, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Bustles, Winney, Quilt Cotton (&c.), Battering, Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Agate Ironware.

SILVERWARE.
At greatly reduced rates to close out the Stock. Casters, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Butter Coolers (\$1.25), Rogers' Knives, Forks and Spoons.

GLASSWARE.
Fancy Glass Sets, 55c. up, Water Pitchers, Fruit Baskets, Goblets and Tumblers, Nappies, &c., Hand Mugs, 38c., Nice Parlor Lamps at \$1.50, also a few of those handsome Library Lamps, Glass Vases, Perfume Bottles, Colored Glass Ornaments, &c.

We cannot give a list of all our Goods here, but would ask you to call and see the Largest, Cheapest and Best Assortment of Christmas Goods ever shown in Sackville.

Dec. 10, 1885.

C. PICKARD.

Natural Gas. Mr. Parnell. GENERAL NEWS.

In the early days of the oil industry, it was found that the oil came out of the ground with the oil, and its presence caused oil wells to flow. As early as the spring of 1861 Rouse's well was opened as a large producer of petroleum, with a large volume of escaping gas that filled the neighboring valley like a fog. Coming in contact with fire somewhere in the vicinity, a terrible explosion occurred, killing nineteen persons. During the last decade natural gas has been introduced into most of the towns of the oil regions, both as a fuel and illuminant. Prominent among towns using this natural gas are, first, Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, where it is extensively employed by manufacturers, and next to these Oil City, Bradford, Warren, Titus, Erie, Franklin, Butler, Beaver Falls, Bolivar, Allentown, Friendship, etc., in Pennsylvania, and then Fredonia, and Olean, in New York.

There is a saving in its use over lump coal of about twenty per cent, and in labor of about ten per cent. Manufacturers consider it superior to coal, as it is easily applied and cheaply and conveniently manipulated. It is probable that within a year it will almost entirely supersede coal in Pittsburgh, where it already displaces over ten thousand tons of coal daily. Thus the character of that city will be completely transformed, and it will no longer be properly described as "the dirtiest city in America." On the contrary, it should be the cleanest city of the world, and the most powerful Irish leader since the Conquest. It is certain that with little of the eloquence or the personal popularity of Mr. Parnell, the Irish leaders since the Flood, he has inspired them all, and which has survived centuries of apparent hopelessness, seems about to be fulfilled by the cool, dry, impassive Parnell.

He is indeed an uncrowned king, and should be, there is no one to take up his sceptre. No fabulous monarch of Tara's Hall, no lord of the land, no king of the world, no chief, no powerful ruler. A short time will show whether his power also, like the harp of Tara, will be unstrung, and his deeds remain buried, restless, under the stream of time, like those stern round towers of other days.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, in *Harper's Magazine* for January.

The Proper Weight of Man.
Professor Huxley asserts that the proper weight of man is 154 lb., made up as follows: Muscles and their appendages, 68 lb.; skeleton, 24 lb.; skin, 10 lb.; fat, 28 lb.; brain, 3 lb.; thoracic viscera, 3 lb.; abdominal viscera, 11 lb.; blood vessels and lymphatics, 7 lb. The heart of such a man should beat 75 times in a minute, and he should breathe 15 times in a minute. In 24 hours he would vitiate 1,750 cubic feet of pure air to the extent of 1 per cent. A man, therefore, of the weight mentioned should have 800 cubic feet of well ventilated space. He would throw off by the skin 18 oz. of water, 300 grains of solid matter, and 400 grains of carbonic acid every 24 hours; and his total loss during that period would be 6 lb. of water and a little more than 2 lb. of other matter.

—Queen Natalie, of Serbia, recently purchased 40 sewing machines of American make, of course—and set seamstresses at work on them in the palace at Belgrade, making garments for the troops, which she cut out with her own fair hands.

—Miss Mary Lee, daughter of the late Robert E. Lee, is an indefatigable traveler. She is now visiting her cousin, United States Minister Lewis, in Portugal, and before she returns to this country will extend her tour to Japan.

—It is a curious commentary on the alleged impetuosity of the English "landed gentry" that they manage to support as many palaces of hundreds as ever, even in those countries which are ascertained to be the most distressed.

—At Red Bluff, California, special patrols have to be kept on the railroad track of each train, so as to prevent tramp train wreckers from "getting in their work."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Colts. "Orville, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1882. Having been subject to a chronic chest affection, with frequent colds, for a number of years, I hereby certify that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL gives me prompt relief, and is the most effective remedy I have ever tried."

JAMES A. HAMILTON, Editor of *The Crescent*.
"Mt. Gilead, Ohio, June 26, 1882. I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL this spring for a severe cough and lung trouble with good effect, and I am pleased to recommend it to any one similarly affected."

HARVEY BACHMAN, Proprietor Globe Hotel.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Hotels.

Lamy's Hotel, AMHERST, N. B. James T. Ward, Proprietor.

AMHERST HOTEL, AMHERST, N. S. GEO. McFARLANE, Proprietor.

Clifton House, 74 Princess & 143 GERMAIN STREETS, SAINT JOHN, N. B. A. N. Peters, Proprietor.

SACKVILLE DINING ROOMS AND Oyster Saloon! H. W. KNIGHT, Proprietor.

Meals and Luncheon served at all hours. Transient Boarders accommodated. Suppers served in good style at short notice.

A choice table of Pickles, Sauces, Canned Goods, Confectionery, etc., constantly on hand.

Good Stabling on the premises and a careful groom in attendance. dec-17

Railways, &c.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 1885 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 18 6

On and after Monday, 16th November, 1885, the trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE:
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 8.42 a.m.
Express for Moncton, 9.12 a.m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 12.25 p.m.
Express for St. John, 1.55 p.m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 7.30 p.m.
Express for St. John and Quebec, 8.45 p.m.

WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 8.42 a.m.
Express for Moncton, 9.12 a.m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 12.25 p.m.
Express for St. John, 1.55 p.m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 7.30 p.m.
Express for St. John and Quebec, 8.45 p.m.

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

17th November, 1885.

If you want a clean and easy shave, as clean as a barber ever gave, just call on me at my saloon. At morning, noon, or afternoon.

Fit out and comb your hair with gusto. To suit the contour of your face. The art of which is known to few.

My scissors shave, my razors cut. My shop is always neat and clean. And everything I do is just what you want. My wigs are new and always sweet. And with them others can't compete. The hair of the ladies is my specialty. For I can trim their tresses artist.

My hearty thanks I now extend. To all my patronizing friends. And in the future I will try. My very best to satisfy.

WM. KNIGHT, Carriage and Sleigh FACTORY.

THE subscriber, having rented the shop lately occupied by Lawson & Wallace, near the R. R. Dining Saloon, Amherst, is prepared to do all kinds of Carriage and Sleigh Work. Having had many years' experience in this business both in the United States and Canada, I feel confident that I can give satisfaction in every particular. None but the best workmen employed.

Repairing a Specialty. H. CLIFFORD CARTER, Amherst, Nov. 18th, 1885. 3m

STILL AHEAD!

A NOTHER can load of those celebrated "Dyer's" and "Hewson's" ORGANS will arrive in a few days, being a part of a large contract just completed with said Company. I will be able to quote the lowest prices for a short time. The Organ which took high premium at two late American Exhibitions, also the "Davis" (Gottlieb) Organ, at the same Exhibitions, took first prize at one and four First Prizes at the other, showing the public opinion of them both. Do not fail to call and see the above Goods or write for prices (stating your own terms), before buying elsewhere, and you will find me by far the cheapest (considering quality) that is in the market.

AMHERST, N. S., Nov. 4, 1885. C. E. FREEMAN.

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

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

Best Prices Obtained for all Shipments. L. WESTERGAARD & CO., Ship Agents & Ship Brokers (Consulate of the Netherlands) (Consulate of Antwerp and Rotterdam) No. 17 WALNUT STREET, L. WESTERGAARD, Philadelphia. GEO. S. TOWNSEND, July 24

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop the fits, but to make the system healthy and free from the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY, or FALLEN CHIN, and a complete cure. I have cured many cases of this disease, and I am now curing more. I have cured a man who had been cured by no other means, and I am now curing more. I have cured a man who had been cured by no other means, and I am now curing more. I have cured a man who had been cured by no other means, and I am now curing more.

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CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., DEC. 24, 1885.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENT.

The Privy Council have decided that the Dominion License Act is unconstitutional. To those who identify authority with truth Sir John Macdonald's opinion as a constitutional lawyer is somewhat shaken. To many of the ablest lawyers of Canada, however, authority will not be taken for truth, and while they must bow to the decision as they would bow to a statute, they look upon the judgment of the final court of appeal for Canada as another case in which law is not the perfection of reason.

Our constitutional law is particularly uncertain. The same subject matter often falls into the Federal or Provincial legislative jurisdiction, according to the standpoint of the judicial onlooker. No cast iron rules of construction can be applied to the British North America Act. While some matters are clear and easy of fixing as to jurisdiction, the great bulk of the difficult questions arising under the Act must be decided by a process of compromise. The work of the Privy Council is really not so much judicial as it is legislative. And just as legislative acts will give rise to difference of opinion as to the policy of the act, so the judgments of the Privy Council will in many, if not the most of cases, fail to give universal satisfaction, as to the *rationes decidendi*. The Privy Council have heretofore had a clear field, untrammelled by precedent, and have charmed the threads of their judgments with their logical arrangement and precise diction. Their judgments, however, are now quite numerous, and the time has come when they must be given a more moderate and their former decisions. As work of art these judgments have been in striking contrast to the judgments of our own courts. It now remains to be seen whether or not their oracular deliverances are more rooted in reason than the methodically and rhetorically erudite judgments of our own judges.

In this particular case the Privy Council have come in conflict with their former decisions. The Scott Act despite the sentiments of temperance advocates and declaration of party orators, is a license act. Not a license act in the light of a revenue law, it is true, but, nevertheless, a license act, authorizing wholesale and vendors' licenses. The Dominion License Act is a license act, but equally true not a license act in the light of a revenue law—an act like the Scott for restricting, and for moral and temperance purposes, controlling the liquor traffic—an act that made provision for even greater restriction, yet even the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. The Supreme Court of Canada recognized the hearing of the judgment of the Privy Council in the Scott Act case and saw its inconsistency with what they thought was the better for their reputation that they did not. For ourselves, we are somewhat anxious to know the reasons which led them to decide that the Parliament of Canada in the Scott Act can authorize the sale of liquor in quantities not less than ten gallons and cannot authorize in the License Act its sale in quantities not less than two gallons, when both Acts have the same object in view of ensuring good government.

If the present decision stands unreversed by a future judgment of the Privy Council, temperance people may tremble for the fate of the Scott Act if it again comes before the high court of appeal.

The election in Kings takes place next Thursday. The grounds of opposition to Prof. Foster have narrowed down to two: first, he has betrayed his temperance principles; second, he has "no stake" in the country. It has been a study on the part of Prof. Foster's opponents for some time past to entrap him into a false position in the temperance cause. That he is a true temperance man to him, no well-informed man can doubt. It is true, he is not a man for a' that; however, a disqualification? Are men because they are poor to be delarded from positions of public honor and trust? Joe Howe was a poor man—was he any the less beloved and trusted by his countrymen? Alexander Macdonald and John A. Macdonald are poor men; are they the less held in honor? Why should the man without wealth be deprived of promotion? Is there not brains, independence and honesty amongst the great mass of the people, who are not rich? Is not a man a man for a' that? It is a shameful, deluding, shocking doctrine to preach that a public man should be ostracized because he is poor. The so-called Liberal papers, who condemn to use such weapons to defeat Prof. Foster, do themselves infinite discredit.

The good dozen of the *Transcript* has ceased purveying information on the Cape Railway Terminus. So far, so good, but genuine piety would lead him to go further and express sorrow and contrition for his misleading and deceptive utterances.

John Magee and his wife were arrested in London last Friday on a charge of attempting to extort money from the Prince of Wales by writing threatening letters. The affair has caused a sensation.

M. Pasteur has now 78 patients under treatment by inoculation for hydrophobia.

Mr. Colby, M. P. for Stanstead, Quebec, one of the ablest members of Parliament, has been in Fredericton recently and states that in his opinion the Reorganization has about blown itself out, and that the Government will not materially weaken itself. From many other directions congratulatory evidence comes to the same tenor.

Mr. Blake arrived at Toronto on Tuesday from England.

CAPE TORMENTINE.

This locality has suddenly found itself to occupy an important place in the public eye. Heretofore it has been known in the prose and verse of travellers; in newspaper discussions, the origin of as much romance as solid fact; and in the debates in Parliament, more than once creating there as much of a storm of wind and froth, as beats in wrath about its base. Now it is plunging forward in a new role. Everybody wants to build a Railway to this important place. The Sackville people, early one morning while Amherst was asleep, took the start and commenced a Railway. Then the Islanders put forth their strength and got one built on the other side to connect with it. This was all insufficient to meet the aspirations and hopes of this famed locality, and Senator Howland launched forth his scheme of a sub-way, so that people could go back and forth between the Cape and the Island dry shod, and trains meander through with loads of merchandise. This scheme seemed for the moment to be large enough to satisfy the highest vaults of ambition—but only for a moment. Next came a scheme to connect this great entrepot with Shediac, a survey was made, and a line evidently prepared by Nature herself was fortunately discovered. But even this does not suffice, for now we read in the *Canada Gazette* that Amherst proposes "to construct, equip and operate a railway from Intercolonial at or near Amherst to Cape Tormentine, and operate steam and other vessels in connection therewith." The Pacific Syndicate has not yet been heard from, but when it is, we have no doubt that happy spot will be selected as the Atlantic terminus of the Pacific Railway. In the meantime Cape Tormentine continues to be Cape Tormentine still, and to preserve its virgin reputation as the last strictly Scott Act stopping place on the route to the "tight little Island."

THE SHORT LINE.

Halifax has been doing a good deal of scolding and shouting about Short Line, resulting from the fact that neither Ontario or Quebec appeared to understand the consequence of Halifax, and the national importance of making her a ready way of making their own future, opening their own markets and channels of trade without Government aid. Halifax considers herself a sort of a doer, entitled to draw her living from the energies of other places. To satisfy her clamors, the people have been taxed to build a grain elevator, and in the absence of everybody willing to provide ships for it, the Government is charged with the duty of providing what they thought was the better for their reputation that they did not. For ourselves, we are somewhat anxious to know the reasons which led them to decide that the Parliament of Canada in the Scott Act can authorize the sale of liquor in quantities not less than ten gallons and cannot authorize in the License Act its sale in quantities not less than two gallons, when both Acts have the same object in view of ensuring good government.

Mr. Leckie, manager of the Canadian Coal and Railway Company, writes to the *Chronicle*, on 22d, a vigorous letter criticizing the report of the Mayor and City Engineer on Short Line, stating what has been done by the Dominion Government, by Quebec men, and by towns and municipalities west to secure a Short Line, and asking how many dollars has Halifax contributed to the same object?

How, Thomas White in a speech a few days ago at West York, referred at length to the grievances of the Metis. One of them was that the "poor half-breeds were maddened by a long delay in receiving their crops." In answer to this Mr. White showed that only 23 persons engaged in Red's uprising claimed to be entitled to relief, and that everyone of these had sworn that he was forced by Red to take arms. Another grievance, by the Griggs, is that the Government went out to England as servants among the Metis who did not know how to speak French, and who were not cordially unable to explain to the result being, as alleged, that the Metis got alarmed and thought their lands were being taken from them. In answer to this Mr. White showed that no less than 80 per cent of the surveyors employed in surveying lands on which the Metis resided were French Canadians, and that the other 20 per cent were accompanied by assistants who spoke the French language.

The Stock Farm. The tax-payers are called upon this year to pay \$1,500, the deficit in the Stock Farm. This sum would have been saved if the Government had allowed the business to be managed by private enterprise. Messrs. Fawcett of this place offered to keep the stock, give the public the same benefit as now and pay all bills. The same offer was afterwards made by W. F. George and others, we believe. While the crops throughout the Province were exceedingly fine, the Stock Farm crops were a partial failure, buckwheat was injured by early frost, and the hogs and rust together took possession of the potatoes. A Government company composed chiefly of lawyers knows all about farming.

Petered Out. Mr. Colby, M. P. for Stanstead, Quebec, one of the ablest members of Parliament, has been in Fredericton recently and states that in his opinion the Reorganization has about blown itself out, and that the Government will not materially weaken itself. From many other directions congratulatory evidence comes to the same tenor.

Mr. Blake arrived at Toronto on Tuesday from England.

The Secret of Success. The reason why Hagar's Yellow Oil is so popular with the people as a household remedy for pain, is in the fact that while many liniments only relieve, Yellow Oil both relieves and cures Rheumatism and all aches, pains, soreness and lameness.

For Dyspepsia, Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Liver Troubles, use Hagar's Quinine and Iron Tonic. There is no preparation, old or new, that will so completely eradicate all impurities from the system. It makes Pure Rich Blood.

Mount Allison.

Pursuant to notice published last week, the combined closing exercises of the Mount Allison Institutions were held in Lingley Hall on Tuesday evening. After devotional exercises, President Hinch expressed his pleasure at the interest manifested in the Institutions as shown in the large audience present. The following programme was then effectively and successfully rendered:—

- Devotional exercises.
- Music: Organ solo. *Patience*.—Miss Burwash.
- Declamation by students of Male Academy.
- Latin version of Rock of Ages. *Gladius*.—Heber Keith.
- Oratorical: Ephraim Chapman.
- Thannatopsis.—John Phalen.
- Music: The Radiant Morn. *Woodward*.

- Recitations, Dialogues and original Essays by students of Ladies' Academy and College.
- The Freeman (selected).—Miss Alice Lawrence.
- Extract from Merchant of Venice.—Messrs. Allen, Dawson and Smith.
- Memoir: Tarnantelle, for Ben. Pano. *Raff*.—Misses Crockett and Brown.
- Mystery (original essay).—Miss Agnes Dunn.
- Les Femmes Savantes (French Dialogue).—Misses Calhoun and Weldon.
- Memoir: Black, Blake, Robinson, Lewis and Black.
- Music: Vocal Duets. "Breezes of Night."—Miss Laura White and Mr. R. C. L. Harris.
- The Closing Year (selected).—Miss Annie Mosher.
- Music: Overture, *Ray*. *Bliss*. *Mendelssohn*.—Misses Mabel White, Huestis, Tweedie and Siles.
- Moral Courage (original).—Miss Ada Howard.
- The Norman Conquest (original).—R. J. Wright.
- Report on "Holy Spirit Come!" *Martin*.—Misses White, Messrs. Harris and Chapman.
- God Save the Queen and Benediction.

The reports made by Mr. Davis, Rev. Mr. Borden and President Inch, show that the Institutions are in a prosperous condition. The number of pupils attending the Male Academy sixty; at the Ladies' Academy there were eighty-four students, of whom forty-eight were boarders, while the number attending classes and lectures at the college was sixty-five being from the Ladies' Academy, and five from the Male Academy. Good work had been done during the term in all the departments, and the health and deportment of the pupils had been excellent. "Judging by the reports, and by the literary and musical exercises, the Institutions are to be congratulated upon a very successful term."

Out of Employment.

Within a few days, the Joggins and Minidoc Coal Mines have closed down. By this, over 100 hands have been thrown out of employment. There must result a good deal of distress this winter, and a good many applications for help will be made during the term in all the departments, and the health and deportment of the pupils had been excellent. "Judging by the reports, and by the literary and musical exercises, the Institutions are to be congratulated upon a very successful term."

Ship Railways.

The advantage of ship railways over canals, in cost of construction, cost of operating and in rapidity of transit are becoming every day more widely appreciated. The latest convert to the principle is the President of the United States, who in his last message to Congress commends himself unreservedly to the Tehuantepec scheme.

Capt. Edin's Tehuantepec ship railway scheme has received a great impetus from the recent action of the Mexican Congress in enlarging the concession to the railway, and guaranteeing it \$1,250,000 a year for fifty years, on condition that some other country guarantees twice as much for the same period.

The Licensing Question.

The case was heard by six judges and the Lord Chancellor. So strong were the arguments on both sides that the six judges were equally divided on the subject. Three were of the opinion that the restriction rested with the Dominion and three entertained the belief that it belonged to the Provinces. The Lord Chancellor, upon whom under the circumstances rested the responsibility of deciding what may be termed the existing vote, decided against the Dominion Act, his warrant for so doing being, it is understood, the decision, favorable to the provinces, rendered by the Supreme Court of Canada.

Trade Notes.

Hillsboro Plaster mills have closed for the season. The small fishing at Newcastle and Chatham seems to be over. Moncton farmers propose getting muskrat and from Shediac by train. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass., have been invited to contribute \$100,000 to the Canadian Customs for "irregularities."

The Secret of Success.

The reason why Hagar's Yellow Oil is so popular with the people as a household remedy for pain, is in the fact that while many liniments only relieve, Yellow Oil both relieves and cures Rheumatism and all aches, pains, soreness and lameness.

For Dyspepsia, Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Liver Troubles, use Hagar's Quinine and Iron Tonic. There is no preparation, old or new, that will so completely eradicate all impurities from the system. It makes Pure Rich Blood.

The Butoche Mystery.

The Fate of Perry Still Undetermined—When and Where last Seen Alive.

The speculations and surmises which have occupied the public since the singular disappearance of Nenas Perry from the house of Anthony White, near Butoche river, appear to increase as time rolls on, and apprehensions of another McCarthy tragedy having been excited are freely discussed.

The circumstances, as related in the *Moncton Times*, are, certainly, to say the least, strange, and cannot at present be accounted for on any reasonable hypothesis.

Nenas Perry, a Canadian Frenchman, the missing man, came to the Dyrart House, in Cocagne, on Saturday morning, remained there until Sunday afternoon, when he left and went to Anthony White's, about two miles from Butoche bridge, where he remained until the 28th November. Perry it appears had money with him; Pascal Hebert saw him with four \$50 notes, besides other money, in Shediac; he saw one \$50 note, besides other notes. Anthony White borrowed \$5 from Perry to pay Woods for some hay. The date of this transaction does not appear, but after Perry disappeared White obtained a capias against Perry for \$6, which he swore Perry owed him. On the evening of night of Perry's disappearance (Friday) Damien Cormea came to White's to get him to drive Cormea to Damien Burk's, eight miles distant, where a horse was for sale. Cormea remained at White's till about 9 p.m., they drinking together. Then Cormea went off to a neighbor's (whose name is not given), where he remained until after midnight. Cormea roused up White, who had previously gone to bed, and they stayed about the house until about 3 a.m., when they left for Damien Burk's. Whether they had continued drinking does not appear, but before they left the house they went up stairs into Perry's bedroom; they dropped the *Telegraph*, *Standard* and *Jude Porrier*, and drank at both places, reaching Burk's about 8 o'clock, being 5 hours in travelling the distance. They offered Burk \$5 for the horse, which was refused, and they returned without having made a purchase. They were then lyed solo the horse to another party for \$30. On their return to White's, Mr. White reported that when he got up in the morning Perry was gone. Peter Newlan says that on that morning, between 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, he heard a noise like a quarrel in some of the neighbors houses and a short time after, about 2 a.m., he heard a wagon on the road rapidly along the shore of the river and saw men in it. This road is not on the direct road to Burk's. The row which Newlan mentioned was in a house kept by Joseph Elliott. Cormea was there; White says he, himself, was in bed, but Frank Hebert, who is a neighbor, is not on the direct road to Burk's. The circumstance should be cleared up. Mrs. White says that for two days previous to Perry's disappearance, he was in bed sick but he ate heartily and she thought he was preparing to go. When he refused to leave a neighbor's house, as he expected, he said, to go to the Doctor for Perry, who was very ill. Mrs. White says that Perry left behind an old musket, a rubber coat, a black frock coat, a tin containing some butter, and a tin of lard, and a truss found in the mattress of Perry's bed. Altogether, the matter has a very mysterious, if not tragic, character. Following the disappearance of McCarthy, the midnight wagon, the singular coincidence of White's wagon being at Osborne's the night of McCarthy's murder, the five or six hours taken in the dead hours of the night to drive eight miles, to Burk's, when Newlan heard a quarrel, and the fact that the truss being found under the mattress and the uncertainty about the hours all go to show that some thorough investigation should be instituted. The search should be directed exhaustively to discover Perry alive, and if dead, his body. White and Cormea, above all persons, being the persons who last saw Perry alive, should be most anxious to have the matter solved, and thus being the persons who were thrown around them. We know not the men, their antecedents or characters, except so far as may be imagined from their drinking continually during the night, and occupying five or six hours in driving eight miles.

Personal.

Sir John Macdonald was granted the freedom of the Turners' Company in London, in acknowledgment of his services.

The Pope is suffering from a severe attack of insomnia, brought on by overwork and anxiety, and is said to be in an alarming condition.

The Licensing Question.

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New Advertisements.

From London, ex S. S. "British Queen".

45 chests Choice Tea, 20 Caddys, 20 lbs. each, Very choice. For sale at bottom rates.

dec23 J. L. BLACK.

Special Values

3 doz. Ladies' Cloth Jackets & Ulsters. Two-Thirds Ordinary Value. PLEASE EXAMINE THEM.

dec9 J. L. BLACK.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats.

2 doz. Just Received.

Latest Designs.

dec9 J. L. BLACK.

Xmas Gifts

WE OFFER IN

Extensive Variety.

Fresh! Choice! Cheap!

Hundreds of Them

dec9 J. L. BLACK'S.

WANTED.

Butter and Pork

IN EXCHANGE FOR

GOODS.

60 doz. Pairs Good Domestic Made MITTS.

nov25 J. L. BLACK.

LARD.

New and Fresh, in Small Tubs, Especially prepared for culinary purposes.

nov25 J. L. BLACK.

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.

Always a Full Stock.

Full Patent Flour, also lower grades;

Oatmeal, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Meal;

Pot Barley, Rice, Tapioca, Sago, Beans, &c., at

nov25 J. L. BLACK'S.

Sole Leather.

25 SIDES, For sale by

nov25 J. L. BLACK.

50 CASKS

Best Kerosene Oil.

U. S. REFINERY.

BOTTOM PRICES.

nov25 J. L. BLACK.

FISH.

30 half barrels Labrador Herring, Very choice.

5 half barrels Shad.

Hard, Dry Codfish.

Q.T.L.S. POLLOCK.

nov25 J. L. BLACK.

Iron & Shoe Steel, &c.

15 TONS LONDONDEIRY IRON, a full assortment of sizes;

4 Tons SHOE STEEL, all sizes used from 1 inch to 3 inches wide;

1 Ton HORSE SHOE CAULK STEEL;

1 Ton SHORT LINK CHAIN;

Assorted and Oiled No. 14 WIRE, for baling hay.

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

nov25 J. L. BLACK.

Horse Shoes & Nails.

40 KEGS HORSE SHOES, Philadelphia and Snow Shoe shape;

40 Boxes HORSE NAILS.

nov25 J. L. BLACK.

Tobacco.

RECEIVED THIS DAY:

32 CADDIES "BLACK HAWK";

6 Boxes "CHALLENGER";

5 "HAWATHA" (Smoking);

8 Cads "BIRD'S EYE";

5 "GOLD COIN";

15 "LITTLE SERGEANT";

70 Pkgs.

nov18 J. L. BLACK.

RAISINS.

50 BOXES NEW FRUIT "VALLENCIA";

25 Boxes "SULTANA";

20 Boxes "LAYERS";

Also Half and Quarter Boxes, price beginning at 6c. per lb., at

nov18 J. L. BLACK'S.

New Advertisements.

ON the shore at Upper Rockport, a small Flock of GEISE. The owner can have them by proving property and paying expenses.

JOHN G. READ.

Hair Switches.

LADIES wishing to have their own hair made up into Switches in superior style will do well to call on

MISS ANNA MAIN.

Upper Cape, Botsford. dec23

FOUND.

ON the shore at Upper Rockport, a small Flock of GEISE. The owner can have them by proving property and paying expenses.

JOHN G. READ.

A GRAND

Musical and Literary ENTERTAINMENT

WILL BE HELD AT

Temperance Hall, Baie Verte,

ON—

Friday Evening, 1st January.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance begins at 8.

Admission, 25c; children under 12 years, 15c.

Proceeds for Sidewalk extension.

By ORDER of the COMMITTEE.

Baie Verte, Dec. 22, 1885.

Christmas Greeting.

THOMAS J. HORSLER

IS STILL LEADING IN

Stylish Overcoats, Suits, &c.

Good work and materials.

THOMAS J. HORSLER,

Merchant Tailor,

Opposite Brunswick House,

Sackville, Dec. 24th, 1885.

Bargains!

Bargains!

Black & Colored Dress Goods,

Velveteens, Ulster and Cape

Cloths, Wool Shawls, Clouds,

Vests, Hoods and Scarfs,

Gloves and Hosiery, and all

small wares.

100 suits Men's CLOTHING AT

cost;

Over Coats and Reefers;

100 doz. Wool Shirts and Pants,

FALL. 1885. FALL. 1885.

The Amherst Boot & Shoe Manuf'g. Co.,
Wholesale and Retail,
AMHERST, N. S.

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
It being complete in every respect for the Fall and Winter Trade. In addition to
our usual stock we have lately added
Fine New Lines in American Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Etc.,
And buyers cannot fail to get suited.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
In Our Old Stand, Moffat's Block,
Opposite the new Government Building.

For Sale and To Let.

To Let.

ONE half of a double house on Char-
lotte street, containing four rooms,
with outside kitchen and woodhouse.
BLAIR, ESTABROOKS,
Sackville, Nov. 4, 1885.

Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Forty Building
Lots, fronting on East and Academy Streets,
about half a mile from the Amherst station,
the situation of the lots is most desirable and
the lots are of various sizes, from one to five
acres, and are all well watered. Terms of sale
will be given on application. Apply to
W. H. HARRISON.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale
six acres English Marsh with a creek
running through it, situated on the Grand
March at the bend of the river. For any
further information enquire of Angus
O'Brien, Esq., or the subscriber.

Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell his MILL in
Cockville; also, about 4,000 acres of
land, which is heavily timbered,
and there is about 2,000 Long St. mill.
The mill is in good repair and will be sold
on easy terms. For particulars apply to
Chas. H. Moore, July 14th.

Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the valuable
corner lot known as the "Chas.
Smith property," comprising 1 acre of
land, house, shop and barn, in fair state
of repair. Also, 2 lots with Tenement
Houses thereon, fronting on Charlotte
street, in the rear of the Smith property.
These houses are all occupied and bring
in good rents.

Marsh to Let.

FOR a term of years, two lots of
MARSH in the County of Antigonish,
25 and 8 acres respectively, belonging to
the Corporation of St. Anne's. For terms,
&c., apply to the Mayor or Wardens.
The leases are to take effect at once, to
enable a portion of the rent to be expended
in improvements.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction
on the premises hereinafter described, at
Port Elgin, in the Parish of Westmorland,
land and County of Westmorland, on the
SECOND DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,
at three o'clock in the afternoon, under
and by virtue of a License of the
Probate Court of the County of West-
morland, all the LANDS and PREMISES
belonging to the Estate of Frank Gordon,
late of Port Elgin, in said County of
Westmorland, and being "All that piece
of parcel of land and premises situated
at Port Elgin, bounded on the north and
described as follows:—North by the
Port road through Port Elgin, on the south
by lands of R. C. Gordon, on the east by
the Caspeneux River, and on the west by
lands of Mrs. Clark, containing about one-
fourth of an acre, more or less, together with
the Buildings, Improvements and Appur-
tenances thereto belonging.
For terms of sale, apply to the under-
signed, or to W. W. Wells, Solicitor for
Administration.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATUR-
DAY, THE 27th DAY OF FEBRUARY
NEXT, A. D. 1886, at the Court
House, in Dorchester, between the
hours of twelve o'clock noon and five
o'clock in the afternoon:
A. The Right, Title, Interest, Pro-
perty, Claim and demand of Joseph
Knapp had on the twenty-fifth day of
March, in the year A. D. 1884, in or
out of the following places and parcels of
land with appurtenances, that is to say:
All that piece of parcel of land, situate
in Antigonish, in the County of Westmor-
land, bounded southerly by Bridge street,
westerly by the property formerly owned
by the late Dr. Eric W. Knapp, northerly
by Christopher Milner's marsh, and easterly
by lands formerly occupied by
Timothy Outhouse, and by the piece of
land hereinafter more described, purchased
from him by the said Arthur W. D. Knapp
and conveyed to his wife by the said
Timothy Outhouse, and containing one
acre, more or less; also another piece or
parcel of land adjoining and lying on the
easterly side of and bounded westerly by
the before described lands, northerly by
the said Christopher Milner's marsh, and
on all other sides by the lands formerly
owned by the late Timothy Outhouse, and
containing two acres, more or less; also
that piece or parcel of Marsh situated
easterly by the before described lands,
northerly by the said Christopher Milner's
marsh, and southerly by the said
Timothy Outhouse, and containing eight
acres, more or less; also all other Real Estate
of the said Arthur W. D. Knapp.
Dorchester, N. B., November 5th, A.
D. 1885.

WANTED.

BRIDGMAN, 6 COAT MAKERS,
1 SOWING MACHINIST.
DUNLAP, McDONALD & CO.,
Amherst, N. S., Oct. 27, 1885.

New Harness Shop.

Down with High Prices.
P. H. Bell will import stock, all new and
of best American Oak Tanned Leather, before
any other. He has a large stock of harness
and will sell at very low prices. He is
also a harness maker and will make
any harness to order. Apply to
JOHNSON & DOBSON.
ROBERT BELL,
Licensed Auctioneer,
Sackville, N. B.

WANTED.

THE subscriber is preparing to furnish
his old friends and as many others as
possible with Car Loads of Ground Grain
for Feed. Will not have any spurious
seeds, or dirt or salt, only the best, at the
lowest possible price.
DAVID CORBETT,
Florence, Ontario, Oct. 21, 1885.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

TWO First Class Second Hand CAR-
RIAGES, newly painted and in first
rate order, will be sold very low, and on
very easy terms. Don't miss seeing them
before you buy. One can be used as
single or double seat. Apply to
G. B. ESTABROOKS & SONS,
Branswick House,
May 19th, 1885.

WANTED.

THE subscriber is preparing to furnish
his old friends and as many others as
possible with Car Loads of Ground Grain
for Feed. Will not have any spurious
seeds, or dirt or salt, only the best, at the
lowest possible price.
DAVID CORBETT,
Florence, Ontario, Oct. 21, 1885.

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DAVID CORBETT,
Florence, Ontario, Oct. 21, 1885.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

Ex Australian, Sarmatian, Peruvian, Man-
itoban, Polynesian, Parisian, &c.
120 — PACKAGES — 120
Comprising a Varied Assortment in most
Departments:
LINEN TABLES AND HOLLANDS,
DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, TURKEY
REDS, CRISTONNES, REGATTAS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS,
PARASOLS, RIBBONS, LACES, &c.
20 — CASES — 20
GLOVES, LACES, LACE CURTAINS,
COUNTERPANES, TOILET COV-
ERS, PIQUETS, &c., &c.

A. EVERITT,
Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse,
94 and 96 Germain Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
IVER
PILLS.

THE faithful chronicler, could keep
no count of these islands. A vast,
swamping curve of shaggy curves in
extent, clasped the many archipelago
as a handful of jewels; and at the
apex of the curve a broad river
emptied itself quietly, between
wooded low-lying lands, watched
over by a solitary peak. This river
they called the St. Croix, and on
little island within its mouth they
resolved to set the colony. The
waters round about were alive with
fish, the islands and the bay with
birds. The place was one easy of
defense, easy of access, and they
judged the site a well-nigh perfect
one, not realizing what it lacked.
At the south or seaward end of the
island, which was long and nar-
row, a rising bank about half a score
of acres, rose a grassy knoll upon
which to set their watch. Save for
a stray elm or water ash, the island
bore but grass from brink to brink,
and the two or three trees they found
they cut down to go to the building
of their fort. This was raised on the
north end, and around it the dwell-
ing-houses clustered, the store-
house, the chapel, and a great baking
oven of burnt brick. On the main-
land near they built a mill, and
sowed though it was now full sum-
mer, their rice and barley, and they
laid out garden plots in loving liken-
ess to the thymy closes and beds
of marjoram which sweetened the
air about their Norman homes.
Strange it is that their nostrils were
heavy of the aromatic odors of the wild
herbs, cloying the midday breeze.
Stranger in their ears the intricate
metallic bubblings from the bob-
link's throat, the chirp of the grackles
in alder and swaying elm-tops. They
had no time for building, and the
aid for fatigue; and the boblink
moved further off as he saw his
loved wild-panish heads laid low.
With this digging and with building
the summer passed merrily along.
But by the summer went out in
a sudden blaze of scarlet and gold;
it had glared against the noonday, and
was not;
and a disappearing grayness stole
across the landscape. When late
the sheltering clouds began to pipe over
the sheltering clouds, began to pipe
sore, long grasses all one way, and
ridden by such a legion of crisped
leaves that every brook was choked
and the still pools hidden from
sight, their hearts turned homeward
very longingly. At last the Acadian
winter broke upon them, and it
caught them unawares. The pleas-
ant river grew dark, of the hue of
steel, and chafed past their thresh-
holds with a burden of ice and
chill. The cold was such as Franco
had never taught them to en-
dure, or to conceive of. Sleet and
pitiless winds drove in through the
chinks of their rough walls, till they
crouched over their meagre fires and
were sorely writhed at heart. Nor
could they warm themselves, for
for both these they had to face the
fury of the weather and the danger
of the sweeping ice-eakes. A band
of Indians came and pitched their
camp upon the island; and the
colonists, not yet acquainted with
the friendliness and good faith of
their "Souriquois," were harassed
with continual fear and watchings.
Champlain's hope and cheerfulness
nothing could daunt, and he strove
to sustain the flagging spirits about
him. But in vain. They could
not bear their dependency and homesick-
ness from the cold on their bodies ill-
fitted to it, until from the salt un-
wholesomeness of their fare, came
disease upon them. It was a plague
of the kind which for which they
could find no remedy. The countess
of those stricken swelled, and their
throats, till they were near choking.
Their teeth dropped out; and their
limbs, grown horribly enlarged,
were powerless altogether. So swift
was the disease that hardly could
the sick be given service and the
dead buried. When spring came,
and kindlier skies, there remained
alive but forty-four persons, out
of nearly four score; and these, as
soon as strength returned, took ship
with out most of their belongings.
So far as Cape Cod they searched the
coasts, and found no place to their
liking. But they had kept in mind
the fertile valley and spacious
sheltered basin of Port Royal; and
having taken their own counsel,
with whatever could be carried
away from their sorrowful winter's
home. The fort and the walls of
their dwellings, they left standing,
and they sowed grain on the island
before forsaking it. The deserted
island fell soon, or were taken away
by the Indians, and the stone and
cedar foundations have been buried
under drift and river silt. The is-
land has moved up stream a little,
gawged off to windward by the tides.
But its shape is still unchanged, so
that the ancient chronicler describes
a familiar spot. The wind beats
steadily across it still, the grass
bending before it with desolate
monotony; and save for the solitary
light-keeper, who is there but from
season to season, the island is as
empty of life to this day as when
first Champlain dropped anchor in
the St. Croix mouth.

ECHOES FROM OLD ACADIA.
II.
BY THE ST. CROIX MOUTH.
AT CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.
(Concluded.)
No small part in the making of
"The Maple Leaf Land" was played
by the seaward sister provinces
which together formed Acadia.
Walled around with fogs, and rocks,
and inhospitable seas, Acadia, now
parted into Nova Scotia and New
Brunswick, is lovely at heart with
sunshine and fertility. Her harbors
are gateways leading from a region
of storm and wild tides into a land
of delicious summers—a land of
tumbling surf, of sun and shade,
of meadows deep with grass and
flowers drowsing through the
long afternoons, of vast forests so
thick that their green shadows never
knew touch of sun. And one of
those well-favored Acadian avenues
opened to itself the Acadian, which
struck root in the whole broad
country now called Canada. This
was the harbor of Port Royal, where
in DeMonte set a colony in 1605.
It was seventy years before this
that the drama of Acadia opened
upon the Acadian stage. On
the 30th of June, 1534, it be-
gan, when Cartier sighted Cape
Escumecine (locally now Skimiac),
on the Gulf-shore of New Brunswick.
Coming from the bleak, forbidding
coasts of Newfoundland, which he
deemed to be Cain's portion of the
earth, this harbor corner of Acadia
appeared to Cartier a paradise. The
wide water on which he found him-
self was Miramichi Bay. Not dis-
covering Miramichi, he sailed on
till he had reached the mouth of the
bay, where he found a small island,
behind long, yellow ranges of sand-
spits, chains of islands, and intricate
shoals, he landed on the banks of
a lesser river, not identified among
the thousand such that overtake that
region with silver courses. This
stream rippled shallow over its
gleaming pebbles, and swarmed
with trout and salmon. The rich
woods about consisted of pine and
cedar, elm and ash, birch, willow,
fir, maple and tamarack, and the
sailors' hearts rejoiced over such un-
limited possibilities of ships. Where
the woods gave back a little space
the ground was covered with wild
fruits. Great melting strawberries
betrayed themselves to his mouth by
their red gleams sticking in the mat-
tress of grass. The bronze-green black berry
thickets were heavy with their yet
unripe fruitage, and the wild vine
trammed his footsteps with its
ropes of purple and pale green.
This prodigal land was populous with
game. When wild pigeons came in
measurable flocks, streaked past
and darkened the air, the heavens seem-
ed as thick with wings as the sea
and streams with fish. The men
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Christmas Hymn.

The prophetic sacred story
Immanuel's birth made known;
They sang of an age of glory;
They spoke of a monarch's throne.
The hope of the saints we cherish,
The song of the seers we sing;
The nations of earth may perish,
But Christ shall be born a King!

O look for the Lord's appearing!
O list for the herald's voice!
The glorious host is coming,
To children of men, rejoice!
O haste! for a star is gleaming;
O haste! for the angels sing;
O haste! for the world is dreaming,
Come, worship the new-born King!

O sing Him your sweetest measures,
The depth of your love unfold;
And bring him your heart's best treasure—
Frankincense, with myrrh and gold!
O haste! for the star is gleaming;
O haste! for the angels sing;
O haste! for the world is dreaming,
Come, worship the new-born King!

ECHOES FROM OLD ACADIA.
II.
BY THE ST. CROIX MOUTH.
AT CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.
(Concluded.)
No small part in the making of
"The Maple Leaf Land" was played
by the seaward sister provinces
which together formed Acadia.
Walled around with fogs, and rocks,
and inhospitable seas, Acadia, now
parted into Nova Scotia and New
Brunswick, is lovely at heart with
sunshine and fertility. Her harbors
are gateways leading from a region
of storm and wild tides into a land
of delicious summers—a land of
tumbling surf, of sun and shade,
of meadows deep with grass and
flowers drowsing through the
long afternoons, of vast forests so
thick that their green shadows never
knew touch of sun. And one of
those well-favored Acadian avenues
opened to itself the Acadian, which
struck root in the whole broad
country now called Canada. This
was the harbor of Port Royal, where
in DeMonte set a colony in 1605.
It was seventy years before this
that the drama of Acadia opened
upon the Acadian stage. On
the 30th of June, 1534, it be-
gan, when Cartier sighted Cape
Escumecine (locally now Skimiac),
on the Gulf-shore of New Brunswick.
Coming from the bleak, forbidding
coasts of Newfoundland, which he
deemed to be Cain's portion of the
earth, this harbor corner of Acadia
appeared to Cartier a paradise. The
wide water on which he found him-
self was Miramichi Bay. Not dis-
covering Miramichi, he sailed on
till he had reached the mouth of the
bay, where he found a small island,
behind long, yellow ranges of sand-
spits, chains of islands, and intricate
shoals, he landed on the banks of
a lesser river, not identified among
the thousand such that overtake that
region with silver courses. This
stream rippled shallow over its
gleaming pebbles, and swarmed
with trout and salmon. The rich
woods about consisted of pine and
cedar, elm and ash, birch, willow,
fir, maple and tamarack, and the
sailors' hearts rejoiced over such un-
limited possibilities of ships. Where
the woods gave back a little space
the ground was covered with wild
fruits. Great melting strawberries
betrayed themselves to his mouth by
their red gleams sticking in the mat-
tress of grass. The bronze-green black berry
thickets were heavy with their yet
unripe fruitage, and the wild vine
trammed his footsteps with its
ropes of purple and pale green.
This prodigal land was populous with
game. When wild pigeons came in
measurable flocks, streaked past
and darkened the air, the heavens seem-
ed as thick with wings as the sea
and streams with fish. The men
lay awake at night and listened with
wonder to the hoarse whooping of
salmon passing the shoals. Every
sedge-grown marsh was noisy with
ducks. Plover and curlew piped
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Something New in Dakota.

Citizen—"Will you take in the
hanging-to-day?"
Another citizen, with a yawn—
"No, I guess not. Who are the
boys after this time?"
First Citizen—"The boys have
nothing to do with this affair. It's
a legal matter, the prisoner having
been tried and sentenced by a regu-
lar judge, the same as is done back
in the State East."

Another citizen, with a display of
interest—"Is that so? Then I'll
take it in as a matter of curiosity."