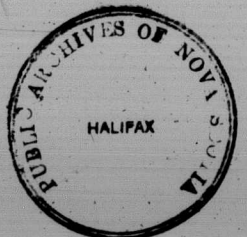


CHIGNECTO POST.



WILLIAM C. MILNER,
Proprietor.

Deserve Success, and you shall Command it.

TERMS: \$1.00 In Advance.

Vol. II.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1871

No. 27

BUSINESS CARDS.

International Hotel.
(FORMERLY LAWRENCE.)
166 Prince William Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

THIS Hotel has, since it changed hands, been thoroughly renovated and furnished, at considerable expense. It is situated opposite the "Empress" Wharf, and within a few minutes walk of the American Boat, and the Street Cars running to the Fredericton wharf every fifteen minutes. It commands a fine view of the Harbor, and the surrounding country.

The Proprietor having had an extensive experience in Hotels and Steamers, is confident that none who patronize him will go away dissatisfied.

R. S. HYKE, Proprietor.
FORMERLY OF THE STEAMER "EMPEROR."
May 26-1y

HARRISON & BURBIDGE,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,
NOTARIES, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c.
OFFICE—No. 4 Ritchie's Building,
Princess St., - - St. John, N. B.

L. R. HARRISON,
G. W. BURBIDGE.

T. T. SHEPARD & CO.,
Marble & Freestone Workers,
Point Du Chene,
WESTMORLAND, N. B.

MONUMENTS, GRAVESTONES,
Tables, Chimney Pieces, Table & Counter
Tops, Shelves and Brackets

Made of the best Materials, and cheaper
than at any other establishment in the
Province.

Samples may be seen at A. FORD'S.
Any orders left with him will be filled
with despatch.

A. FORD,
July 26th, 1871.-1y5 Sackville, N. B.

George Nixon,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
PAPER HANGINGS,
Brushes and Window Glass.

66 King St. - - - St. John, N. B.
Nov 24-1y

NEW ERA
Nails, Shoe Nails, and
TACKS.

The Goods Manufactured at
S. R. FOSTER'S
Standard Nail, Shoe Nail
and Tack Works,

George's street, St. John, N. B.,
are pronounced by the Merchants and
Dealers of Canada, England and Australia,
to stand unequalled for

QUALITY FINISH AND DURABILITY.
For Price List and Samples, Please ad-
dress as above.

Orders solicited: prompt attention and
satisfaction guaranteed.

Special attention given to the wants
of the SHOE TRADE.

Dixon & Fawcett,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
British, Canadian & W. I. Goods,
FLOUR, MEAL & COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Sackville, - - - - N. B.
R. M. DIXON. H. R. FAWCETT.

Thos. R. Jones,
IMPORTER OF
British and Foreign Dry Goods.

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c.
10 KING STREET,
June 23 St. John, N. B.

QUEBEC & LOED,
Confectioners,
AND
FINE BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

45 Dock St. & 81 King Street, St. John.

We beg to inform our friends and the
public generally that we have on hand our
usual large and varied assortment of

Pure Confectionery!
all its branches, which we will dispose
of at our usual low rates.

dec 29 C. & L.

D. R. McELMON,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,
AMHERST, N. S.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND—A nice assort-
ment of
Watches, Clocks and Jewellery.

Agent at this place for the Celebrated
BAGGLEY WATCHES.

Repairing done with business and dis-
patch.

Shop directly opposite the
Baptist Church.

may 12

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. McINTOSH,
Tin-Smith,
SACKVILLE, N. B.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, a quantity
of Machine-made STOVE PIPE, TIN-
WARE, COOKING, HALL, & PARLOR
STOVES.

JOB WORK
promptly attended to. Having the latest
improved machinery I am enabled to fill
orders cheaply and at the shortest notice.

Oct. 11—oct 12 1y

Paints. Paints.
THOMPSON'S

White Lead, Zinc Paint,
& AND
PAINT MANUFACTORY,

69 PRINCESS ST. - ST. JOHN, N. B.
Wholesale Only.
oct 5

CARD.

Samuel Legere,
BUTCHER,
SACKVILLE, N. B.

WOULD respectfully announce to the
inhabitants of Sackville that he has
opened a shop for supplying all kinds of
FRESH MEAT, and hopes by strict atten-
tion to business to merit a share of public
patronage.

oct 19-2m

PIANOS,
CABINET ORGANS.

GRAND,
SQUARE &
UPRIGHT

Pianofortes,
Cabinet Organs,

Agent for the Celebrated
WM. BOURNE &
HALL & SONS'

PIANOFORTES,
—AND—
The Smith American Organ,

ACKNOWLEDGED
The Best in the World.

A large assortment on exhibition
at 77 Prince Wm. Street.

C. FLOOD, St. John,
aug 31 Agent for N. B.

"WEED"
SEWING MACHINES!

Manufactured by the
NORTH AMERICAN

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

At St. John, N. B.

W. S. CALHOUN,
General Agent,
54 King Street.

St. John, - - - - N. B.
aug 10-1y

MARBLE & FREESTONE
WORKS,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

H. J. McGRATH,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Grave-Stone & Monumental Work

Executed in the best Style and
at short notice.

Having improved facilities for exe-
cuting the above work, I can furnish it
cheaper than any other establishment in
the Province and in the very latest
styles.

Besnard & Co.,
Real Estate and Money
BROKERS,

Princess street, - - St. John, N. B.

Farms and houses to let and for sale.
Bonds mortgage and other securities
bought and sold.

1y-sep 22

Albert J. Hickman,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE LATELY OCCUPIED BY DR. ROBERTS,
Dorchester, N. B.

may 12

Poetry.

THE CABIN-BOY.

Upon the bridge, at silvery break of day,
I stood, and saw a solitary bark
Move from her moorings in the harbor
dark;

Silent and spectral in the shadowy gray,
Tower'd the great masts, and flung their
pennons gay.

Among the sailors, cheerily as a lark,
Whistled a cabin-boy, an elfin spark,
Newly apprenticed to the fearful spray.

He stalked about, and watch'd the bright-
ening beams

Kiss the fog-banks with a golden tone
That took his fancy to divine skies,
Where isles remote made music in his
dreams;

He said the gales that murmur round
Ceylon;
While all the Indies flashed within his
eyes.

Unhasting, wheel'd the inevitable year;
And once again upon the bridge I paced
Beside a mother, sad, prophetic-faced,
Each sea-gust making misery in her car.

Behind us hum'd the city; and more near,
The harbor rustled with the windy masts.
Then lo! a ship rush'd in before the blast,
A batter'd phantom of the pitiless sea—
The same proud bark which, one brief year
ago,

Bore to the gleaming dreamlands of the
East,
That beautiful boy. "O Captain, where
is he?"

By sapphire isles, the fairies of the yeast
Loved him, and took him down the emerald
flow.

On their soft bosoms, to a marriage feast.

Literature.

A HAUNTED HAMLET.

The following extract from an
amusing paper under this title, signed
"C. Osborne, an old number of
Temple Bar, will doubtless be accept-
able to many of our readers. The
narrator was a promising but very
poorly paid orator in a Provincial
Company, who had some talent and
much ambition for playing Shakes-
pearian characters. The better to
carry out his parts he ran in debt for
some new dresses to a Jew costume
dealer. He promised payment re-
peatedly without being able to fulfil
his promise, until Moses' patience
was exhausted when the poor player's
benefit was about to come off. The
tickets sold well, and he was certain
of a bumper when the night arrived.

The rest of the story, which is of in-
finite humor, and how he came to be
haunted throughout the evening by his
father's spirit, he shall tell in his own
words:—

The old church clock tolling the
hour six, warned me to hurry from
my lodgings to that temple of fame
in which I fondly hoped I had secured
a niche for myself. As I walked
along I began to taste the pleasures
of celebrity; shopmen nudged each
other as I passed; a couple of young
ladies, whose profession seemed to
be "millinery," looked at me from
under their bonnets, and then repeat-
ed my name in a whisper loud enough
for me to hear half-a-dozen yards
from them. "This is indeed renown,"
I muttered, "what matters it if my
salary is small, when my fame is be-
coming so great?"

As I said the words, I felt a hand
on my shoulder, and turned with the
glow of exultation still suffusing my
cheek.

"Mr. Arthur Stanley, I believe,
sir," said my accoster.

"That is my name," I replied,
trying to hurry on.

"Excuse me, sir, then," returned
the man, "but you must come with
me. At the suit of Moses marks for
twenty-five pun ten and costs."

He handed me a small slip of
paper—I dare say you can guess its
contents—and took me by the arm.

"This is most unfortunate," I said;
"had it but been one night later I
should not have minded."

"Case of 'hook it,' I suppose,"
said the man.

"On the contrary, I should have
been able to have discharged the
amount. I suppose you couldn't put
off the arrest until after business this
evening?"

"Not on any account," replied my

captor, and I saw that he meant what
he said.

This, then, was the end of my am-
bitious aspirations, instead of the
glare of the footlights and the plaudits
of an audience, I was to have the
darkness and stillness of a jail. I
folded my arms in despair, and defied
my fate.

"Let us go," I said, "to-night
was appointed for my benefit; but no
matter—Denmark's a prison—a
goodly one, in which there are many
confines, wards, and dungeons. Lead
on." As I turned to accompany
the bailiff's man a messenger
from the theatre accosted us.

"Oh, Mr. Stanley," the man said,
"I'm sent to tell you that we've no
ghost; Figgins has just come in
awfully drunk."

I was about to answer him, when
my captor interrupted me, asking me
if I had put up "Hamlet." Upon
my replying in the affirmative, he said
that he thought he could help me.

He had been a member of an amateur
theatrical club, and the ghost of
Hamlet's father had been one of his
most successful attempts. I'd liked
it, he would sustain the part on this
occasion, and thus, keeping his eye
upon me, would postpone my arrest
until after the performance. I saw
that vanity instigated the offer, but
as drowning men will clutch at
straws, I accepted the proposal, and
hurried off to the theatre with all
speed, accompanied by my obliging
Nemesis. In the difficulty the man-
ager consented to my supposed friend's
offer, and a few hints sufficing to
take the place of rehearsals, half-an-
hour before the curtain was to rise
saw the bailiff's man donning the
armor of the inebriated Figgins.

Up went the curtain, to a house
crowded to the ceiling, the tragedy
commenced with every promise of
success, my reception was most
flattering, and the applause that
greeted my points almost made me
forget the presence of my custodian,
who watched me, with ever vigilant
eyes, from the wing. I was natu-
rally apprehensive of the "manner in
which the ghost would be rendered,"
but the interview with my father's
shade was as satisfactory as it would
have been had Figgins himself em-
bodied the spirit, though it must be
admitted that spirits were peculiarly
in his line.

At the words "Alfen, alfen!"
Hamlet remembered me," were ut-
tered, generous applause rewarded the
exertions of the stage-struck bailiff.

With a look of relief I was about to
apostrophize heaven, earth, and the
other place, when, turning, I saw my
father's spirit still upon the stage.

"Leave the stage," I whispered,
supposing that my friend had forgot-
ten his exit.

To my horror the ghost replied
with an oath, not loud but deep that
he would see me d—d first. It was
in vain that I reiterated my direc-
tion, the ghost would not give up
and feeling that the situation was
critical, I went on with my part, and
strove with extra vehemence to carry
the audience with me, so that they
might overlook the presence of the
implacable shade. Either the audi-
ence were not at home with the text,
or looked upon the ghost's remaining
as a new reading, for they gave no
sign of disapproval. When Horatio
and Marcellus came on, however,
their wonder almost brought on the
catastrophe, but I urged them to go
on, and the act drew to a conclusion,
with the novelty of the ghost speak-
ing his injunction over my left shoul-
der. The drop down, I showered
expostulations on my persecuting
father's head, but he turned a deaf
ear to them all.

"I'll tell you what it is, guv'nor,"
he said, "I ain't wishing to be at all
annoyin' or ungentlemanly to you,
but I had to arrest a gentleman in
your profession once, and obliged
him by waiting until his performance
was over, when blowed if he wasn't
shabby enough to get taken down a
trap at the end, and bolt. I thought
of that while I was on the stage just
now with you, and if I leave you
again, my mother was a Frenchman.

Without going into the question of

his parentage, I promised to surren-
der myself at the end of the evening,
but it was to no purpose; he was
obstinate. In the absence of the
manager, who had been luckily called
away, I confessed my dilemma to the
prompter, and he, influenced by good
feeling, and the promise of a present
on the morrow, consented to allow
the tragedy to go on, in spite of my
being perpetually haunted.

In a few minutes the tale was in
every dressing-room, and the com-
pany choking with laughter, but as
it was not an affair of theirs, they
did not offer any objection to the
constant interpolation of my father's
accursed spirit. Polonius' interview
was shadowed by his presence, and
although the ancient chamberlain
took his leave, the substitute of Fig-
gins remained a fixture. Plagued by
Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, I was
still more bored by the abominable
shade, he intruded upon my inter-
view with Ophelia, listened to the
scoffing I gave the queen, looked on
while I stabbed Polonius.

For all this, however, the audience
were satisfied, nay, enthusiastic; as
I have said, the majority were too
ignorant of the hard to be critical,
and the few who were better informed
looked upon the performance as a
new reading. Indeed, the editor
of the *Grayport Guardian*, a man
admitted by his own paper to be the
highest authority upon all matters
Shakespearian, had already made the
preliminary notes lauding the sub-
lime embodiment of the terrible con-
ceptions of Hamlet's afflicted soul.

Indeed so impressed was he with the
magnificence and originality of that
evening's performance, as to come
between the acts and read me the
heads of his projected essay.

I was in ecstasy, like a man who
on the steps of the gallows receives a
reprieve—alas! my head was not out
of the noose yet.

As I was standing at the wing in
readiness for my entrance for the fifth
act, I noticed the manager looking
on from the other side. I shuddered,
I knew his violence and tyranny, and
I trembled at his rage, should he
stay there to witness the ghost's
unusual presence.

I spoke to the bailiff's man; I
implored him to leave me for the rest
of the tragedy; I promised him
money, anything he should demand,
but it was in vain; my anxiety to
be away from him only confirmed
him in his suspicions that I wanted
to use the opportunity to escape.

Despair made me desperate, I
called a scene-shifter, and while I
pointed to one of the fly-pieces as if
it was of that I was speaking, I
whispered words of very different im-
port into his ear. The man nodded
and hurried away, while I, to keep up
appearances, again begged the ghost
to remain invisible, of course without
making any impression upon his
obstinate nature. In a minute the
scene-shifter returned. "It's all
right sir," he said. "It will be ar-
ranged directly." A glance thanked
him.

"If you still persist in being at
my elbow," I said to my ghost, "I
must trouble you to shift your quar-
ters, as I enter at the back of the
scene."

He accompanied me as requested,
followed by the scene-shifter, and as
we stopped I heard the cue given for
my entrance. I turned to my ally,
who stamped sharply upon the stage,
and a knock underneath replying to
his signal, he seized the ghost as the
trap upon which they stood opened,
and in a moment they were both hid-
den from my sight.

The bailiff's man knew enough of
stage mechanism not to venture upon
a struggle while descending a trap,
and although he gave me a parting
look of reproach and anger, he knew
he was unable to oppose his fate.

Thus relieved in mind, I hurried
on for the grave scene with a light-
ened spirit, and everything was well
accordingly. My quip with the
grave-digger, my Yorick speech,
"Imperial Caesar, dead and turned
to clay," all brought a torrent of ap-
plause, and when I leapt into the

grave the whole house was enthusias-
tic.

I had just said to Laertes, "I
prithce take thy fingers from my
throat," when I felt other hands, be-
sides those of Ophelia's brother as-
sailing me. I knew too well who
grappled me, and assured that the
time for expostulation was gone, I
prepared for a short struggle to get
rid of the ghost at any rate, for that
scene. At the same moment I heard
the deep tones of the manager, but
in the confusion I could not under-
stand what he said. I had not long
to wait, however, before I saw the
execution of his orders.

The first grave-digger, advancing
from the back of the scene, seized the
ghost by the arms, and giving him a
preparatory swing, swung him on his
shoulders, and walked off the stage
with him. The violence of the move-
ment had loosened the fastenings of
the helmet, and the first jerk shook
it from the bailiff's head, displaying
a vast quantity of unkempt, carrotty
hair. The house was in a roar, and
when, amid the din, the angry ghost
was heard threatening, in language
far from Shakespearian and certainly
not polite, the audience sought a
congregation of lunatics. I jumped
from the grave, but such a storm of
laughter hailed me, that with one
look of terror, the audience I rushed
off the stage, as I heard the man-
ager's indignant orders for the promp-
ter to "ring down."

I had no further consciousness
until I found myself in my own
room, the morning sun glaring in
upon the tumbled costume of the un-
fortunate Hamlet. It took a little
time to realize the depth of my mis-
fortune, but bit by bit the whole
horror came upon me. It is not ne-
cessary, however, to enlarge upon
what you can easily imagine; shame-
faced I went to the theatre, settled
with the indignant manager, satisfied
the bailiff's man who was on the look-
out for me, and removed my few pro-
perties from my room. I did not
dare ask Mr. — to renew for next
season; I knew it would be hopeless;
I felt I had made my last appearance
at Grayport.

ON DRAINING.

**HOW DRAINS ACT ON AND
AFFECT THE SOIL.**

CHEMICAL ACTION OF THE SOIL.—
Plants receive certain of their con-
stituents from the soil, through their
roots. The raw materials from which
these constituents are obtained are
the minerals of the soil, the manures
which are artificially applied, water,
and certain substances which are
taken from the air by the absorptive
action of the soil, or are brought to
it by rains, or by water flowing over
the surface from other land.

The mineral matters, which consti-
tute the ashes of plants, when
burned, are not mere accidental im-
purities which happen to be carried
into their roots in solution in the
water which supplies the sap, although
they vary in character and propor-
tion with each change in the mineral
composition of the soil. It is proven
by chemical analysis, that the com-
position of the ashes, not only of
different species of plants but of
different parts of the same plant
have distinctive characters, some be-
ing rich in phosphates, and others in
silica; some in potash, and others in
lime; and that these characters are
in a measure the same, in the same
plants or parts of plants, without
special reference to the soil on which
they grow. The minerals which
form the ashes of plants, constitute
but a very small part of the soil, and
they are very sparsely distributed
throughout the mass; existing in the
interior of its particles as well as
upon their surfaces. As roots can-
not penetrate to the interior of pub-
les and compact particles of earth,
in search of the food which they re-
quire, but can only take that which
is exposed on their surfaces, and, as
the oxidizing effect of atmospheric
air is useful in preparing the crude
minerals for assimilation, as well as
in decomposing the particles in which
they are bound up—a process which

is allied to the rusting of metals—the
more freely atmospheric air is allow-
ed, or induced, to circulate among
the inner portions of the soil, the
more readily are its fertilizing parts
made available for the use of roots.

By no other process is air made to
enter so deeply, nor to circulate so
readily in the soil as by under-
draining, and the deep cultivation
which under-draining facilitates.

Of the manures which are applied
to the land, these of a mineral char-
acter are effected by draining in the
same manner as the minerals which
are native to the soil; while organic
or animal and vegetable manures,
(especially when applied, as is usual,
in an incompletely fermented condi-
tion), absolutely require fresh sup-
plies of atmospheric air, to continue
the decomposition which alone can
prepare them for their proper effect
on vegetation.

If kept saturated with water so
that the air is excluded, animal
manures lie nearly inert, and vege-
table matters decompose, but incom-
pletely, yielding acids which are in-
jurious to vegetation, and which
could not be formed in the presence
of a sufficient supply of air. An in-
stance is cited by H. Wanner where
sheep dung was preserved for five
years by excessive moisture, which
kept it from the air. If the soil so
saturated with water in the spring,
and, in summer (by the compaction
of its surface which is caused by
evaporation) be closed against the
entrance of air, manures will be but
slowly decomposed; and will act but
imperfectly in the crop; if, on the
other hand, a complete system of
drainage be adopted, manures (and
the roots which have been left in the
ground by previous crop) will be
readily decomposed, and will ex-
ercise their full influence on the soil,
and on the plants growing in it.

Again, manures are more or less
effective in proportion as they are
more or less thoroughly mixed with
the soil. In an untrained, retentive
soil, it is not often possible to attain
that perfect *till*, which is best suited
for a proper admixture and which is
easily given after thorough draining.

The soil must be regarded as the
laboratory in which nature, during
the season of growth, is carrying on
these hidden but indispensable chemi-
cal separations, combinations, and
recombinations, by which the earth
is made to bear its fruits and main-
tain its myriad life. The chief de-
mand of this laboratory is for free
ventilation. The raw material for
the work is at hand, as well in the
wet silt as in the dry; but the door
is sealed, the damper is closed, and
only a stray whiff of air can now and
then gain entrance; only enough to
commence an analysis, or a combi-
nation, which is choked off when half
complete, leaving food for sorrel,
but making none for grass. We
must throw open door and window,
draw away the water in which all is
immersed, let in the air, with its all-
destroying, and therefore, all re-
creating oxygen, and leave the forces
of nature's beneficent chemistry free
play, deep down in the ground.

Then may we hope for the full bene-
fit of the fertilizing matters which
our good soil contains, and for the full
effect of the manures which we add.

With our land thoroughly improved
as has been described, we may carry
on the operations of farming with as
much certainty of success, and with
as great immunity from the ill effects
of unfavorable weather as can be ex-
pected in any business, whose results
depend on such a variety of circum-
stances. We shall have substituted
certainty for chance, as far as it is in
our power to do so, and shall have
made farming an art rather than a
venture.

To be continued.

Professor Agassiz professes to be
clearly of the opinion that Maine was
the first formed land of the New
World, that there the solid land first
appeared, and there the "Laurentian
Hills" stood above the waters, and
first showed to the world a rising
continent.

COMMUNICATIONS.
LIQUOR LIKENESS.
THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Chiquetto Post.

Sir,—You are professing an independent journal, and I therefore ask you to publish the following remarks in answer to a communication signed "Sense" in your last issue. That article was a fair sample of the Temperance literature of the day: a literature abounding in harsh, narrow and illiberal sentiments, and reeking with abuse towards all the world except the self-righteous and militant exponents of Temperance. "Sense" makes the common mistake of supposing that temperance, and all evils resulting therefrom, are due solely and alone to liquor sellers. He does not allow that a large part and perhaps a large majority of society from our Governors, our Bishops and our Judges down, not only allow but sanction and encourage the moderate use of alcoholic stimulants, and firmly believe they are banished when properly used. He does not allow that from this large demand of liquors, there must result a large and legitimate supply, and hence a vast number of persons engaged in manufacturing and vending them. The business is supported and believed to be morally right by a majority of people. Why then does a narrow sect arrogate to itself such mighty intelligence as to stigmatize the trade by every eye-daring epithet? Is it true that three men in the rum trade who would vend a deadly poison to a wretched wretch, and watch the last flickering of expiring life, to sell the carcass for the dissecting knife; men who every day rob the widow and the fatherless and trade on human misery. I am wrong in calling such creatures men, they are devils incarnate, and are only satisfied when pursuing their damnable calling of converting gold out of human suffering. But that there are black sheep in the rum trade should no more lower the public estimate of respectable liquor sellers than the black-sheep and sly drinkers existing in nearly every temperance society, should create the impression that all temperance men are hypocrites. The liquor trade professes to have an amount of charity and christian-like virtues equal to any other class in the community. Are all your farmers the very peak of liberality and honor? Was never such a thing heard of as a lawyer being a scoundrel? Do merchants never go into bankruptcy, with large sums mysteriously unaccounted for? And you who occupy the sacred desk, are you all perfect and above reproach? Are you all so good that you can level the finger of scorn at the liquor seller?

"Sense" affects to believe that no good can come out of the rum selling class. Let me ask him this: What class gives the most splendid donations to the church and to charitable purposes? What land is ever open to the tale of poverty and suffering? Is it the rum-seller or the temperance class. Cathedrals are built, missionary societies endowed; orphan, widow, blind, and a thousand other charitable institutions placed on a firm foundation, and by whom? The sleek, sanctified, mean, narrow-minded temperance man or the open-hearted liquor seller? Of whom hundreds exist all over the country, and many of them are statesmen and philanthropists, and occupy exalted positions in the councils of the country.

I will ask "Sense" a question, and then close. Let us suppose you are a poor man and want to borrow ten dollars to purchase a barrel of flour these hard times for your family. To whom would you apply for the assistance? To the Temperance Society, of which perhaps you are a member? "No," you reply, "Temperance Societies are not loan shops." Would you apply to your temperance brother down the way, who is both rich and mean, who has a twang to his voice and a shake to a head containing enough self-righteousness for a whole Roman legion, who frowns at poverty and suffering, and spares his sympathy for the rich like himself? Do you ask favors from such men, or do you go to the liquor seller? Whom you have probably been abusing, but whom you know would hand out two five dollar bills with a smile and a pleasant word.

Liquor selling is attended with no difficulties. A licence has to be obtained and paid for, and the licensee is visited with severe penalties if he by any act contravenes the statute. Besides this, all the odium resulting from temperance is visited on the headless head of the liquor seller. Many a young man learns to drink at his father's table, and is physically and morally a drunkard before he ever enters a bar room. And yet how often are we told that the rum seller ruined such a one? Does the vendor drag the victim into his den and forcibly pour the distilled poison down his throat. No! Men go there to satisfy their cravings after they have already learned the habit of tipping in society. When the slave traders cursed this continent, were the slave-traders held to be alone responsible for slavery? No! The planters who owned the slaves and worked their plantations with them, and had the benefit of them, did not shirk the moral responsibility of slavery; and if the drinking habit of society countenance and support the rum seller, why should he be painted on every occasion as

a demon of the blackest dye? Why should the servant—the rum seller—be trodden upon as a reptile, and his master—the drinking customs of society—be cursed? Of course it is considered a highly edifying spectacle for temperance orators to indulge in fierce spread-eagleism at the expense of the rum-seller, but did it never occur to them, that their withering blasts, being wrongly directed, were harmless; that if there was no desire on the part of the people to drink intoxicants, there would be no rum holes; that the evil exists in the people and the rum shop is a result and not the cause of the evil; that education is the surest and only preventative, and that a humane legislative enactments, even though made by so august a body as the Westminster Sessions, are powerless against the will of the people.

Yours,
LIQUOR SELLER.

Chiquetto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., NOV. 10, 1871.

The River du Loup Railway.

The New Brunswick Railway Co., formed for the purpose of building a Railway from Fredericton to Edmundston to connect with River du Loup, having failed to secure capital in England, has closed a contract with Messrs. E. R. Burpee, Alex. Jardine, C. H. Fairweather, Isaac Barpee, John B. J. Devereux, and W. W. Turnbull, of St. John. The work of location, survey, &c., will be at once commenced. The road will be 16 miles long and the gauge 3 feet 6 inches. The contractors are to survey, construct and equip the line and to receive certain lands, bonds and stock of the company. Bridges across the St. John River at Fredericton and Woodstock will be built. Our readers will remember that the Government gives 10,000 acres per mile in the County of York, Carleton and Victoria; that the municipalities of York and Carleton have appropriated \$100,000 each; the Sessions of Victoria, \$50,000; the City of Fredericton \$25,000, and the N. S. and N. B. Land Co. \$25,000. It is expected that St. John will contribute heavily to a work that will bring her into close connection with Quebec and the upper Provinces.

Mount Allison Public Exhibition.

The Exhibition at the closing of the first Term took place on Tuesday afternoon last, at Lingley Hall, which was usual on such occasions was well filled. We subjoin the programme:—

Devotional Exercises—Rev. C. Stewart, D. D.

Music—Psalms from Hymns—Chorus. Declaration by Students of Male Academy. Flight of Xerxes—Frank Scamman. Irish Hymn—James Freeman. On to Freedom—M. R. Knight. Classic Learning—Fred. Wright.

Music—Piano Solo—Miss L. Stewart.

Essays by Young Ladies. Beacons—Miss Edith B. Patterson. Mountains—Emma R. Burdell. Epidemics—Jeanette L. Morse. Life's Elms—Annie R. Freeman.

Music—Thou art the Star, (Song)—Miss Trenholm.

Declaration by Students of College, Junior Class.

Grief for the Dead—John Ellis. The World, the Great Instrumentality—Benj. Chappell. Funeral Ode to Wellington—John P. Lawrence.

Is man the Architect? (original)—J. W. Doull, affirmative; H. R. Baker, neg.

Imperishability of great Names—D. W. Johnson.

Selection from Locksley Hall—G. J. Bond.

Music—Tarentelle, (by S. Smith)—Miss Freeman.

Dedication—Benediction.

The Literary Exercises were of a character to please the most fastidious taste. The recitations by the Academicians and Collegians bore strong evidence of good training in an eloquent point of view. This is an important object, as good speaking and good reading cannot have too much attention. The music performed by Miss Stewart and Miss Freeman on the Piano, reflected credit on these young ladies, and gave evidence of careful training on the part of their teachers. The singing by Miss Trenholm shows that this young lady is in possession of a sweet musical voice, with a good deal of compass, and her rendering of "Thou art the Star," was a success. The written original essays by the young ladies must have given satisfaction to the intelligent audience, being characterized by clear,

concise reasoning, and, what is not generally the case, being distinctly and audibly read.

The Reports of Principal Inch, Vice-Principal Mellish, of the Male Academy, and President Allison, were most satisfactory. The progress of the various classes during the past term was read and substantial; the examinations for some time past have not been more gratifying; and the health of the students has been almost unexceptionable. The attendance at the Ladies' Academy was fifty-four, at the Male Academy fifty-four, and at the College twenty-eight.

Wesleyan Sabbath Schools.

As it is deemed all but impracticable in this locality to continue Sabbath School operations during the winter months, arrangements were made with a view to render the closing exercises of the Schools in connection with the Wesleyan Church in Lower and Upper Sackville of an interesting and profitable character. An appropriate service was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Lower Sackville, on the evening of last Sabbath week. A very large congregation assembled on the occasion. Devotional exercises at the commencement were conducted by the Superintendent of the Circuit. Scripture lessons read by the Rev. Dr. Stewart, when the other exercises of the evening consisted of recitations of Scripture texts by the several classes. Texts selected by the scholars at the request of the Superintendent of the school, each text containing one or more of the names and titles of our Lord Jesus Christ. The choice of texts was admirable, and the quotations commendably correct, excellent and appropriate. Hymns and pieces were sung by the choir. A good verbal report of the operations of the school was given by Mr. Chappell, in which touching and suitable reference was made to those who had taken a deep interest in the school, but who had departed this life during the year. Highly appropriate and impressive addresses were then delivered by Professor Inch and Rev. Dr. Stewart, a few words more added by Rev. E. Brettle, and suitable remarks bearing upon the character and prospects of the school by Mr. Robert Bowser, the Superintendent. The meeting was an exceedingly good one and, we believe, gave general interest and satisfaction.

The closing exercises of the Sabbath School in Upper Sackville was held in the Wesleyan Chapel of that place on Wednesday afternoon of the same week, and the exercises were of such a character as to reflect great credit upon all concerned. The exercises were chiefly conducted by the Superintendent of the school, John Fawcett, Esq., who has conducted it for eleven years. A variety of Scripture questions was proposed, and suitable and correct answers readily given. A large number of recitations, including some amusing and interesting dialogues, were given; some by very young children and some by adults. Two very appropriate essays were read—one by Miss Goodwin and the other by Miss Fawcett. An excellent closing address was read by Mr. C. Wheaton, which was immediately followed by the presentation of a large and handsome copy of the Holy Scriptures to the Superintendent of the school, by the young people, as a grateful testimony of their appreciation of his services. The presentation, by one of the young men, was accompanied by a short and suitable address, and as suitably acknowledged by the Superintendent, who had been taken altogether by surprise. During this interesting service, Mrs. Chappell Fawcett presided at the melodeon, and we had some well-selected Sabbath School melodies sung, in which we were delighted to hear the voices of very little children as well as others. The attendance was large, and all were evidently much interested. And to crown all and finish up well, the parents and friends had furnished an abundant repast of the most tempting eatables, including a variety of fruits. The meeting closed with the Doxology and Benediction. Such a service could not be otherwise than popular, and though we regret the necessity of suspending for nearly half a year the Sabbath School operations, we took a very favourable impression of the character and usefulness of such closing exercises.—Com.

Meeting of the Shareholders of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company next Thursday.

OBITUARY.—With more than ordinary feelings of regret we record this week the death of Mr. Andrew Ford, after only a few days illness. Mr. Ford was not only an active, stirring, and sterling man of business, but also a most useful and public spirited citizen. Kind hearted and charitable, he has ever been an earnest friend to the sick and needy. His last sickness was caused by exposure in attending a stranger who he knew and died here a few days ago. We tender our condolences to his sorrowing widow and family.

NEW STORE.—We omitted to mention, before the recent establishing here of a new Store by Messrs. J. M. Mahon & Co., for the sale of Dry Goods exclusively. Every one likes to purchase goods cheaply, and Messrs. M. Mahon announce that they will sell at St. John prices for cash. We wish them success. See Advertisement.

FIREWORKS is building up. Wilson Bentley & Co., are erecting a large steam grist and saw-mill, which will be in operation in a few weeks. The cost will be over \$7,000. The engine is 40-horse power, and the machinery is of Bradford (Canadian) manufacture. Mr. M. B. Harris is building a large store, and a number of dwelling houses are being erected.

Dr. Tupper is charged by two Halifax papers with having given orders to Campbell, the Halifax Post Office thief, to open and destroy letters sent by the Local Government to their supporters in the country. The charge is a commentary on the intensity of party feeling in Nova Scotia.

The 23rd instant is Thanksgiving Day in Nova Scotia.

The Boston Post, daily, semi-weekly and weekly, takes a front rank in journalism. It is a live newspaper. Its editorials are strong and pointed; its news is late and reliable, and its literary selections, correspondence, etc., are rich and racy.

A Bear was shot by Mr. M. Phinney at Miglio on Friday last. The skin of his head measured six feet long and the same in width.

Mount Allison Classes meet today.

I. Q. G. T.—The following are the Office-bearers of Pioneer Lodge for the ensuing term:—

A. B. Dixon, W. C. T.; Miss E. Richardson, W. V. T.; A. W. D. Knapp, W. S.; Miss Hattie E. Bowser, W. A. S.; A. W. Dixon, W. S.; A. Anderson, W. E. J. W. Doull, W. C. T.; Thos. Patterson, W. Chap.; Thos. Patterson, W. M.; Albert J. Fawcett, W. D. M.; Thompson Freeman, W. G.; Robert Bowser, W. S.; Miss Mary Ford, R. H. S.; Miss Edith Richardson, L. H. S.

HEALTH AND HOME, for November has been received. Its table of contents embraces such articles as The Health of our Women; Conversations about Health; Work done by the Lungs; Hydropathy and Hygiene; Care of Infancy; How to avoid Malarious Fevers, Scarlet Fever, etc. It has also miscellaneous Health Notes; Home Varieties; Plants and Flowers; and convenient house directions. It is hereafter to be published by DePay, Homer & Co., New York. Price \$1.50 per annum.

HARPER'S MONTHLY for November has been laid on our table by Mr. Chipman, Stationer, News Agent, &c., Amherst, to whom we are frequently indebted for late periodicals.

BOTSFORD BIBLE SOCIETY.—The ninth Annual Meeting of the above Society was held in the Botsford Town Hall on the 7th inst.

The President, Mr. Adam Scott, in the Chair. The Secretary having read a Report of last year's proceedings, stated that the sum of eighty-one dollars and twenty-six cents had been collected this year, and that one district had not been heard from.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Clark and Rev. Sam. Boyd. The usual resolutions were passed, and the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Mr. Adam Scott, President; Mr. Joseph N. Ayard and Rev. Samuel Boyd, Vice-Presidents.

Committee.—Rich. Dobson, John Blacklock, A. C. Wells, John Anderson, Moses McMorris, John Raworth, Bowden Chapman, Bill C. Raworth, J. B. Maxwell, Robt. Copp, John Peacock, Stephen Davis, and Robert Scott.

Wm. Duncan, Secretary-Treasurer and Depository.

Lady Collectors.—Miss Margaret Murray, Miss Eliza Cadman, Miss Susannah Blacklock, Miss Teresa

Wells, Miss Margaret Amos, Miss Mary A. Davis, Miss Celia Copp, Miss Isabella Lovthorpe, Miss Almira M-Morris, Miss Langhorne Allen, Mrs. Alfred Raworth.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE CHANNINGS," a novel by Mrs. Henry Wood, authoress of East Lynne, etc., has been placed upon our table by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, of St. John. It is published in a neat form by the Canadian News and Publishing Company, who are first unrivalled either American or English houses in the publication of cheap works.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for November has arrived. It is full of valuable farming news, etc., as usual. Orange Judd & Co., Publishers, New York. Our subscribers may order from this office at club rates. With the Post, \$2.15.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is received regularly in exchange. Machinists and others, desiring a really valuable and cheap scientific newspaper, cannot do better than subscribe. Our subscribers may order it from this office at Club rates. With the Post, \$3.25.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE for November is at hand. It contains the cream of the foreign literature of the day. In Biography, Belles Lettres and general literature—its peculiar department, it has no superior. It may be ordered from this office at Club rates. With the Post, \$5.00.

Few people, unacquainted with physiological chemistry, are aware of the quantity of iron in the blood, but all should know the importance of keeping up the supply, for debility, disease and death are sure to follow when the quantity becomes too much reduced. The Peruvian Syrup (a decoction of iron) supplies the vital element, and has cured many chronic diseases.

ADVERTISING AGENCIES.—It is a fact that all those persons doing a business which requires extensive advertising, and who from the mode of conducting it are able to arrive at a close approximation of the results produced by each separate investment in this way, are universal in the opinion that better contracts can be secured by the aid of an advertising agency.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, "Parsboro", 25th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Moore, Mr. Thomas H. Davidson, of "Parsboro", to Miss Annie Fawcett, of "Parsboro". At the Wesleyan Parsonage, "Hillsboro", 25th ult., by the Rev. D. C. Chapman, Mr. Beattie Stevens, of "Hillsboro", to Miss Ann Smith, of "Hillsboro".

MARRIED.

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DIED.

At Amherst, on Wednesday morning, 15th inst., Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Fowler, and only daughter of the late Nelson Smith, aged 27 years. Funeral to-morrow at ten o'clock, A. M.

St. John Central Market.

REPORTED BY C. E. SHERIDAN, COMMISSIONER, 111 UNION ST.

Nov. 8, 1871.
Flour—Canada super \$3.90 a \$7.00
Extra State \$3.50 a \$7.00
Wheat, fresh 2 1/2 a 3 1/2
Corn Meal 3.50 a 5.00
Oats, P. E. Island 50 a 55c
other 45 a 50c
Rye, fresh 18 a 20c
Buckwheat 20 a 22c
Tallow, best 7 a 8c
Lard 12 a 15c
Eggs, fresh 23 a 25c
Smoked Hams 10 a 12c
Shoulders 9 a 10c
Beef 4 a 6c
Veal 5 a 6c
Pork, new 50 a 60c
Mutton 5 a 6c
Lamb 5 a 6c
Fresh Pork 5 a 6c
Geese 40 a 50c
Chickens per pair 25 a 35c
Turkey, per lb. 11 a 15c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CORNER STORE.

A LARGE and well-selected Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c., just opened at the CORNER STORE, consisting of—

BROCADES, Tartan Plaids, MERINOES, Wines, Larders, Shille Cloths, Collops, Waterproofs, Repps, Broadcloths, Serges, &c., Duckings, Beavers, &c.

WOOLEN GOODS.

Blankets, Sontags, Horse Rugs, Wrappers, &c., &c., Scarfs, Jackets, &c., &c.

HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.

Grey and White Cottons.

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS

PAPER BLINDS.

GROCERIES, &c.

RAISINS, CODFISH, Currants, Herring, Spices, Pickles, Shad, Sugars, Sauces, Molasses, Vinegar, Syrups, &c., &c.

80 brls No. 1 & 2 Apples.

200 brls Flour and 50 brls of Meal to arrive per schr "Wild Hunter," from Boston.

HARDWARE.

Shovels, Axes, Horse Traces, Skates, &c., to arrive per Schooner Victory from St. John.

The above Goods will be sold for Cash as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be got at any other House in Sackville.

Country Produce always taken in exchange for Goods. 3,000 bushels Oats wanted, for which bull cash will be paid. DIXON & FAWCETT.

PARIS, Nov. 13. The Court Martial is rapidly disposing of the Communist prisoners. Of the accused who have been tried 10,645 have been discharged, 772 convicted, and sentenced to various degrees of punishment.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 12.

Bank has reduced discount to four per cent. Pierre Bonaparte, the assassin of Victor Noir, was married on Saturday at Brussels, to Mlle Riffin.

New York, Nov. 12.

British Claims Commission meet in Washington on the 14th. Piggott, proprietor of the Dublin Irishman, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment for an inflammatory article during the trial of Kelly.

New York, Nov. 13th.

The World's special says:—A formidable plot of Bonapartist General's, headed by Fligny, to arrest Thiers and proclaim the Empire, has been discovered. Plotters' papers are in possession of Thiers, who is confident of the failure of the conspiracy. It is announced officially that there are forty cases of cholera on board the German steamer Frankfurt, lying at quarantine in New York. There were twenty-eight deaths on the voyage.

The statement that the Pope requested residence in France is untrue. The fire in Geneva destroyed two blocks of houses, duty, and Hotel Couronne.

Terrific consternation, but the military preserved order.

Cholera is spreading in Constantinople; the number of deaths is increasing daily.

Scott Russell writes to papers the history of the Social Movement; says if Prince Albert had been alive he would have been its leader. Movement originated in proposals for union between a poor and working-man. He denies that its objects or motives are political or revolutionary, and strongly advocates it in the interest of social progress and reform.

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Smoked Hams 10 a 12c
Shoulders 9 a 10c
Beef 4 a 6c
Veal 5 a 6c
Pork, new 50 a 60c
Mutton 5 a 6c
Lamb 5 a 6c
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To Advertisers.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of Advertisements should send to

GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO.

for a Circular, or enclose 25 cents for their One Hundred Pages Pamphlet, containing lists of 8,000 Newspapers, containing names, showing the cost of advertising, also many useful hints to advertisers, all of which will be sent gratis, to those who are known as *Serviceable*. This firm are proprietors of the American Newspaper Advertising Agency.

41 Park Row, N. Y.

and are possessed of unequalled facilities for securing the insertion of advertisements in all Newspapers and Periodicals at lowest rates.

NOTICE.

A Special Passenger Train.

To connect with the steamers of the "Great Eastern" and the trains of the Western Extension Railway, will, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, during the remainder of the present season, leave Sackville for the present season, leave Sackville for St. John, at 3 p. m., and Sackville for Port de Chene, at 9 p. m.

LEWIS CARVELL.

Government Railway Office, St. John, N. B., 25th Oct. 1871.

R. S. STAPLES & CO.

HAVE received another lot of New Goods, per steamer "Sackville", and "Empire", and are now opening New Stock. NEW HOSIERY, NEW GLOVES; New Scotch Rib Dress Gowns; New Scotch Rib Shawls—a splendid assortment; New Black Overalls; New Black Underclothes; New Fancy striped pattern skirts; New Berlin Wool Goods.

Good value in Blankets, Flannels, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices. Inspection invited. R. S. STAPLES & CO. nov 16

JUST RECEIVED.

30 CASES AXLE GRUBS; 50 3/4 Rail Road Spikes; 200 doz. AXES—Axe-heads; 1 case superior CUTLERY; 2 cases containing Patent Braces, Taps, &c.; 1 case of Dr. Sprague's Sack and Dia. For sale by W. H. THORNES, nov 16

Extra Scaled Herring.

ONE THOUSAND boxes Extra Scaled Smoked HERRING. For sale by BARBOUR BROS. nov 16

PICKLED SALMON.

Received ex Railway:—

3 BBLs. Pickled SALMON, a choice article. BARBOUR BROS. nov 16

3 Tons.

Just received from Toronto via Portland: TWENTY-ONE Cases and 100 lbs. of Choice OYSTERS. For sale by W. C. TREADWELL, nov 16

Wool Oil.

TWENTY-FOUR bbls. best quality WOOL OIL. For sale by W. S. CALHOUN, nov 16

Fancy Stationery, &c.

Have received per late arrivals:—

INKSTANDS, in Glass; Paper Media; Bric-a-brac; Stationery; Writing Desks; in Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany; Money Boxes, in Pearl, Ivory and Shell; Card Cases, in Pearl, Ivory and Shell; Photograph Albums, in every variety of binding; Ladies' Companions, Scissors, Foot Rubbers, Toy China Tea Sets, Thermometers; Color Boxes, Dominoes, Kaleidoscopes; Toys; Hair Brushes, Pencils, and a fine assortment of Opera Glasses, in Pearl and Morocco. nov 16

REDUCED PRICES.

CORSETS AT REDUCED PRICES:—FRENCH MERINOES at reduced prices; French Goods at reduced prices; English Oil Cloths at reduced prices. Our whole stock of Ladies' Corsets at and below cost.

sep21 HANINGTON BROS.,
at 1044

