

NOV.

CHICAGO POST.

WILLIAM C. MILLNER,
Proprietor.

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LITERATURE.

(From Rose-Bell Magazine.)

THE HAUNTED HOTEL.

Wilkie Collins's New Story.

CONTINUED.

The two men looked at each other, both struck speechless by the same emotion of horror. The manager was the first to control himself. "See to the door for God's sake!" he said. "Some of the people outside may have heard me."

Henry moved mechanically to the door. Even when he had his hand on the key ready to turn it in the lock in case of necessity, he still looked back at the appalling object on the floor. There was no possibility of identifying those decayed and distorted features with any living creature whom he had seen—and yet he was conscious of feeling a vague and awful doubt which shook him to the soul. The questions which tortured the mind of Agnes were now his questions too. He asked himself, "In whose likeness might I have recognized the face of the dead man? The likeness of Ferrati? or the likeness of—?" He paused trembling, as Agnes had paused trembling before him. Agnes! The name, of all women's names the dearest to him, was a terror to him now! What was he to say to her? What might be the consequences if he trusted her with the terrible truth?

No footsteps approached the door; no voices were audible outside. The travellers were still occupied in the rooms at the eastern end of the corridor.

In the brief interval that had passed the manager had sufficiently recovered himself to be able to think once more of the first and foremost interests of his life—the interests of the hotel. He approached Henry anxiously.

"If this frightful discovery becomes known," he said, "the closing of the hotel and the ruin of the company will be the inevitable result. I feel sure that I can trust your discretion, sir, as far as the company is concerned."

"You can certainly trust me," Henry answered. "But surely discretion has its limits," he added. "After such a discovery as we have made?"

The manager understood that the duty which they owed to the community as honest and law-abiding men was the duty to which Henry now referred. "I will at once find the means," he said, "of conveying the remains privately out of the house, and I will myself play the part of the police authorities. Will you leave the room with me? or do you not object to keep watch here, and help me when I return?"

While he was speaking the voices of the travellers made themselves heard again at the door. Henry instantly consented to wait in the room. He shrank from facing the inevitable meeting with Agnes if he showed himself in the corridor at that moment.

The manager hastened his departure in the hope of escaping notice. He was discovered by the guests before he could reach the head of the stairs. Henry heard the voices plainly as he turned the key. While the terrible drama of discovery was in progress on the evidence side of the door, trivial questions about the amusements of Venice and facetious discussions on the relative merits of France and Italian cookery were proceeding on the other. Little by little the sound of the low can you deny that the question of Montbarry's death and burial is a question set at rest? We have really but one doubt left: we have still to ask ourselves whether the remains which I discovered are the remains of the lost courier or not. There is the case as I understand it. Have I stated it fairly?

Agnes could not deny that he had stated it fairly. Then what prevents you from experiencing the same sense of relief that I feel? Henry asked.

"What I saw last night prevents me," Agnes answered. "When we spoke of this subject, after our inquiries were over, you reproached me with taking what you called, the superstitious view. I don't quite admit that—but I do acknowledge that I should find the superstitious view intelligible if I heard it expressed by some other person. Remembering what your brother and I once were to each other in the bygone time, I can understand the apparition making itself visible to me, to claim the mercy of Christian burial, and the vengeance due to a crime. I can even perceive some faint possibility of truth in the explanation why you described as the memorie theory—that what I saw might be the result of magnetic influence communicated to me, by the dead husband above me and the guilty wife suffering the tortures of remorse at my bedside. But what I do not understand is, that I should have passed through that dreadful ordeal; having no previous knowledge of the murdered man in his lifetime, or only knowing him (if you suppose I saw the apparition of Ferrati), through the interest which I took in his wife. I can't dispute your reasoning, Henry. But I feel in my heart of hearts that I am deceived. Nothing will shake my belief that we are still as far

just now," he said, confusedly. "Forgive me if I don't open the door. I will speak to you a little later." The sweet voice made itself heard again, pleading with him piteously. "Don't leave me alone, Henry! I can't go back to the happy people down stairs."

How could he resist that appeal? He heard her sigh—he heard the rustling of her dress as she moved away in despair. The very thing that he had shrunk from doing but a few minutes since was the thing that he did now! He joined Agnes in the corridor. She turned as she heard him, and pointed trembling in the direction of the closed room. "Is it so terrible as that?" she asked faintly.

He put his arm round her to support her. A thought came to him as he looked at her, waiting in doubt and fear for his reply. "You shall decide the question for yourself," he said. "If you will first put on your hat and cloak, and come out with me."

She was naturally surprised. "Can you tell me your object in going out?" she asked.

He answered what his object was unreservedly. "I want, before all things," he said, "to satisfy your mind and mine on the subject of Montbarry's death. I am going to turn you to the doctor who attended him in his illness, and to the person who followed him to the grave."

Her eyes rested on Henry gratefully. "Oh, how well you understand me!" she said. The manager joined them at the same moment, on his way up the stairs. Henry gave him the key of the room, and then called to the servants in the hall to have a gondola ready at the steps. "Are you leaving the hotel?" the manager asked. "In search of evidence, Henry whispered, pointing to the key. "If the authorities want me, I shall be back in an hour."

CHAPTER XXV.
The day had advanced to evening. Lord Montbarry and the bridal party had gone to the opera. Agnes alone, pleading the excuse of fatigue, remained at the hotel. Having kept up appearances by accompanying his friends to the theatre, Henry Westwick slipped away after the first act and joined Agnes in the drawing-room.

"Have you thought of what I said to you earlier in the day?" he asked, taking a chair at her side. "Do you agree with me that the one dreadful thought which oppressed us both is at least set at rest?"

Agnes shook her head sadly. "I wish I could honestly say that my mind is at ease."

"The answer would have discouraged most men. Henry's patience (where Agnes was concerned) was equal to any demands on it.

"If you will only look back at the events of the day," he said, "you must surely admit that we have not heard again at the door. Remember how Dr. Bruno disposed of our doubts. 'After thirty years of medical practice, do you think I am likely to mistake the symptoms of death by bronchitis?' If ever there was an unanswerable question, there it is! Was the countess's testimony doubtful in any part of it? He called at the palace to offer his services, after hearing of Lord Montbarry's death; he arrived at the time when the coffin was in the house; he himself saw the corpse placed in it, and the lid screwed down. The evidence of the priest was equally beyond dispute. He remained in the room with the coffin, reciting the prayers for the dead, until the funeral left the palace. Bear all those statements in mind, Agnes; and how can you deny that the question of Montbarry's death and burial is a question set at rest? We have really but one doubt left: we have still to ask ourselves whether the remains which I discovered are the remains of the lost courier or not. There is the case as I understand it. Have I stated it fairly?"

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from having discovered the dreadful truth as ever."

Henry made no further attempt to dispute with her. She had impressed on him with a certain reluctant respect for her own opinion in spite of himself.

"Have you thought of any better way of arriving at the truth?" he asked. "Who is to help me? No doubt there is the Countess, who has the clue to the mystery in her own hands. But, in the present state of her mind, is she willing to speak? Judging by my own experience, I should say decidedly not."

"You don't mean that you have seen her again?" Agnes eagerly interposed.

"Yes, I had half an hour to spare before dinner; and I disturbed her once more over her undying writing."

"And you told her what you found when you opened the hiding-place?"

"Of course I did!" Henry replied. "I said, in so many words, that I held her responsible for the discovery, and that I expected her to reveal the whole truth. She went on with her writing as if I had spoken in an unknown tongue! I was equally obstinate, on my side. I told her plainly that the head had been placed under the care of the police, and that she should be prepared to sign our declarations and give our evidence. She said not the slightest word to me. By way of tempting her to speak, I added that the whole investigation was to be kept a secret, and that she might depend on my discretion. For the moment I thought I had succeeded. She looked up from her writing with a passing flash of curiosity, and said, 'What are they going to do with it?'—meaning I suppose, the head. I answered that it was to be privately buried, after photographs of it had first been taken. I even went the length of communicating the opinion of the surgeon consulted, that some chemical means of arresting decomposition had been used, and had only partially succeeded."

"I asked her point-blank if the surgeon was right? The trap was not a bad one—but it completely failed. She said in the coolest manner, 'Now you are here, I should like to consult you about my play; I am at a loss for some new incidents.' Mind! there was nothing sacrilegious in this. She was really eager to read her wonderful work to me—evidently supposing that I took a special interest in such things, because my brother is the manager of a theatre! I left her, making the first excuse that occurred to me. So far as I am concerned, I can do nothing with her. But it is possible that your influence may succeed with her again, as it has succeeded already. Will you make the attempt to satisfy your own mind? She is still upstairs; and I am quite ready to accompany you."

Agnes shuddered at the bare suggestion of another interview with the Countess.

"I can't! I dare not," she exclaimed. "After what has happened in that horrible room, she is more repellant to me than ever. Don't ask me to do it, Henry! I feel my hand as you have turned me as cold as death only with talk."

She was not exaggerating the terror that possessed her. Henry hastened to change the subject.

"Let us talk of something more interesting," he said, "I have a question to ask you about yourself. Am I right in believing that the sooner you get away from Venice the happier you will be?"

"Right?" she repeated, excitedly. "You are more than right! No words can say how I long to be away from this horrible place. But you know how I am situated—how I am bound to stay here until the Countess has altered his plans since dinner-time? I thought he had received letters from England which obliged him to leave Venice to-morrow; but he said—"

"Quite true," Henry admitted. "He had arranged to start for England to-morrow, and to leave you and Lady Montbarry and the children to enjoy your holiday in Venice under my care. Circumstances have occurred, however, which have forced him to alter his plans. He must take you all back with him to-morrow, because I am not able to assume the charge of you. I am obliged to give up my holiday in Italy, and return to England too."

Agnes looked at him in some little perplexity; she was not quite sure whether she understood him or not. "Are you really obliged to go back?" she asked.

Henry made no answer. "Keep the secret," he said, "or Montbarry will never forgive me!"

She read the rest in his face. "Oh?" she exclaimed, blushing brightly, "you have not given up your pleasant holiday in England on any account?"

"I shall go back with you to England, Agnes. That will be holiday enough for me."

She shook his hand in an irrefragable outburst of gratitude. "How good you are to me!" she murmured tenderly. "What should I have done in the troubles that have come to me without your sympathy? I can't tell you, Henry, how I feel your kindness."

She tried impulsively to lift his hand to her lips. He gently stopped her. "Agnes," he said, "are you going to understand how truly I love you?"

That simple question found its own way to her heart. She owned the whole truth without saying a word. She looked at him—and then looked away again.

He drew her to his bosom. "Then let me kiss you," he whispered—and kissed her lips. Softly and tremulously the sweet lips lingered, and touched his lips in return. Then her head drooped. She put her arms round his neck, and hid her head in his bosom. They spoke no more.

The charmed silence had lasted but a little while, when it was mercilessly broken by a knock at the door.

Agnes started to her feet. She placed herself at the piano: the instrument being opposite to the door, it was impossible, when she seated herself on the music-stool, for any person entering the room to see her face. Henry called out irritably, "Come in."

The door was not opened. The person on the other side asked a strange question.

"Is Mr. Henry Westwick alone?" Agnes instantly recognized the voice of the Countess. She hurried to a second door, which communicated with one of the bed-rooms. "Don't let her come near me!" she whispered nervously. Good night, Henry! good night!

If Henry could, by an effort of being under the influence of the Countess to the uttermost ends of the earth, he would have made the effort without remorse. As it was, he only repeated, more irritably than ever, "Come in!"

She entered the room slowly with her everlasting manuscript. She had a dark flush appeared on her face, in place of its customary pallor; her eyes were blood-shot and widely dilated. In approaching Henry, she showed a strange incapacity of controlling her voice. "What a terrible thing happened to me!" she said, "when she spoke, her articulation was confused, and her pronunciation of some of the longer words was hardly intelligible. Most men would have suspected her of being under the influence of some intoxicating liquor. Henry took a truer view—he said, as he placed a chair for her, 'Countess, I am afraid you have been working too hard; you look as if you wanted rest.'"

She put her hand to her head. "My invention," she said, "is all a blank—a blank!"

Henry advised her to wait till the next day. "Go to bed," he suggested, "and try to sleep."

She waved her hand impatiently. "I must finish the play," she answered. "I only want a hint from you. You must give me something to play. You must often have heard him talk about fourth and fifth acts—you must have seen rehearsals, and all the rest of it." She abruptly thrust the manuscript into Henry's hand. "I can't read it," she said. "I feel giddy when I look at my own writing. Just run your eye over it, there's a good fellow—and give me a hint."

Henry glanced at the manuscript. He happened to look at the list of the persons of the drama. He read the list, and then turned abruptly to the Countess, intending to ask her for some explanation. The words were suspended on his lips. It was but too plainly useless to speak to her. Her head lay back on the upper part of the chair. She seemed to be half asleep already.

The flush on her face had deepened; she looked like a woman who was in danger of having a fit.

He rang the bell, and directed the man who answered it to send one of the chambermaids upstairs. His voice seemed to be entirely gone. He felt giddy when he looked at his own writing. Just run your eye over it, there's a good fellow—and give me a hint."

It was necessary as a mere act of humanity to humour her. "I will read it willingly," said Henry. "I can't read it," she said. "I feel giddy when I look at my own writing. Just run your eye over it, there's a good fellow—and give me a hint."

Left to himself he began to feel a certain languid curiosity in relation to the manuscript. He looked over the pages, reading a line here and a line there. Suddenly he changed colour as he read—and looked up from the manuscript like a man bewildered. "Good God!" he said, "what does this mean?"

He tried nervously to the door by which Agnes had left him. She might return to the drawing-room; she might want to see what the Countess had written. He looked back again at the passage which startled him—considered with himself for a moment—and suddenly and softly left the room.

In October, 1841, the hill tribes along the Cabul Pass, through which runs the road from Cabul to Jellalabad became discontented because the English Government had not paid the sum promised to be paid yearly for leaving this all-important route open, and assumed a hostile attitude. Sir Robert Sale was sent from Cabul with a brigade of light infantry to open the pass and succeeded in reaching Jellalabad on the 12th of November, after fighting desperately the whole way with the hill-men, who fired relentlessly upon the struggling English force from the eminences overlooking their narrow path. Meanwhile, Dost Mahomed's son, Akbar Khan, formed a conspiracy at Cabul, but Sir Alexander Burnes and other English officers, and seized the stores of the English garrison, which was compelled, not that winter had set in, to offer overtures for negotiation on humiliating terms, as the evacuation of Afghanistan, the restoration of Dost Mahomed, and forbearance even to send an armed force into the country with the consent of the British Minister, and three officers were lured into going out to confer with Akbar Khan. He was seized and shot by Akbar with a pistol he had the treacherous Afghan as a token of regard, and his head was cut off and paraded exultantly; one officer was murdered, the others were placed in prison. In spite of this General Elphinstone negotiated a convention with the Afghans for the retreat of his troops, leaving behind all their guns but six as trophies and on the 6th of January, 1842, the garrison of Cabul, 4,500 strong, with 12,000 camp-followers, besides women and children, moved out through the deep snow. Needless to say, it was almost immediately attacked. Akbar Khan politely sent his regrets that he could not restrain the women under his protection, Lady Sale and Lady McNaughten, with six other women and their husbands, were intrusted to him. So bitterly cold was it that the Sepoys were benumbed and could offer no resistance. The Europeans, he thought, had been there 300 men alive of 16,500 when Juggalabad, thirty-five miles from Cabul was reached. Here Akbar Khan took General Elphinstone from his companions, who were set upon by night, dispersed and hunted down. On the 13th of January, one week after the 16,500 marched out of Cabul, one man, Dr. Brydson, staggered into Jellalabad, the survivor of the garrison of Cabul! Long afterwards ninety-five prisoners were rescued, but Dr. Brydson was the only man to survive the dangers of the pass, the scene of the tragedy that Kays has spoken of for its 'awful completeness' and sublime unity."

Mrs. CAYANAGH of Enniska went to bed happy because she had that day made \$3,000 by a rise in mining stock; but on awakening the next morning she found that her husband had taken the money and eloped with a girl, which she had anticipated. She concluded, however, after thinking the matter over, that she was willing to lose \$3,000 to get rid of such a husband. The upshot of Mr. Smith's elopement from Clinton, Ala., was not so quiet. He was taken by his mob, but by a mob in person, and under her orders, his hands were tied behind him, and he was dragged all the way home. The fourteen-year-old girl who eloped with him escaped by fast running, and has not since been seen in the neighborhood. An elopement is exciting deep interest in Springfield, Ill., because the man is Doctor Wheeler, a physician with a large practice, and the girl is the school-mistress and intimate friend of his daughter.

CHATHWORTH, the estate of the Duke of Devonshire, contains 2000 acres, and is one of the finest private parks and flower gardens, besides thousands more that are rented for farming. His park is bounded on all sides by hills, which cut it off from the rest of the world, and no other house than his own can be seen from the windows of his grand mansion. His flower garden alone comprises 102 acres, wherein sixty laborers are constantly employed to keep it in order. The remainder of the 2000 acres is all in grass and woodland, and stocked with deer. This is said to be the finest private residence in Europe.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas is a brother to the Rock River (Illinois) Conference of Methodists. He is understood to be falling away from orthodoxy in his belief, yet he has not preached anything not in accord with Methodist doctrines. He is happily relieved from teaching that the scriptures are inspired and that Jesus is a son of God. His Conference voted that he must fully declare his belief; whereupon he made a statement in which he practically dodged the point, but promised to carefully avoid preaching heterodoxy. The Conference voted to take no further action.

MATRIMONIAL LIABILITIES.—A scene, not far from fashionable State street, a little girl to playmate— "Say, has your mother got a feller?" Second hopeful—"A feller? Why my mamma's married. How can she have a feller?" First speaker—"Oh, that doesn't make any difference. Has your mother got a feller?" Mine has."

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NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS which existed between the Subscriber and his late father, THOMAS BAIRD, Esq., is now continued by the Subscriber JOHN MILTON BAIRD, alone under the old style of Firm or

Pursuant to the provision of his father's Will.

JOHN MILTON BAIRD,
Sackville, Oct. 22nd, 1877.

NO LONGER AGENT.—Our Agreement with W. H. OLIVE, of St. John, N. B., has this day terminated by mutual consent. In the meantime, parties desiring Machinery can obtain information from

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Geo. S. TOWNSHIP, } July 24

New Harness Shop.

THE Subscriber has opened a Harness Shop opposite the Lawrence House where he intends to

Manufacture Harnesses and do general repairing, at moderate rates.

NATHAN C. BULMER.
Sackville, Sept. 28, 1877.

NOTICE.

AN OFFICE, in connection with the Fictus Bank and the Union Bank of Charleston, has been opened in

ESTABROOK'S BUILDING
(opposite Brunswick House) Sackville, for the transaction of a

General Banking Business.

Bills of Exchange bought and sold. Drafts issued on St. John, Halifax, Montreal, Charlottet

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Sackville, N. B., November 7, 1878.

Election Petition Contests.

The school boy who, to gain a little favor in the eyes of the school-ma'am at the expense of his companions, employed his noon hour in obtaining a good stout rod for their special benefit, but whereof he happened to be engaged first himself, was not placed in a more ridiculous light than the Grit party with their loudly heralded Bill, the Elections Act. They boasted that that Bill was to purify and regenerate Canada from Tory corruption. Alas!—they were the first to experience in their own persons its flagellations. One gallant officer, whose proud spirit had recoiled from Sir John for the depth of his debating intellect, and who had been elected to the provisions of this purifying measure and on the witness stand he confessed that about \$20,000 was the sum it cost him to regenerate his constituency from Sir John's malign power. He was a type of some of the Grits lengthening out whose seats were vacated by this Act. While it is obvious that the Act can never be of real service to the people if it is not enforced, that its real virtue consists in being put in operation, and that the party most badly burned by it, has become restless under its scorchings and now plead to allow it to remain a dead letter on the Statute Book. Our contemporary, the *Norve*, says:

These contests are rarely necessary, and still more rarely beneficial in result to the public interest. They unduly lengthen out the speedy effectment of unpleasant impressions made in election struggles on the minds of men who ought, as far as possible, to dwell together in unity, and join hands in a hundred ways for the public good.

Certainly the Liberal Conservative party is not responsible if a law placed on the Statute Book by Sir John's lengthening out, unwholesome excitement and produces other evils; they are themselves only to blame; but the Liberal Conservative party is responsible for the carrying out of the laws of the land, and they would not be true to themselves, or true to their duty or principles, if they did not insist upon this Act being fearlessly and honestly enforced, as long as it remains the law of the land.

As we intimated on 19th of Sept., an election petition will be entered against the return of Sir A. J. Smith. It has been said his election was gained by the expenditure of a large sum of money, that all kind of corrupt influences were used and recklessly used in his interest. We do not assert that he did or did not do so; but if he did he deserves to fall beneath the condemnation pronounced by the Act against those candidates whose political existence is maintained by their power to re-bauch constituencies. If Sir A. J. Smith is not guilty of this, then he is innocent, and he will be honorably acquitted. If he is entirely innocent, an election trial can be by no possibility injure him, but would rather clear his reputation of charges of corruption that are bruited around his mouth to month in every parish in the County. He himself and his friends have therefore, in this view, the most to gain by an election petition, and he, of all others, ought to be the most desirous to have his name cleared of charges that are bruited around his mouth to month in every parish in the County. And neither he nor his friends can complain, if he is tried by the justice of a law placed on the Statute Book by the Government of which he was a member, and by which he wished to try others.

Nomination day at Amherst.

On Monday, the Minister of Public Works was re-elected by acclamation at Amherst. Although no contest was expected, several hundred of the Doctor's friends gathered in from all parts of the County to attend the proceedings. At 2 o'clock, the Sheriff having declared Dr. Tupper elected, he appeared on the platform of the Court House and delivered his

SPEECH.

He said this was the eleventh time he owed it to the great Liberal Conservative party of Cumberland that he had been triumphantly returned. No words of his were deep enough to convey the sense of the obligation he felt to them for having so steadily and honorably upheld the banner of the party. While expressing a sense of his gratitude to his own party, he had a duty also to discharge to his opponents. While his friends were always and they always had been to elect him, it was in the power of his opponents to put him to the trouble of a contested election (at this moment W. H. Allison, M. P., entered and was received with cheers). He begged to return thanks to his opponents for the courtesy of returning him without the formality of a contested election. He did not know an individual in the ranks of his opponents who had ever called upon him and asked for a service, but that he had been found ready and willing to perform it, and he was therefore entitled to some consideration at their hands. Still they had the power to put him to the inconvenience of a contest, and for not doing so, he begged to express his thanks and to say that he more than ever felt himself to be a representative of the whole people.

The most eloquent man (and he did not claim to be an orator) required a cause to develop his energies. (A crowd having collected outside, the speaker went out on the steps and addressed them there.) The most brilliant forensic orator, who will make a jury thrill with the power and truth of his eloquence, requires to be served to the encounter by the feeling that the result hangs upon the power of his words. If ever a man had felt that he was upholding the cause of truth and right and fighting the cause of the country, he felt it up to the hilt. He was animated with the belief that the destiny of the country—whether

it should again receive a new impulse and advance forward or continue to retrograde, hung upon the verdict of the 17th. The verdict had been gained; the victory won; the necessity for effort had ceased, and any effort of his must now be flat, stale and unprofitable. He believed the adoption of the policy propounded by the Liberal-Conservative party was vitally essential to the prosperity of the coal interests of the country. When he saw the able bodied and orderly miners of Cape Breton, anxious for work, asking for bread yet getting a stone; when he saw the West India trade decaying in the harbor of Halifax; when he saw the stagnation in the mining, agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country, he believed that the only hope whereby progress and prosperity could be restored to the country was through the adoption of their policy. The jury having rendered their verdict another duty now remains, and that is to develop the policy proclaimed on the 17th. A question might be asked, "Now you have got into power, what changes do you propose in the Tariff?" Nothing could be more improper than for a Cabinet Minister to give any hint as to changes in the Tariff, but if they wished to learn what is the policy of the Government, he referred them to the declaration of the leaders previous to the 17th. They had obtained power by the adoption of a policy, and now that they had failed to carry out their policy, he recognized the fact that the people would take the very earliest opportunity to meet them with a crushing defeat. The verdict of the 17th is a beacon light to the Government, showing them the policy which they are to follow. We will before; we showed our foes how to bear misfortune; we have now achieved victory; we will now show them how magnanimous a great party can be; and while he would not say anything to jar upon the feelings of his opponents, he must assert that a misfortune fell upon the country when Sir John A. Macdonald was driven from power that no statesmanship can retrieve. They left power with fifteen millions of surplus. He was afraid to tell them of the state of the Treasury now. There is, perhaps, ten or fifteen millions of an indebtedness, with nothing to meet it. When they left power their Finance Minister could obtain all the money he wanted in England on the most favorable terms without using the silver side of the shield. How is it now? No wonder we have not had the annual visit to England of late for money!

In what position is the Canada Pacific Railway? The Government was almost torn in pieces by the wealthiest capitalists in the country anxious to embark in a scheme that promised to open from sea to sea the backbone of Canada. They devoted \$30,000,000 of money and 60,000,000 acres of land to the project. The people would have been taxed only \$1,500,000 a year for the work, and that tax would have existed only until the Government had realized from the sale of 50,000,000 acres reserved in alternate blocks. The public would not have felt the taxation—no additional taxation would probably have been necessary. Where is this scheme now? It is struck dead. He told them in the Commons that they were inflicting a blow on Canada that could not be repaired in twenty years. The Grit party rode into power over the ruins of the Pacific Railway. True they had been restored to power, but public confidence in the work was lost, and capitalists decline to invest. Foster could not raise a dollar in England for the Georgian Bay Branch, although the Government subsidy was considered nearly enough to build it. Fifteen millions of dollars have been spent on the Pacific Railway, and not a mile of it can be used for many years. The late Government, after abandoning the first scheme and spending years to build it, have now abandoned it, and have been publishing advertisements asking capitalists for how much money and how much land they will take to build it. When the answers come in on 1st January, we will know much this work has depreciated in public confidence. Notwithstanding the injury inflicted on the country by the late Government, they could not ruin it; we have a magnificent heritage—extending from sea to sea, embracing resources in wheat growing territories of vast extent, in mines of coal and iron, in gold and silver, in forests and fisheries, all owned by a population of four millions of people—and who can compete with the men of the North? We have great resources and an intelligent population to handle them, and the country has a Government that will endeavor to utilize this dormant wealth and give expansion and growth to the country.

He congratulated himself that he represented one of the finest and most independent constituencies in Canada. The late Sir Wm. Logan had given him a certificate of a declaration that in his belief Cumberland had the finest coal mines ever discovered on the continent. With iron in reach, some quarries of great extent, with the waters of two bays, with rich uplands and alluvial soils, he claimed Cumberland to be naturally one of the very richest counties in Canada. But she was not more wealthy than independent. No doubt his constituents had sometimes worried in sustaining and upholding alone amongst Nova Scotia counties the policy he propounded, but the time has come when the people can look to you and say that Cumberland is not a beggar at all (Cheers). It is then introduced Senator McLean. "A very able man, who had rendered great service in the Senate. Often invited in the Commons, the late Opposition could fall back upon the fact that he was a member of the Commons, and of those battles on behalf of constitutional right, the country might be justly proud." (Cheers.)

He had been once before in Cumberland. He believed he acted right then; but when the time came when he thought his duty to the country required it, he lent what feeble assistance he could to carry out the great work of Confederation. He had told Mr. Annand he was acting wrong in opposing Dr. Tupper, because Nova Scotia wanted all her ability at Ottawa, but Mr. Annand replied he belonged to the party of Punishment. He had been associated with Howe. Almost his last words to him were: "Tupper has been true to the interests of Nova Scotia and true to us; be true to him." The Senate of Canada knew that the Government of Alexander MacKenzie was condemned by the people, and the Senate held the fort till the people could speak out. In a neighboring Province lately he had referred to the political complexion of the Senate, and the Montreal *Herald* and St. John *Freeman* have stated his statements were false. He said that Sir John had given both parties a fair representation in the Senate, Mackenzie had appointed 14 partisans. The Parliamentary Companion of 1867, states that 31 of the first appointments were Liberal. Sir John afterwards appointed 9. Mackenzie appointed 14. The Government of Mr. Mackenzie had been so disastrous, that he could not muster over 20 or 21 on a strict party vote. Mr. Mackenzie when in Opposition made no promises, he pledged solemnly enough, but he was not to be trusted. He was not to be trusted with power, he violated them all. He denounced the old Government for extravagant waste of money; he obtained power on Nov. 3, 1873, and yet he never called Parliament to check this waste till March 4th 1874. He then changed the tariff—what a change. Every interest was assailed, and the whole country was aroused in hostility. He congratulated Cumberland on the noble part it has sustained in the conflict.

MR. OGDEN, M. P.

was then introduced by Dr. Tupper and seated with cheers. The Dr. said he had visited the Eastern coast during the summer, and he had seen such evidences of Mr. Ogden's ability and energy, he knew he would be elected, and he only regretted that Cumberland could not claim him as a son. Mr. Ogden said, would rather be talking to his Bay Verte friends than attempting to talk there. He congratulated Cumberland on sending to Parliament the ablest man in Canada (Cheers), but he begged to remind them that the Doctor could do everything. He can not give all his supporters offices, and when time rolls on some expectant ones are disappointed; no doubt the Doctor will not be as popular as he is now, but he has great responsibilities, and whatever his personal inclinations are, he has a tremendous duty to the people at large to discharge. When he needs support he (Mr. Ogden) will be found at his back supporting him in all proper ways (Cheers). When ejected he declared he was in favor of the policy formulated by John A. Macdonald and the people would find him supporting Dr. Tupper in carrying out that policy. Mr. Ogden made a number of amusing references to his birth place, Bay Verte, to Bay Verte herring, &c., when he took his seat amid hearty cheers.

The Cox Phenomena.

In obedience to the demands for more particulars of the manifestations that attended the movements of Miss Esther Cox, we publish as a supplement to the article that appeared on this subject in our columns some weeks ago, the statements of Dr. Garritto and Rev. A. Temple. We are sure that the plain straightforward statements of fact given by these gentlemen and the conclusions that both of them tend to—viz, that these manifestations result from natural causes, from electricity or some kindred force do much to rob these phenomena of the Supernatural glamor, that a portion of the press in its zeal for sensationalism would endeavor to vest them. Indeed, a more terrible fate could not overtake the people, than a belief gaining currency that "Spirits of Evil" are abroad and are able to set back these laws of the Universe made by the Almighty Himself and which the Christian world sacredly believes, stand fixed and immutable from everlasting to everlasting. To assume that any creature of His, man or devil, witch or demon, can for one moment suspend the laws of gravitation or the laws that govern force and matter is to dance before the public, the re-habilitation skeletons of long dead superstitions. Supposing that these phenomena at Amherst are so wonderfully mysterious, as to be inexplicable, is it not unphilosophical to therefore conclude they are the work of unseen spirits, or demons, or of supernatural interference? Do not the earth we tread on, the air we breathe, the heavens we peer into on every day routine of existence, Man himself, present problems that have puzzled the acutest minds from the days of Adam? What a feeble exhibition of power is there in the thunder and lightning of a summer's storm! yet it is only a few years ago comparatively, it was known that this red artillery of heaven was merely currents of electricity and a servant of man. If that fluid can thunder along the heavens and darting down round the oak, may it not also pound on house tops, tap on the walls and play a thousand fantastic tricks about a human frame surcharged with it? Healed the origin of the phenomena that every-day present themselves, thoughtful minds remain unsolved, it is logical to argue they are therefore, supernatural? Psycho, the Maskelyne lust, that exhibits the highest order of intelligence and does and says a multitude of things

non-plussed the scientists of London for years, is confessedly but a little piece of conjuring. The whole world has laughed at the Katy King affair; how the learned held nightly communion with departed "spirits," and received wonderful communications for months, until one day some one "nabbed" the "Spirit," which turned out to be one hundred and fifty solid pounds of girl, kicking plaster of the day to find endless repetitions of infinite twaddle. If the earthly visitations of the spirits of the dead are only characterized by kicking around the chairs and tables, scuffling with pillows, kicking plaster of the day to find endless repetitions of infinite twaddle. If the earthly visitations of the spirits of the dead are only characterized by kicking around the chairs and tables, scuffling with pillows, kicking plaster of the day to find endless repetitions of infinite twaddle. If the earthly visitations of the spirits of the dead are only characterized by kicking around the chairs and tables, scuffling with pillows, kicking plaster of the day to find endless repetitions of infinite twaddle.

There is some improvement going on here in the way of putting up new buildings and repairing old ones. Mr. Hallett is erecting an engine house near the turn table. Hallett & Bright are building some dwelling houses near the apothecary. Mr. Beck's new hotel is almost complete. And several of our enterprising citizens are turning around, remodeling and repairing their shops and houses. So that in this respect Elgin is rapidly improving.

But, if we judge from appearances, morals are not on the advance. Horse racing has come to the front and seems to be "the order of the day." It is painful to see hard-worked, poorly-fed horses, which have neither the ability nor will for running, beaten up and down the streets by their riders, encouraged by the shouts and cries of idlers. But where are our magistrates? Heretofore Elgin has been saved from the curse of even shop, but of late an old gentleman (?) with his own or two sons has started one of those "sly grogeries," which is doing a great deal of harm, and which if not soon stopped will do a great deal more.

We have some twelve or fifteen magistrates in this parish, but if we have one justice of the peace, we would be glad if he would make himself known. Another demoralizing feature in society here, is the utter disregard for the part of many of the Sabbath. The school-teacher of Messrs. Hallett & Bright (already referred to) which began operations last spring, has been doing a good business all summer; already they have turned out some fifty or sixty thousand gross of very excellent apples, which they are shipping to Great Britain. The story is now giving employment to about 80 persons, and will in a short time employ about 50. This, with the store that is also run by the company, is a great benefit to the place, and we wish the enterprise every success.

The grammar school here, taught by Mr. George Smith, has attracted quite a number of knowledge seekers from outside the district. Last autumn some six or seven persons went from this school to training in Fredricton, all of whom were admitted and in the spring returned each with a licence. This season seven more have just gone for a like purpose, and we hope they will meet with the same success.

The Templars Lodge, which was organized here about 17 months ago, is prospering and doing a good work, notwithstanding the efforts of some to destroy it.

Harvey (A. C.) News. On Thursday last the Harvey Agricultural Society held its annual show. Notwithstanding the weather on that day was very unfavorable, an unusual large number of people of both sexes and all ages was present. There was a very fair display of cattle and horses, showing a marked improvement since last year. A calf or yearling of almost months old belonging to Mr. Vernon attracted much attention. The Cotswold sheep (imported last fall) with their young were on exhibition. They make a fair appearance, and it is hoped they will be an improvement in the wool production of this parish. The root and vegetable show was a great success. A squash was on exhibition weighing eight-six lbs., raised by John W. Turner, of Lumsden, pumpkins 60 lbs., cabbage 15 lbs., Carrots, beets, cauliflower, cabbages, potatoes, &c., &c. were as plentiful, and the specimens so beautiful and nearly alike, as almost to baffle the skill of the appraisers to decide which was the best. The butter appraisers also experienced the same success. Among the very many crockets and tins an exhibition, all as good as it could be, it was difficult to decide which was the best. The grain exhibit was also good. Wheat weighed 70 lbs. to the bushel. Oats 49 lbs.; barley 64 lbs.; smooth buckwheat 62 lbs.; rough 65 lbs.; peas 74, &c., &c. In the Cloth department there was also a great variety, each member apparently vying with the other as to who should produce the best. There were also filled cloth from different mills, but that dressed at the Albert mills drew the prize on every occasion. Mr. J. B. Pipes, the manager of the mills, received many congratulations from his patrons and others.

In the fancy department a most gorgeous display of Quills, Mats, Cushions, Covers, Brackets, Wall-pockets, and a host of other useful and ornamental articles too numerous to particularize, and where all was so good it would almost seem impossible to comment on particular articles. It may be pardoned, perhaps, in referring to a design displayed on silk floss and Berlin, by Mrs. Vernon, entitled "Woodman spare that tree," as being very beautiful indeed. Mrs. David Barber also displayed a quilt, which evoked much interest. The greatest drawback to the occasion was no suitable place in which to display the goods. The want of a Hall is very much felt indeed, and we hope that the great Council will initiate its action in the near future.

Churches, to large and interested audiences. The new Baptist Minister, Rev. Mr. Chipman has entered upon his labours under encouraging circumstances. He has an interesting field of labour, has a large constituency—a number of our best citizens among his supporters, and ought to be very successful.

Elgin, A. C. News.

Mr. C. A. Hallett, manager of the Elgin Branch Railway, has moved, with his family, to this place; which will, we trust, be an important addition to society in our little village. And with this move has come a change in the running of trains, which is a great accommodation to passengers and mails, as the train now leaves here in the morning at 8 o'clock.

There is some improvement going on here in the way of putting up new buildings and repairing old ones. Mr. Hallett is erecting an engine house near the turn table. Hallett & Bright are building some dwelling houses near the apothecary. Mr. Beck's new hotel is almost complete. And several of our enterprising citizens are turning around, remodeling and repairing their shops and houses. So that in this respect Elgin is rapidly improving.

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New Advertisements.

New Goods

FOR THE SEASON.

1 CASE

Fine Canadian Tweed.

VERY HANDSOME & CHEAP.

J. L. Black.

5 CASES

Fancy Dress Goods.

Tweeds, Prints, White Cottons,

Mantle Cloths,

Ladies' Felt Hats, &c.

J. L. Black.

SOLE LEATHER.

50 S'IDES.—For sale at very low prices for cash.

J. L. Black.

FLOUR & CHEESE.

100 BLS. Just landing. Of the following brand:

"Haxall," "Maple," & "Mazeppa."

Also in store,

Good Supply of Cheese.

The cheapest yet at

J. L. BLACK'S.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

We have just received:

3 CASES SUGAR; 2 BLS. WHITE SUGAR;

4 CASES MOLASSES;

2 BLS. VINEGAR;

6 CASES Canadian and Am. OIL.

For Sale Low.

J. L. Black.

Tobacco. Tobacco.

JUST RECEIVED:

52 Caddies Tobacco,

40 Boxes Tobacco.

For sale by the Box lower than before.

J. L. Black.

Flower Pots.

JUST RECEIVED:

18 Dozen Flower Pots,

FOR SALE VERY LOW.

J. L. Black.

Tea! Tea!

JUST RECEIVED:

25 Boxes of Tea,

CHOICE QUALITY.

J. L. Black.

FLOUR

JUST RECEIVED:

100 BLS. FLOUR,

"Triumph" Brand.

The cheapest in the market for Cash.

J. L. Black.

Clothing and Flannels.

JUST OPENED:

\$2,000 Worth of Clothing,

Of Superior Quality and Style for Fall and Winter.

15 Doz. Under-Shirts & Pants,

Scarlet, Grey and Fancy

Shirting Flannels.

J. L. Black.

Iron and Steel.

20 TONS

Iron and Steel.

Including Full Assortment and Sizes required for Carriage Builders, and for general use.

LAWRENCE, NEWBY and SWEDE LTD.

Best American Tyre Steel;

Spring Steel, Ratchet Steel;

Cast Steel,—of best quality.

For Sale Low.

J. L. Black.

Carpets, Paints, Oil, &c.

NEW ALL-WOOL CARPETS;

New Tapestry Carpets;

New Brussels Carpets;

Floor Oilcloths—all widths;

White Lead, Colored Paints, Putty;

Dry and Tinned Sheeting Paper;

Halls, Rins, Glass;

Rags and Balled Oil;

Kocks, Knobs, and Hinges;

FOR SALE CHEAP.

J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

Merchant's Bank

OF P. E. I. BILLS

Taken at the Face

FOR GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED:

NEW WINEBOYS,

NEW COTTON.

BEST VALUE YET.

HEAVY WINTER CLOTHS,

DOUBLE WIDTHS, 75 cents.

O. A. BOWSER.

Mantle, Saskatchewan,

and the Great North-West!

A LECTURE on the above subject will be given on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13,

IN LINGLEY HALL,

by the REV. L. TAYLOR, D. D., lately

employed as Government Lecturer in

Great Britain.

Doors open at 7 P. M. Admission 35 cents.

nov 7

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1878 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1878

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

Express for Halifax, and Way Stations, at 4.30 a. m., and 1.45 p. m.

Express for St. John, Point du Chene, and Way Stations, at 2.30 p. m., and for St. John, Riviere du Loup, and Way Stations, at 12.10 a. m.

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

Spring Hill & Parrsboro' Railway.

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

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

RETURNING will leave Spring Hill Junction for Southamilton and Parrsboro' at 8.20 p. m., after the arrival of No. 2 Express from St. John.

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

Albert Railway.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 29th of APRIL, Trains will leave Hopewell Corner for Salisbury at 5.30 a. m., arriving there in time to connect with the morning accommodation from Shediac for St. John.

Returning, will leave Salisbury for Hillsboro' and Hopewell Corner at 11.30 a. m., after the arrival of No. 2 Express from St. John.

A Train leaves Hillsboro' daily at 12.30 p. m., for Salisbury, returning leaves Salisbury at 6 p. m., after arrival of I. C. R. Express from Halifax.

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

"Richard Is Himself Again."

The Amherst Woodworking Factory HAS been rebuilt and fitted up with the best Machinery to be found in the United States, by REEDER, CURRY & CO., who keep on hand and make to order:

Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Door and Window Frames, Mouldings, Brackets, Handrail, Novel Posts, &c.

50 different Patterns of Mouldings on hand. COUNTERS, BAY WINDOWS, &c., built and finished in the Factory.

Planing, Circular Sawing, Band Sawing, Turning, Mortising, &c., done at short notice. Kilm-dried Flooring and Building Material of all kinds for sale. Also,

Boards, Scantling & Timber. 100 M. No. 1 Spruce Shingles, sawed; 50 M. No. 1 shored; 100 M. Laths, good quality.

WANTED.—50 M. feet DRY PINE, 1, 1 1/2 and 2 inches, and LUMBER of all kinds. Having a Tramway running into the Factory, lumber sent by rail to be placed will be taken off and loaded on cars free of charge. All work shipped free of charge.

We understand our business and guarantee satisfaction in all cases. Come and see us.

RHOADS, CURRY & CO. Amherst, N. S., April 6, 1877.

SPECIAL OFFER.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY WORLD

An Eight Page Newspaper, will be sent (postage prepaid) From now until January 1, 1879, FOR TEN CENTS.

This Special Offer is made to enable the People to see for themselves how good a paper THE WORLD is and how worthy it is of their support.

We will pay the postage and send The New York Weekly World

One year for ONE DOLLAR or FIFTY CENTS for six months, which is less than two cents a week by the year, for a large Eight Page Paper.

Address THE WORLD, 35 PARK ROW, N. Y.

Semi-Weekly Edition, \$ 2 per Year. Daily Edition, 10 " Daily, without Sunday Ed. 8 "

SMOKERS

FOR A GOOD SMOKE USE MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO.

CAUTION. EACH PLUG IS STAMPED T. C. B.

Ingle letters. None other is genuine. For sale, Wholesale, in St. John, by Messrs. Logan, Lindsay & Co., Messrs. Ross & Jardine & Co., Geo. S. DeForest, D. Breeze and Nathan Green.

STEPHENS & FIGURES.

65-DUCK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Landing St. "Castilla": 10 CASKS SCOTCH WHISKY, 1 case Whisky Indigo; 30 bags Rice—very fine; 50 boxes Tobacco Pipes—assorted; 20 barrels Currants—good and sound; 10 bags Walnuts; 20 bags Hazel Nuts—good; 2 cases Figs, in boxes; 50 bags Rio-Carb Soda; 27 half-chests Tea; 8 barrels Ground Ginger, &c., &c. For sale Low as usual.

GOODS

RECEIVED AT THE

Sackville Drug Store.

2 GROSS THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL;

1 gross Johnson's Liniment; 1/2 gross Robinson's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil;

1/2 gross Syrup of Phosphates (Chemical Food); 1/2 gross Fowler's Hypophosphites;

1 gross Shoshone's Remedy; 1/2 gross Vanhuskirk's Sarsaparilla; 1/2 gross Campbell's Quinine Wine;

1 gross Gator's Bitters and Syrup; 1/2 gross Ayer's Hair Vigor; 1/2 gross Green's August Flower;

1 gross Boschee's German Syrup; 1/2 gross Gray's Specific Medicine; 1/2 gross Chamberlain's Cough Remedy;

1 dozen Constitutional Catarrh Remedy; 1 dozen Wine of Beef and Iron; 1 dozen Margeson's Calculifuge;

1 dozen Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; 1 dozen Allen's Lung Balsam; 1 dozen Urquhart's Sarsaparilla;

1 dozen Burnett's Cocaine; 1 dozen Campbell's Norway Cod Liver Oil; 1 dozen Peruvian Syrup;

1 dozen Sweet Throat Lozenges; 1 dozen Canadian Hair Dye; 1 dozen Leeming's Essence;

1 dozen Fowler's Pile and Hemorrhoid Cure; 1 dozen Ladies and Gents' Shoulder Braces;

1 dozen Thermometers; 1 dozen Wire Hair Brushes; 10 gallons Olive Oil;

10 gallons Castor Oil; 10 gallons Neats Foot Oil; 10 gallons Alcohol;

10 gallons Turpentine. ALSO ON HAND:

Our usual Stock of Cough Mixtures, Pain Killers, Liniments, Pills, Ointments, &c., etc.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED:

100 lbs. Dulce, very nice and fresh; 1 box Castle Soap;

1 dozen Potatoes, for soap making, etc.; 1 gross Aniline Dyes; 6 dozen Mitchell's Porous Plasters;

1 dozen Assorted Toilet Soaps; A good Stock Brushes, Combs, Hair Oils, Perfumes, etc., Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, Stationery and Confectionery, Apples, Oranges, &c.

Prescriptions carefully filled. nov8 A. DIXON.

Scotch Caps

Received per S. S. "Canadian" from Glasgow:

450 DOZEN Scotch Caps! In all the New and Fashionable Style of Glens, Almar, Grecks and Turbans.

Wholesale and Retail. C. & E. EVERETT, 11 KING ST., - ST. JOHN.

WANTED.

In every town in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, WIFE AWAKE! men, meaning business, to sell my NEW MAP of the MARITIME PROVINCES. This work has just been completed with painstaking care, at great expense. The engraving is bold and plain, making every place easily found. Its cheapness by being within reach of all classes. Don't waste a day, but send at once for circulars, terms and exclusive territory. Address

W. E. ESKINKE, St. John, N. B.

MICHIGAN LANDS

For information concerning the PINE AND FARMING LANDS in CENTRAL MICHIGAN, for sale by the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company, address

N. M. L. WEBBER, Land Comr., Saginaw, Mich.

JUDGE FOR by sending 30c. with age, YOURSELF, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct photograph of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, Drawer 46, Fultonville, N. Y.

TO ADVERTISERS. Send for our Select List Local Newspapers. Sent free on application. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, N. Y.

\$7 THE FIREBUG! VISITORS. Terms and Office Free. Address P. O. VICKERY Augusta, Maine.

20 CHROMO CARDS (perfect beauty) with name, 10c. Outfit, 10c. TURNER CARD CO., Oakland, Mass.

25 Lovely Scroll Cards, with name in gold and jet, 10c. No Yankee trash. C. VANN & CO., North Chatham, N. Y.

\$5 A Day selling Visiting Cards, 50 Cases, Pens, &c., 200 styles, samples Ac. A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.

50 MIXED CARDS, with name, 10c. by mail S. B. ARCHER, 10c. Troy, N. Y.

25 CHROMO CARDS, Quips, Metaphors, &c., 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

25 Styles of Cards, 10c. each, or 20 Scroll Cards, 10c., with name, post paid. J. B. HUSTON, Nassau, N. Y.

40 MIX C b with name, 10c. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

\$9 A DAY—Young Lady and Gent. Agents Wanted. Outfit Free. Address KINNEY & CO., Yarmouth, N. S.

\$54.30 PER WEEK AT HOME. Samples and Watch Free to all. Address: MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., 286 St. James Street, Montreal, P. Q.

REMOVAL

From Mason Hall to Tupper's Corner.

D. R. McELMON, Watchmaker & Jeweler, AMHERST, N. S.

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

NOW ARRIVING:

A New and well Selected Stock of Gold and Silver Watches, FINE GOLD JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, &c.

Special attention is directed to our Reduced Price of Watches. We sell Watches LOWER than any in the business.

Waltham Watches, a specialty. Difficult Repairing done well and at reasonable price.

A lot of SEWING MACHINES will be sold AT COST to clear them out, as we intend to quit the Sewing Machine Business.

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

New Stove and Tin Shop.

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

RETAIL TRADE OF THEIR STOVES, AND HAS NOW REMOVED to his new Store, near Alex. Gray's house, Sackville, where he is prepared to furnish Stoves of nearly all description. Also,

STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE OF ALL KINDS.

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

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

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

U. S. Piano Co.

\$290.

YOU ask WHY we can sell First-class 7 1/2 Octave Rosewood Pianos for \$290. Our answer is, that it costs less than \$300 to make such a Piano sold through Agents. All of whom make 100 per cent. profit. We have no Agents, but sell direct to Families at Factory price, and warrant five years. We send our Pianos everywhere for trial, and require no payment unless they are found satisfactory. Send for Illustrated Circular, which gives full particulars, and contains the names of over 1500 Bankers, Merchants and Families that are using our Pianos in every State of the Union. Please state where you saw this notice.

ADDRESS: U. S. PIANO CO., 810 BROADWAY New York.

MILLINERY!

CONTAINING Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Plumes, HAT & BONNET ORNAMENTS, Ladies' and Misses' Felt Hats, Trimming Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, &c.

In all the Leading Styles. To clear the above will be sold at slight advance on cost. Parties wishing assortment should call as early as possible.

T. R. JONES & CO. ST. JOHN, N. B.

NEW FALL GOODS!

Ex "Nova Scotia," "Memphis," and "Hibernian"

66 PACKAGES, Comprising an Assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, MILLINERY, SMALL WARES, &c.

(Cloths, in Coatings, Tweeds, Pilots, Presidents, Naps, Meltons, &c. DRESS GOODS, in all the Latest Materials and Newest Shades. VELVETS, Velveteens, Ribbons, Frillings, Wool and Silk Fringes, Galleons, Buttons, and Dress Trimmings in great variety. TRIMMING SILKS and Satins; Winces, in Plain and Fancy; Women's and Children's Hosiery and Gloves; Flannels; Blankets, in Grey and White; Shirtings, &c., &c. A complete Assortment of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS in Stock.

We invite the attention of the Trade to the above. Terms and prices to good marks lower than the lowest.

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

CEDAR SHINGLES.

JUST received on consignment.—1 Car Load SPLIT CEDAR SHINGLES, for sale very cheap, by

JAS. R. AYER.

Lorne and the Princess.

THE DOMINION STUDYING OF COURT ETIQUETTE—REMINISCENCES OF THE DUKE OF KENT.

From the regular correspondent of the World.

HALIFAX, N. S. October 16.—Preparations for the reception of the Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. the Princess Louise are already under way. Their Excellencies sail from Liverpool on the 14th inst., in the Allan steamship "Saratoga," and H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, in command of the ironclad "Black Prince," will convey them over. The rumor that the Countess of Dufferin will accompany the Princess and remain with her until she is comfortably settled in her new sphere is quite unfounded. Drummers on the fashionable tradesmen of Bond street and Regent street re-appearing, and the civic dignitaries have been supplied by the Lord Chamberlain's office with the formula of Court presentation, which is as stiff a puzzle to them as the Pons Asinorum. It is decreed that when ladies or gentlemen appear at a representative reception the right hand shall be employed before the Marquis and the Princess. The former then represents the Queen, before whom both hands are ungloved. These representative receptions will take place at the opening and prorogation of the Dominion Parliament and at other state occasions. There will be no hand shaking, however, those received bowing and passing on. At private receptions the procedure will be different. The Princess then outranks her husband, and while a glove hand may be offered to him for shaking purposes, the right hand must be ungloved to her. What is known as the "Court courtesy," or courtesy in homelier phrase, will not be used at either representative or private receptions. The honor is paid to Her Majesty alone or to the Princess of Wales when receiving specially for Her Majesty. At representative receptions the Marquis will stand at the right of the Princess, and at private receptions at her left. These are the principal regulations; the minor ones will be laid down by Captain F. Campbell, the Comptroller of the viceregal household. There will, however, be no pretense at a royal court. The regulations given above pertain to the dignity of a member of the royal family, as also the Comptroller himself. His is a new office, and his appointment gave rise to the belief that there would be a court proper; but it appears there was a misapprehension. The household receiving public money. The Princess receives 26,000 sterling a year from the British nation, and the Comptroller is theoretically the custodian of that allowance. The mode of leaving then residence of the Princess at her private receptions has not yet been settled by the higher powers. According to the Lord Chamberlain, those received by the Queen or the Princess of Wales bow and look up to the Duchess of Edinburgh, nor has it been decided the Princess Louise up to the present. The Comptroller and M. Kimber, Jr., the usher of the Black Rod, will have their hands full, the views of many frequenters of viceregal receptions at Ottawa being original not to startle. A year ago an Irish citizen of Montreal who had just returned from the pilgrimage to Pope Pius IX's jubilee insisted on prostrating himself before Lord Dufferin. He had 3000 pounds he avoided to be contrary notwithstanding. Seventy-eight years ago, on the 3d of August, 1800, the Duke of Kent, the Princess Louise's grandfather, sailed from this city for England. He arrived in Canada fresh from a German school in August, 1791, and remained at Quebec as Colonel of the Seventh Fusiliers until 1794, when he went to the West Indies and was in active service under General Clinton. He came here the same year as commander of the forces. Seven miles outside the city at the head of Bedford Basin is his house, known as Prince Edward's Lodge, for he was not created Duke of Kent until 1799. It fell into ruin after his departure, but a few patriotic citizens renovated it. The Marquis and the Marchioness will not be asked to visit it, for in truth its memories are not lovable. Those were the days of hard drinking and high gambols and heavy dissipation, and Prince Edward bore a prince's part in them. When in Quebec he lived in Haldimand House and kept up state appearances at the old Castle of St. Louis. With all his faults, Duke Kent was a generous soul, and he still lives in the hearts of the solitary few who knew of him when he was here. Although a rigid martinet, he was easily moved, and his purse, never a fat one, was always at the service of the needy and unfortunate. When he was in command of the fusiliers there was a mutiny in the ranks. La Rose, a Frenchman and a private in the corps, was condemned to receive 999 lashes, the maximum allowed by the military act. He submitted without a murmur, and, turning to the Prince, said proudly: "It is the bullet, sire, and not the lash which ought to punish a French soldier." Rev. E. R. Neale, the Prince's biographer, says he was so touched with the man's bravery that he made him a sergeant and gave him 50 guineas. On another occasion a private named Draper was condemned to be shot for assaulting the Prince, who, in his confusion, had called him a tyrant. "The man was led forth," says the Quebec Gazette, of the 11th April, 1794, "dressed in his grave clothes, walking behind his coffin, which was covered with a pall and carried by four men, and Draper, under arms, marched slowly before. The music followed, playing dirges suited to the occasion." Draper's eyes were bandaged and the command, "Ready! Present!" was given to the firing party, when the Prince stepped forward and told him

FRENCH GOODS!

THE Subscriber invites the attention of the public to the

Magnificent Display of French Dress Goods, In the Latest Designs and Finest Textures. The Quality and Style of these Goods far exceed anything heretofore shown in this market, while the prices will be found quite within the reach of all who have a taste for nice Goods.

French Scarfs, Squares and Half Squares, French Sets of Collar and Cuffs, something new and very nice.

Now open Ex Steamships "Anglia," "Atlas," and "Capitan."

8 cases New Mantle Cloths; 1 "Black Straw Hat;" 2 "New Felt Hats;" 3 "Flowers and Feathers;" 4 "Bonnet Shapes;" 5 "Millinery Ornaments;" 6 "Cocoons; 1 case Felt Skirt;" 7 "Velvets and Satins;" 8 "Silk Squares, for the Neck;" 9 "Dress Goods;" 10 "Furniture, Table Linens, &c., &c."

Additional shipments of Fall Stock expected by every steamer to Halifax and Boston. Give us a call.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON, St. John, N. B.

GEO. WOODS & CO.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of all to their

NEW STYLES OF Parlor Organs,

Which they have recently placed upon the Market. Their COMBINATION SOLO STOPS are still unequalled and the combined

PIPE and REED ORGAN

Is the best Instrument for Church & Vestry

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

GEO. WOODS & CO., Cambridgeport, Mass. CHICAGO, ILL. n28

HAIR VEGETABLE SICIALIAN HAIR REGENERATOR

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care. Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its natural color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the hair a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been so successful or so elegant as this.

A. A. HAYES, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray to any other desirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in a preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASSAU, N. B. Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

STOP AND READ!

ALL FORMS of Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Pain in the Back, Sides, and Loins are positively cured by

Grant's Remedy.

Its effects are truly marvellous in Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's disease, Seminal Issues, Leucorrhoea, and lost vigor, no matter of how long standing the case may be, positive relief is had in from one to three days. Do not despair, hesitate or doubt for it is really a specific and never fails. It is purely a vegetable preparation, by its timely use thousands of cases that have been considered incurable by the most eminent Physicians, have been permanently cured. It is also endorsed by the regular Physicians and Medical Societies throughout the country. Sold in Bottles of \$5 each, or three Bottles, which is enough to cure the most aggravated case, sent to any address on receipt of \$5. Small trial Bottles 50c. All orders to be addressed to

GRANT'S REMEDY MANUFACTURING CO., 155 Main St., Worcester, Mass. n28

Salt, Sugar & Rice.

A well-known Druggist of St. John, New Brunswick.

WINTER'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY. Of all the balms, that for Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases, this is the most perform any cure not excelled, if equalled, by any other remedy known, and I therefore confidently recommend it to those who suffer from pulmonary difficulties. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by druggists generally.

FRENCH GOODS!

THE Subscriber invites the attention of the public to the

Magnificent Display of French Dress Goods, In the Latest Designs and Finest Textures. The Quality and Style of these Goods far exceed anything heretofore shown in this market, while the prices will be found quite within the reach of all who have a taste for nice Goods.

French Scarfs, Squares and Half Squares, French Sets of Collar and Cuffs, something new and very nice.

Now open Ex Steamships "Anglia," "Atlas," and "Capitan."

8 cases New Mantle Cloths; 1 "Black Straw Hat;" 2 "New Felt Hats;" 3 "Flowers and Feathers;" 4 "Bonnet Shapes;" 5 "Millinery Ornaments;" 6 "Cocoons; 1 case Felt Skirt;" 7 "Velvets and Satins;" 8 "Silk Squares, for the Neck;" 9 "Dress Goods;" 10 "Furniture, Table Linens, &c., &c."

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