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POOR DOCUMENT

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The Evening Gazette.

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THE GAZETTE on the street, send your name and 35 cents to this office and we will send it to you for a month on trial,

VOL. II.---WHOLE NO. 211. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS

AMUSEMENTS.

Victoria Skating Rink

Gentlemen's Tickets, Each $3.00
Ladies' " " 2.00

TICKETS to Children under 12 years of age good for admission to 17 p. m., $150.

Bands in attendance on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, and Saturday afternoon, when public admitted on single admission. Tickets 15 cents each.

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Dated 4th January, 1889.

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Standard Dancing Academy.

New classes will open on Thursday, Dec 27th, for beginners.

Afternoon, for Young Ladies, Masters and Misses at 3 o'clock.

Evening for Ladies and Gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Those wishing to join, will make application at the academy for terms, which are very low.

All the popular dances taught in a term of 20 lessons. COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. Don't miss the first lesson.

Private Lessons given in Waltzing and Fancy Dances day or evening. ASSEMBLY EACH WEEK.

Mr. Prof. L. Scribner pianist.

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A full line of Fresh Ground RED, WHITE and BLACK PEPPER, GINGER, CLOVES, CINNAMON, ALLSPICE, MIXED SPICE, MACE, NUTMEGS, ENGLISH MUSTARD, BELGIAN CHICORY, SWEET HERBS, Blueing, BLACKING and WALNUTS, FILBERT'S BRAZIL, NUTS PEANUTS and ALMONDS, &c., &c., at Lowest Wholesale Rates.

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Paradise Row, Portland, N. B.

Going Out of Business
—AN—
Extra Special Reduction
—FOR—
THIS SEASON
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

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Ladies and Gentlemen's
Tailoring Establishment,
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ST. JOHN, N. B.

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ESTABLISHED 1846.
M. N. POWERS.
Coffin and Casket Warerooms,
OLD STAND 77 AND 79 PRINCESS STREET,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
Coffin and Casket Material of all kinds, for Sale at Lowest Prices. Orders in the City and County attended to with despatch.

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IN STOCK,
OLD MINE SYDNEY,
VICTORIA COAL from Sydney.
SCOTCH (ELL), SPRING HILL, PICTOU and AUTHRACITE COALS of best description, in all sizes.
Prices Low.
☞ VICTORIA COAL now due.
R. P. & W. F. STARR,
49 Smythe St., 74 Prince Wm. St.

FISH, BEANS and CHEESE.
200 qutls large Cod Fish,
50 barrels large Canso Herring,
25 hlf do do do,
1500 Boxes Smoked Herring,
50 Barrels Canadian Beans,
65 Woodstock Cheese.
Just received
GEORGE S. DeFOREST.

IMPERIAL
TRUE FRUIT SYRUP.
A choice compound of the juices of our own lucious Strawberry
—AND THE—
Richest Fruits of the TROPICS.
If your grocer cannot supply, go to 43, Dock street.
McLEOD Manufacturing Co.

SAINT JOHN OYSTER HOUSE.
No. 5 KING SQUARE (North Side).
IN Stock:
100 BBLS OF NARROWS OYSTERS (large fat.)
100 " " MALPEQUE "
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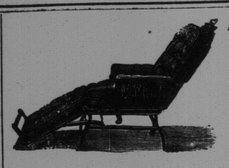
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Cider on Draught, Lambs' Tongues, Pigs Feet.
CHAS. H. JACKSON.



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BEDSTEAD COMBINED
30 Changes of Position.
Easy Chair, Lounge, Bed stead, Crib, &C.
Mantel Beds and Bed Lounges
Iron Bedsteads and Cribs.
Woven Wire Mattresses and all kinds of First Class Bedding.
HUTCHINGS & Co.
101 to 107 Germain Street.

THE CHARTER OAK IS THE BEST.
WHY?

Because it has the heaviest Castings and the largest fires, hence will outwear any other Stove made and will draw where many others fail.
While these features are well worthy of consideration by all who think of purchasing a new Stove, we would direct special attention to the
WIRE GAUZE DOOR
And the advantages to be derived from its use. These are so manifold that it is impossible for us to explain them in the limited space of our column.
To those who may call it will afford us pleasure to explain its desirability. To those who cannot we shall be glad to supply circulars explaining fully the principles, and the savings made by its use.
The largest foundry in the United States is engaged in turning out Charter Oaks at the rate of 400 daily, and with this enormous output are barely able to supply the extraordinary demand. This proves more than anything else can do its great advantages, and the appreciation of the public for a good thing.
The Wire Gauze oven door is unquestionably the greatest invention of modern times in connection with the Stove trade.
EMERSON & FISHER,
75 and 79 Prince Wm. St.

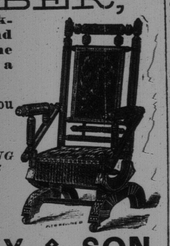
1889.
DAIRIES.
We have on hand a complete stock of the above suitable for
THE OFFICE,
THE COUNTING HOUSE,
THE POCKET,
—ALSO—
McMillan's Desk Calendar Pad for 1889.
J. & A. McMILLAN,
98 and 100 Prince William St.,
Saint John, N. B.

Winter Sewing.
COTTONS and HAMBURGS.
We have made special purchases of Cottons and Hamburgs, the latter bought in Switzerland, for the Winter Months' Sales. We call special attention to these goods, as we shall offer them at the very lowest prices for good qualities.
New Linen and Crochet Edgings,
Cotton Trimmings etc., etc.
DOWLING BROS.,
49 Charlotte Street.

Encourage Home Manufacture.
Maritime Varnish and White Lead Works.
JAS. ROBERTSON,
Manufacturer of all Kinds of Varnishes and Japans. White Lead, Colored and Liquid Paints and Putty.
Factory, Corner of Charlotte and Sheffield Sts.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Robertson's New Building,
Cor. Mill and Union Streets. - - - St. John, N. B.
WILLIAM GREIG, Manager.

FURS, FURS,
SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS.
BOAS in Lynx, Bear, Goat Coney &c.,
COLLARS in Seal, Beaver, Bear, Lynx, &c.,
CAPES in Beaver, Seal, Black Martin, Bear &c.,
CAPS, in Otter, Beaver, Seal, Persian Lamb, &c.,
GLOVES in Seal, Otter, Beaver, Dyed Otter, &c.
SEAL and ASTRACHAN SACQUES, MENS FUR COATS, ASTRACHAN, COON, &c., FUR LINED COATS and LININGS, ADJUSTABLE COLLARS and CUFFS, all kinds.
A very large stock and fair prices.
D. MAGEE'S SONS,
7 & 9 Market Square.

REMEMBER,
This is a beautifully finished Rocker of our own manufacture, and must not be confounded with the 'cheap-jack' chairs imported at a few cents less.
Give your friend an article that you will not be ashamed of in a week's time.



For the Children, we have ROCKING HORSES, SLEDS, FRAMERS, DOLLS CRADLES, BEDSTEADS and CARRIAGES. ROCKING CHAIRS, HIGH CHAIRS, WHEELBARROWS, etc., etc.
A. J. LORDLY & SON.
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F. W. WISDOM,
Mill, Steamboat and Railroad Supplies, 41 Dock Street, St. John, N. B.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber and Linen Hose, Lace Leather and Cut Lacing, Cotton Waste and Steam Packing, Lubricating Oils, Mill Files, Emery Wheels, Emery Cloth and Emery, Wrought Iron Pipe, Cast Iron Water Pipe; Steam, Gas and Water Fittings, Steam Pumps, Steam Gauges, Injectors, Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Babbit Metal and Antimony, Steam and Hot Water Heating supplies.
Lowest Quotations Given on Special Supplies.

SECOND EDITION.

A REMARKABLE PROJECT.

A HEBREW BANKER WHO HAS GIVEN MILLIONS TO SUPPORT CHRISTIAN JEWISH MIXED SCHOOLS.

So That the Jews May be Assimilated and Christianized—He says that is the Only Salvation of the Hebrew Race.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The Herald prints an interview had in Paris yesterday, between its correspondent and Baron Horsch, a wealthy Hebrew banker of Paris, who has given over one hundred million francs in Russia and Australia, towards the education and assimilation of the Jews with Christians. In the course of his observations, the Baron said:—"I am a bitter enemy of fanaticism, bigotry and exclusive theology. The Jewish question can only be solved by the disappearance of the Jewish race, which will inevitably be accomplished by amalgamation of Christians and Jews. The funds I have placed at the disposal of Russia are not for the educational purposes of Jewish children in Russia alone, but of Jewish children in Russia who are in the most destitute condition. They do not know the Russian language and speak a sort of Hebrew jargon of their own. They are frightfully handicapped in all that concerns earning their bread, and making their way in life. There is a complete Chinese wall around them isolating them from the rest of humanity. My idea was to knock out the corner at once of this wall by establishing schools in Russia, on condition that they be open to Jews and Christians on terms of perfect equality. The mixed schools that are established in Galicia, Austria are a success. So they would be in Russia, if the government would only consent to disabuse itself of the idea that there is political motive in my offer." Baron Hirsch said he was convinced that doctrine of assimilation was the salvation of the semitic question and added, you have only to look about to see that this is the universal tendency of modern times. The younger members of the families of Rothschild and Montefiere and dozens of others are assimilated; that is to say are married with the Grammonts the Richelieus and Rosebergs. In other strata of society the same law prevails. In Saint Antoine and Belleville, mixed Christian and Jewish marriages take place every week. The Jewish race is now disappearing. There are numerous instances of conversion of Jews to Christianity, but I cannot recall a solitary instance of a Christian becoming converted to Judaism. The salvation of the Jew is assimilation. Let them be amalgamated by Christanity and merged on Christanity, let the fusion be complete, let Jewish issolation be broken down, let the Jews as a distinct sect disappear. This is the tendency of the age. This will be the solution of the Jewish question and a blessing to civilization."

THE PRIZE RING.

Smith Wants to Fight Jackson.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1889.—J. Fleming, backer of Jem Smith, writes to the Sporting Life that Smith wishes to fight Peter Jackson, the colored champion of Australia, who recently defeated Joe McAuliffe, the champion heavyweight of the Pacific Coast in San Francisco, Fleming says, that Smith's backers are ready and willing deposit a forfeit.

The Interstate Commerce Law.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 12.—The railroad commissioners of this state have petitioned the Interstate commerce commissioners for a hearing in the matter of the complaint against the St. Paul and Chicago roads, for alleged violation of the Interstate law. It is claimed that President Stickney, of the Kansas City road, has begun what he threatened at the Chicago Traffic meeting, that is, to endeavor to show up those roads which violated the law.

A Spanish Revolution.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

PARIS, Jan. 12th.—It is reported that Senor Zorilla left here last Wednesday for England and that he secured two vessels in which he and a number followers intended to proceed from the Thaems to some point in Spain where it was their intention to raise a revolution against the government. The authorities at Madrid were advised of the movement and immediately took steps to frustrate the attempt of the revolutionists.

One Hundred Persons Drowned.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

MADRID, Jnly 15;—A large steamer has been wrecked off the islands of Sisargo, a gronp 25 miles northwest of Corunna It is supposed one hundred persons drowned. 30 Survivors have arrived at Corunna.

Order Western Gray Buckwheat if you want a treat.—C. H. Peters.

BISMARCK IS BETTER.

And will make a Sensational Speech in the Reichstag.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Prince Bismarck appears to be in good spirits being refreshed by his rest. After spending a few weeks here he will go to Varzein in the early spring. Semi-official papers assert that in his speech in the Reichstag the Chancellor is certain to make a sensation by the endeavor to prove from the Geffcken and Marier incidents his theory that during the Emperor Frederick's reign intrigues were about to overthrow him.

They are Against Trusts.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 12.—An anti trust bill has been introduced in the house. It is stringent in its provisions against pools and aims to prevent pool prices for grain or stock of any kind for shipment. It also provides for the repeal of an act now in force, which has failed to reach the desired results in the matter preventing such combinations.

Mrs. Friend Shows Fight.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

ANN ARBOR, Mich. Jan. 12 — Mrs. Olive Friend of electrical sugar refining notoriety, has brought a suit for $20,000 damage against President Cotterill & Nelson Sutherland the officer who attached her property at Milan the papers were served on Sutherland but Cotterill had left the city.

Germany in Africa.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Two Hanover batteries are being embarked at the naval station at Wilhelmshaven and will shortly sail for Zanzibar.

Late Local News.

OVERDUE.

The steamer Amaryllis from Stornoway for this port via Halifax has been out thirty two days, having left Stornoway on the 11th ult. From that time nothing has been heard of her.

Circuit Court.

The suit of the Halifax Banking Company and Smith et al, is still before the Court. This forenoon Mr. Middleton and Mr. Stevens were called, by the plaintiffs, in rebuttal. In respect to some matters in this cause the evidence is very conflicting. The Court adjourned at one o'clock until Monday morning at ten. The cause will probably occupy all of Monday.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

There was a good attendance at the noon-day meeting, today Mayor Thorne occupied the chair. Rev. Dr. Macrae Rev. G. Bruce and others took part.

This Meeting this evening will be in the Congregational church. Rev. Wm. Lawson will conduct the service.

There will be a meeting on Monday at noon when it will be decided as to the advisability of continuing the noon-day prayer meeting all are invited.

A GREAT BIG CARD.

Messrs. Hunter, Hamilton and MacKay had little conception of the size of there contract when they invited the school children of the city to call at their store at one o'clock to day and each receive a card or calendar. Long before the hour named several hundred boys and girls blocked the side walk in front of the store of this young and popular dry goods firm while from the north south, east, and west came with rapid tread and joyous faces troops of children to swell the crowd. At two o'clock the crowd were supplied and soon scattered to their homes happy in the poceession of their cards and calenders.

The Societies.

A most largely attended and enthusiastic entertainment and public meeting was held in White's meeting house, Long Reach on Thursday, evening last. The programme consisted of speeches, reading, recitation, songs, duets, etc., by members of Pearl Lodge, I. O. G. T.

On Tuesday evening next, Cushing Lodge, I. O. G. T., of Carleton, will fraternize with Finch Lodge.

The public temperance meeting at Coldbrook on Monday evening will be of interest to the people of that locality, as prominent speakers, readers, and vollists from the city will participate.

Church Services.

Univeralist services in Domville Building at 3 and 7 p. m. Rev. Costello Weston minister. Subject of afternoon sermon; "Modern Atheism." Evening "Robert Elsmere" and "John Ward, preachers." All are welcome.

The Pastor E. M. C. Botterill will preach tomorrow morning. Service 11 o'clock, subject, 'A Sum in Mental Arithmetic. Sunday school and Pastor's class at 2,30 P. M. Evening service 7, o'clock. Subject 'A Hurried Supper.'

Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of John Cassidy, late of Indiantown, a warrant for the appointment of appraisers was issued to-day at the instance of the next of kin.

A. P. Barnhill proctor for the next of kin and E. R. Gregory for the administration.

A Rescued Crew.

The crew of the schooner Garnet of Shelburne N. S., reached New York yesterday form St. Kitts. The Garnet was wrecked near Bermuda and after drifting about eleven days, with hardly any thing to eat, the crew were rescued by the schooner James Wray.

Equity Court.

In the Equity Court before Judge Palmer this morning Mr. R O. Stockton moved to have the account of the Committee of George Albert Anning a lunatic refered to a barrister to be passed. Ordered as moved.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 12.—Cotton steady with a fair demand. American middlings 5 3-8 pence; sales 10,000 bales, for speculation and export 1,000 bales; receipts 21,000 bales; American 20,900 bales. Futures steady.

THE BAY SERVICE.

A Satisfactory Meeting of the new Insurance Company.

A meeting of the subscribers and stockholders of the new Steamship Co., was held in Troop's building this morning.

W. H. Thorne was called to the chair and Byron G. Taylor acted as secretary. Among those present were James Manchester, Wm. Vassie, Geo. Robertson, Howard D. Troop, John Kerr, Captain Fleming, John Byers, Daniel Patton, S. S. Hall, C. H. Fairweather, and W. H. Hayward.

Mr. Troop reported his action in the case of purchasing a steamer and with regard to the bay service. This action was confirmed by the meeting. An executive committee was appointed with full power to act until that time when a regularly organized board should be formed under a charter. The following gentlemen comprise the committee: James Manchester, Howard D. Troop, W. H. Thorne, Geo. Robertson and Daniel Patton.

The meeting was fully satisfied with Mr. Troop's documental evidences regarding the condition of the City of Monticello. Mr. Troop effectually disposed of the report current that this steamship is 38 years old. He has corresponded with the builders and has received proof that she was built in 1866 and was then classed among the very highest order of vessels, the materials, especially the iron and hull being superior to those of the English iron built steamships.

She was at one time in the fruit trade in the West Indies and has carried as a deck load over 15,000 boxes of oranges without ballast in her hole. She has also carried coffee from Brazil, a cargo that will be only put in a steamship of a first class order, being exceedingly valuable and liable to damage.

The feeling of the meeting is that the people of St. John may be congrattulated on securing the service of this really first class boat at a price that will no doubt enable stockholders to receive a handsome dividend.

It is expected that within 6 weeks the City of Monticello will be in St. John in thorough order, tight, staunch and strong. The captain with whom Mr. Troop had a lengthy conversation speaks in glowing terms of the vessel's sailing abilities. The sale of the Monticello, however, means a loss of position to the captain who can hardly be speaking other than of her merits.

'In 1885,' said one of the stockholders 'the Monticello was practically rebuilt at a cost of $93,000. She has lately been on a service for which the very best steamship is required, that of rounding Cape Hatteras.'

Brevities.

Major Markham is making shipments of maganese from the Markhamville mines to various ports of the United States

Walter H. Hamilton's trotting mare, Duchess, while being exercised on the Marsh road, yesterday afternoon, by W. H. Bowen, ran away and was slightly hurt. Mr. Bowen received some trifling injuries.

There is a bountiful harvest of herring in the Bay of Fundy. Fifty schooners are reported off Grand Manan, all doing a fine business.

The citizens of Portland are notified that after the 14th inst., no permits will be issued for children to enter the first grade of the public schools.

The Harbor committee of the common council yesterday visited the railway slip, near Mill street, and decided to recommend to the council that the application of Messrs. Pugsley, Stockton and McLeod for permission to run a line across Long wharf be granted.

A prayer meeting in connection with the week of prayer was held yesterday afternoon in the school room of the Centenary church under the auspices of the various ladies missionary societies of the city. Mrs. C. E. Macmichal, the president of the society connected with Centenary church, occupied the chair and the attendance was large.

MONEY AND TRADE.

Rates of Exchange—To-day

	Buying.	Selling.
London, 60 day	9¼	10 p. cent.
Do., sight	9¾	10 p. cent
New York	¼ dis	¼ prem.
Boston	¼ dis	¼ prem.
Montreal	¼ dis	¼ prem.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan 12.

	Yesday Close	To-day Opening.	Highest.	1.30 p. m.	Sales
Chi, Bur & Quin	109½	109⅞	110½	110½	1800
N Y Central	108	107½	108⅞	107½	
Cen Pacific	...	...	...	...	
Canada Southern	52½	52½	53	53	2000
Delaware & Hudson	131	132	132½	132½	100
D & Lack	141	141½	141½	141½	11000
Erie	28½	28½	28½	28½	27000
Consol. Gas	...	...	...	...	
Hocking Valley	...	...	...	...	
N J Central	98½	98½	98½	98½	2000
K & T	13	...	...	...	200
Lake Shore	104½	104½	104½	104½	7000
Lon and Nash.	57	57½	57½	57½	300
Mis, Pacific	74½	74½	74½	74½	8500
N Y & New England	44	44½	44½	44½	6000
Nothern Pacific	...	...	...	...	
Northern Pacific pref	60½	60½	60½	60½	800
Chi. & Nor.	107	107	108	108	8500
Omaha	32	32	32½	32½	2400
Oregon Trans	30½	31	31	31	6000
Pacific Mail	...	36½	36½	36½	
Ph. & Reading	48½	48½	49	49	11000
Richmond Term	24½	24½	25	24½	1400
St Paul	64½	64½	64½	64½	22000
Texas Pacific	...	...	...	...	
Union Pacific	64½	64½	64½	64½	4900
Western Union	84½	84½	84½	84½	3600
Wabash	...	...	...	...	
Wabash pref	51	50½	51½	51½	
Norfolk & W pref	...	...	...	...	
R. P. pref	52½	52	52½	52½	5900
Cotton Oil Ctfs	90	90½	90½	90½	
Rock Island	93	92½	95	94	
O & M pref	...	...	...	...	

BOSTON STOCKS.

Maine Central	...	...	...	...	
Top & St Fe	56½	56	56½	56½	
West Ends	...	...	...	...	
Eastern	...	...	...	...	

Chicago Markets.

	Yesday Close	To-day Open	1.30 Close	Highest
Wheat-May	103	103½	103½	104½
June	...	...	...	...
July	94½	94½	94½	95½
Feby	...	...	...	...
Corn—May	36½	36½	36½	36½
June	...	...	...	...
Feb	34½	34½	34½	34½
Mar	35	35	35	35
Pork—May	13 70	13 60	13 65	13 60
Feb	13 35	...	...	...
Petroleum	86½	86	86½	86½

U S Government Bonds, 4 p cent, 126½ @ 126½

London Markets.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

United States Fours,	
Do, do. Fours and a half	
Atlantic and Great Western firsts	34
Do. do seconds	
Illinois Central	
Erie	28½
do. Seconds	103
Mexican ordinary	49
Mexican Central firsts	65
St Paul Common	111
New York Central	
Reading	
Canada Pacific	53½
Mexican Central firsts	20
Pennsylvania	52½
Spanish Fours	
Bar Silver	

Money 2 p r cent.

Rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½ per cent.

MANY HAVE SEEN THE GHOST.

An Old West Virginia Farm-House Where Spooks Have Revelled for Years.

WEST FORK, Calhoun County, W. Va., Jan. 8.—There is a mystery which has attached to a farm-house on the waters of the Little Kanawha, a short distance from the county seat of Calhoun County, which has puzzled scientists, hypnotists and Spiritualists for almost a quarter of a century. The story as herein given is vouched for by dozens of the most reliable and worthy citizens of the counties of Calhoun, Gilmer, Roane, and, in fact, the whole country environment. These gentlemen, a number of whose names are mentioned here, all stoutly assert the truth of what is said.

The farm-house or houses referred to have been owned and occupied by a man named Collins Betts during the entire time in which the mysteries have occurred. The house stands on the bank of the river, close by the main road. It is a convenient stopping-place for belated travellers, but for years very few people have had the physical courage to test its hospitalities, no matter how late or dark the night may be. The traveller who have heard the stories connected with it always pass on even if they are compelled to travel many miles before reaching another. This residence has had the reputation of being haunted for years. Strange doings and mysteries and unaccountable sights have been seen, felt and heard by a great number of people who are not in the least superstitious. Men have slept, or tried to sleep in the house, only to be aroused in the morning partially paralyzed or crippled body and limb, while several of them have never entirely recovered. The uncanny sights are not alone confined to the house, but they have been seen and heard on the main road and the mountain-side some distance away, by passing travellers.

The reputation of the house as being haunted was first known in 1863, at or about which time a pedler who had a large amount of money is reported to have disappeared in the vicinity. Shortly after the first appearance of the mystery a preacher named Wayne Kennedy, who was well known to THE WORLD correspondent, was belated in the vicinty and concluded to stop over night Mr. Kennedy was a courageous man, without a taint of superstition. He had served as chaplain in a Confederate regiment and had the reputation of never protecting himself by his non-combative position, but was as ready and willing to handle a gun as fighting Parson Hage Williams.

Kennedy stopped one night at this house and although told of the mysteries particularly attaching to a certain room willingly accepted it as his resting place. The next morning the preacher told the following story;

"I had retired and dropped into a heavy sleep from which I was aroused about 12 o'clock by the pressure of some heavy object on my chest. When I was fully awake I plainly saw something that looked like a large black dog sitting on my chest. By great mental and physical effort I was enabled to throw off the incubus and relieve myself of a pressure which I felt was gradually killing me. After getting rid of the object I arose, lit a candle and looked all over the room, but could find no aperture through which even a cat could have crept. I am not in the least superstitious, but I would not stay another night in that room for any amount of money.'

John Betts, brother of the owner of the farm, arrived at the place on a visit to his family a short time after Kennedy's experience. John, who was a stalwart, muscular miner, laughed at the stories and sneered at his brother's family when they told them. In a spirit of temerity he said that he would occupy that room and none other during his visit. The first night he went into it a hale, hearty man; in the morning he was found still lying in the bed helpless having lost the use of his lower limbs. He said that some time during the night he felt something pressing heavily on his chest, almost smothering him. By dint of great effort he succeeded in throwing off the object, but in a short time it appeared to return again, after which no exertion he was capable of could get rid of it, and it remained, still pressing its heavy weight upon his breast, until daylight, when he was found in the condition above described. Betts never fully recovered from the effects of his night's stay in the haunted room.

Capt. Haynhurst slept in the same room He saw an object which looked like a headless man. He cannot be prevailed upon to stay another night in the house.

Two men named Wolverton were en route home one night, driving an ox team. When on top of the hill opposite the Betts farm they say they heard the hoof-beats as of a squadron of cavalry, with the clanking of sabres and low-toned commands of an officer. Directly they saw them coming down the road in their direction. The cattle also appeared to see them, and becoming frightened ran off down the hill into the woods. As the troop approached one of the Wolvertons spoke, when the mystic cavalry instantly disappeared. The cattle were not found until the next day.

A short time ago three men who were driving through from Clay County passed the Betts farm about 11 or 12 o'clock at night. As they were driving along the hillside, singing and whistling, something about the size of a man but of a peculiar uncanny shape, appeared to float out of the woods towards them. The men sat looking, wondering what it was, when it appeared to glide through the air directly into the wagon. The men were chilled to the marrow and paralyzed with fright. Their team ran terror-stricken down the road for a mile before they recovered their senses, and when they did they found that the object which had frightened them and thier animals had disappeared.

Another man who was riding in the direction of Grantville one night met with the phantom, or whatever it was, near the same spot where the Wolvertons met the cavalry. The object, he says, was indescribable. It was seen by his horse, which took fright and ran off with him.

Henry Newman, a well known timberman, also had an experience. Newman is a man six feet or more in height and is noted for his courage. He told The Word correspondent that he stayed in the haunted room one night through mere curiosity. Some time during the night the bed-clothing was dragged off him by something which he took to be a cat. He replaced it on the bed after having examined every nook and cranny in the room and finding nothing, after which the same object renewed the attack upon the bed-clothes. Mr. Newman doesn't believe in ghosts or the return of spirits to this sphere, but he says there is something unaccountable about it and he doesn't hanker after another interview.

The female members of the Betts family make no denial of these stories. They have often admitted that there is an unelucidated something which attaches to that locality. People all over Calhoun are familiar with these stories and although, of course there are many who have a vein of superstition there are many others of who try to explain it all on the theory that there are some poisonous or mephetic gasses which arise under that part of the house and cause the oppressions and fearful sights seen by the sleepers, but this theory does not account for it, as sometime since the old house was torn down and a new one built at some distance away, and that, too, is said to be occupied by the same mystery. Since the rebuilding of the Betts house several parties have been nearly frightened to death on the mountain-side by the appearance of some horrible looking object.

ROBERTSON STILL SILENT.

His Office was Closed Today—Two Bits of Sugar on a Saucer.

The office of what is left of the Electric Sugar Refining Company, 69 Wall street, was closed when an Evening Sun reporter called there this morning to see if Treasurer Robertson had any more figures to give out. The elevator boy said that neither Mr. Robertson nor his clerk had yet appeared.

There seemed to be no reason why the office should be opened at an early hour in the morning, if at all. There were no callers after dividends nor applicants for stock.

On the sill of one of the office windows which had been left open some eight or ten inches during the night was a saucer containing two lumps of electric sugar. The saucer contained some water, showing that the sugar must have been rained on in the storm of last evening. The sugar had not followed the usual course of ordinarily refined sugars under such circumstances by dissolving, however, for the lumps were apparently in their original condition, save that the rain had given them a slightly yellowish tinge.

The story that Friend, the inventor of the alleged new process, had not really died last March, but was even now in this city, was revived again yesterday. Nothing could be ascertained to give any substantial foundation to this report, while, on the other hand, the testimony of Dr. Cosby and the burial records tend to establish the fact that Friend is as dead as ever he will be.

A prominent sugar broker on Wall street said this morning that he did not believe there would be any investigation into the company's affairs. The American victims, he said, seemed either to still have confidence in the scheme, or to be too much chagrined to take any action that would more fully exhibit the extent of their gullibility to the public. As far as the English investors were concerned they had no redress anyway, and might as well pocket their losses and remain silent.

There seems to be abundant evidence that Treasurer Robertson was aware, as far back as 1885, that Felend and his process and even the company, were all fraudulent. At any rate he was informed that such was the case, but he preferred to believe in the substance of the chimera.

Mr. Robertson's influence with his English friends must have been very great, for after J. R. Wallace came here from England two years ago, and having made an investigation of the scheme of refining raw sugar electrically, reported to his friends at home that the project was "fishy" and the whole thing apparently a fraud, he (Mr. Robertson) was able to overcome the effects of this denunciation and restore confidence in the company.

Taking into consideration all that is known concering Mr. Robertson's operations in England, it seems probable that a large amount of stock was purchased by the Christadelphians, among which sect Mr. Robertson was, and is a sort of apostle.

Mr. Robertson refuses, however, to say how much of the stock was held by these people, or to give any further information about the company, which is now practically defunct.

BREACH OF PROMISE ALLEGED.

The Order of Arrest Against Ora P. King Dismissed.

This afternoon an application was made by Mr. White on behalf of Ora P. King of Kings County who has been arrested and held to bail in an action brought against him for breach of promise of marriage and seduction, to have the arrest set aside and the bail bond given up to be cancelled. The application was based on the grounds:

1st. That an Attorney is not subject to arrest on mesne process in arguing which Mr. White read the affidavits of the plaintiff and of the defendant

2. That defendant is an attorney engaged in the conduct of a number of causes and not about to leave the country.

3. That there is no breach that a promise was made to take effect within a short time, that such time has not yet arrived and defendant has not said he would not marry the plaintiff, but simply that he did not think he would marry her, as he thought he could not be happy with her.

C. N. Skinner appeared for the plaintiff, assisted by Mr. Hallett of Sussex, where the parties interested reside. Mr. Skinner admitted that the law not being changed by Statute, from what the practice was at common law, the first objection was fatal to the arrest. The Judge said he had no doubt attorneys were exempt from arrest on mesne process and said his order would be that the arrest be set aside and the bail-bond be cancelled, the defendant filing a common appearance. The plaintiff is a young lady of Sussex, Miss Elvira McLean and the defendant Mr. Ora P. King' barrister, of the same place, and clerk of the county court, has been paying attention to her for some time past. They became engaged and it was understood between them that marriage would shortly take place, although no date was definitely fixed for the event. The affidavits also show that by wiles and specious arguments and taking advantage of her affection for him the defendant accomplished his purpose and she is about to become a mother. That she apprised him of this fact and he said they had better get married and she urged immediate marriage, but the defendant has not yet married her. An action is now pending against defendant for $10,000 damage, at the instance of the young lady.

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POOR DOCUMENT

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JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1889.

THE LIBERALS ON THE ALERT.

The Telegraph this morning in its usual oracular Jack Bunsby style remarks:—

Some time since there was a rumor current, which has recently been revived, that Sir John Macdonald will again appeal to the people shortly after the next session of Parliament. This is one of those things that may occur, and Liberals throughout the dominion should be on the alert.

We feel much interested in this matter, because we are extremely anxious to see the Liberals of the city and county of St. John on the alert. A gathering of them in one room, and it would not take a very large room to hold them, would be deeply interesting as a spectacle, and also very instructive. St. Peter objected to the number and variety of the animals which were let down before him on a sheet in his vision at Joppa, but the collection of the different species which he saw was not more varied than would be found in the Liberal party in St. John. Take our three members of Parliament and what do we find, Skinner a pronounced Loyalist, Ellis, an out and out Annexationist, and Weldon, either without any views on the subject at all, or if he has any, afraid to express them. The same differences which prevail among the members of Parliament run through the whole Liberal party, from the local members down to the shouters and hangers on of the party, who are looking after "boodle" about election times. The two party organs are at loggerheads, any pretence of similarity of views on public questions having been abandoned when the Globe proclaimed itself in favor of annexation. The discussion of this question will be the very first business to come up the moment a Liberal meeting is convened in St. John, and then we shall see what we shall see. Some prominent Liberal, who has not yet forgotten that he has a country and a flag will desire to hear the views of the Parliamentary and legislative representatives and to obtain the sense of the meeting on this most momentous theme. Then there will be no burking the question; the music will have to be faced and that instantly, for there are many Liberals in St. John who feel themselves disgraced and humiliated by the present position of affairs. When this question comes up we all know where Ellis and Skinner will be found, but how will Weldon declare himself? We are reasonably sure of the Provincial Secretary and of Dr. Berryman, Dr. Alward and Mr. Quinton; they are believed to be loyal, but Dr. Stockton is suspected of being too much under the influence of Ellis and the Solicitor General's views are unknown. Here we have a tangle indeed which it will require more skill than the present Liberal leaders now possess to unravel. The Liberal party in St. John no longer can present a solid front to the enemy, for some of its members bear the taint of treason; it must purge itself of its disloyal element before it can hope to win another election in this constituency and if it fails to do so not only will it be defeated in the Parliamentry contest, but in the next local election as well. Let the Liberals of St. John take the Telegraph's advice and be on the alert by all means; the great body of the electors are very curious to know how they will get out of their present dilemma.

WILL THERE BE A DOMINION ELECTION SOON?

A great many people in all the Provinces of Canada, would be glad to have an answer to the question which we have placed at the head of this article. The gentlemen who now represent the several constituencies are naturally the most concerned, for to them an election means the expenditure of money, besides a great deal of worry and anxiety, and much work in the way of canvassing which is far from agreeable. The electors are also anxious for information on this point, for many of them feel that the votes they cast at the last general election were not the votes they would cast should another election be held shortly. To go no further than this constituency, it is clear that the person elected under false prtences nearly two years ago, would have no chance of re-election in the city of St. John, and could not even secure a nomination from a Liberal party. Any attempt to nominate John V. Ellis in a Liberal convention would at once divide that party into two hostile sections, and although Ellis might run "on his own hook" and try to defeat the Liberal nominee, as he tried to defeat Mr. Burpee fourteen years ago, he could not be elected. A general election would therefore relieve St. John of the disgrace of being represented by an annexationist and remove an incubus from the Liberal party in this constituency, which they are not strong enough to carry. We do not pretend to be in the secrets of the government, but we do not regard the imminence of a general election as at all improbable. Sir John A. Macdonald is now seventy-four years of age, and his vigor and capacity as a leader are by no means impaired, but it might be otherwise three years hence. As no Conservative statesman worthy to take his place is yet in sight, Sir John may think it prudent to take a step which will smash the Liberals into fragments, introduce new blood into the House of Commons, and insure the Conservative party another five years lease of power, during which a leader may be developed whom the Conservatives all over Canada will regard as not unworthy to succeed our aged an honored statesman.

Messrs. Hayes & Edgar's store at St. Mary's was broken into between seven and nine o'clock Wednesday evening, while Mr. Edgar was in the city and the sum of $25 was stolen from the cash drawer.

THE DUTY ON FRESH FISH.

Up to the present time, since the U. S. tariff act of March 2nd 1861, all fresh fish for daily consumption has been admitted into the United States free of duty. Under this in 1888 Canada and Newfoundland sent to the United States 1,223,975, lbs. of salmon valued at $119.552, and 31,828,427, lbs of other descriptions of fish valued at $743,710, or in all, $863,262 worth of fresh fish for immediate consumption. The American fishermen, who will be satisfied with nothing short of the earth, have been loud in their complaints of the admission of fresh fish free of duty, and they have succeeded in inducing the Senate to pass a clause in their tariff bill imposing a duty of half a cent per pound on all fresh fish, without exception. Had this duty been in existence last year it would have realized $165,262 on the fresh fish going into the United States from Canada and Newfoundland, and burdened the fish trade to that extent. It is not at all probable that the present House of Representatives will agree to the Senate Tariff bill, and therefore, unless an extra session of Congress is called after the 4th March, there will be no duty on fresh fish for another year at least, but we think it highly probable that some such duty will be imposed on fresh fish by the next Congress, in which the Republicans will have a majority in both houses. We do not believe that it will in the least injure our own people, for the consumer will be obliged to pay the duty the amount of fresh fish available being limited and largely supplied by the fishermen of Canada. But what a comment is the action of the Senate on the policy of the Liberal party who have made Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States a plank in their platform. The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, instead of showing any disposition to bring about reciprocity in trade with the Dominion have been expending their best energies in attempts to make trade between Canada and the United States as difficult as possible. We cannot trade with them, they tell us, on any terms of equality unless we become politically united to them. We must sell our birthright and renounce our country and our flag, before we can buy and sell in the markets of the United States unfettered by a hostile tariff.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A cable despatch to the Toronto Empire states, the Board of Trade returns show that British trade with Canada for 1888, like the British foreign trade generally, is less satisfactory than was expected. The exports to Canada amounted to £5,162,145, a decrease of 10.91 per cent. as compared with 1887. The imports from Canada were £7,017,720, a decrease of 11.65 per cent. The largest decrease in exports occurs in cotton, woolen and worsted goods, probably due to the enlarged Canadian home make. Iron exports were about stationary. The imports of oxen remained about stationary at £1,036,269. Cows decreased from £45,470 in 1887 to £40,354. Sheep increased from £36,738 to £89,272. Wheat and flour decreased from £2,045,846 to £886,785; butter, from £139,566 to £40,797; cheese, from £1,552,704 to £1,523,833. Flah increased from £336,657 to £367,662, and lumber increased from £2,645,883 to £3,012,581. The decrease in the Canadian export of wheat and flour alone is sufficient to account for the falling off in Canadian exports, while the development of our manufactures were the cause of our decreased imports.

The danger arising from the use of chloroform was illustrated yesterday by the death of a Halifax man, who died from its effects, while a severe wound he had received, involving the loss of the fingers of one of his hands, was being dressed. Medical men ought to know and do know, that to administer chloroform to a man with a weak action of the heart, is almost certain to have a fatal result. In France, where they understand such things better than here, because they have a wider experience, provision is always made for guarding against the possibility of a fatal result before chloroform is given. The patient is placed in a sort of sling and the moment any signs of failure of heart action appear, his feet are suddenly elevated and his head lowered, this being the only means by which such action can be restored. It would be interesting to know how many of our physicians who use chloroform take similar precautions.

The great railway war in Manitoba is over and every one will be pleased that we have heard the last of it. It is difficult to say which party was most to blame, the Manitoba Government or the Canadian Pacific Railway, so that we shall not pretend to distribute the amount of censure both deserves. Truculent conduct on one side, was met by truculent conduct on the other, and the Province of Manitoba agitated and brought to the verge of bloodshed. Now let the ill feeling engendered by this episode be brushed aside and peace and good will prevail.

We publish elsewhere, in this issue, a letter on the subject of the exemption of Dominion officials from civic taxation. The subject is one in regard to which public feeling is very pronounced, and we need hardly to say that our citizens generally look upon such exemption as grossly unfair. There seems to be no reason why a government officer, who enjoys a large and certain salary, should not contribute his share to the maintance of those municipal services of which he enjoys the benefit.

Mrs. Wallace who horsewhipped lawyer David Grant of Dorchester in open court, during the trial of a Scott act case at Moncton last June, has been assessed to the extent of one dollar by the jury before whom Grant's claim against her for assault was tried. As, however, her friends have presented her with an address and $150 in good money, it is not likely that the result of the suit will be very injorious to the lady. It will also probably be a lesson to Grant and other lawyers, who are disposed to brow beat witnesses unnecessarily and show that the placing of one individual in the witness stand does not deprive him or her of all civil rights or all human sympathy. To bring such a suit in the Supreme court was an outrage, it ought to have been settled before a police magistrate.

A broken heart with a patch on it is still useful.

MAUGERVILLE TOWNSHIP.

How the People Lived in the Early Days.

HISTORY OF ITS CHURCH.

How Sunbury County Was Settled by the Men of Massachusetts.

A Paper Read Before the Nova Scotia Historical Society.

BY JAMES HANNAY.

Continued.

Turning from political and religious affairs to the social condition of the Maugerville settlers, the Burpee papers supply excellent material for a study of the lives of those pioneers of Sunbury county. Deacon Jonathan Burpee died in 1781; his will was proved June 29th, and his estate appraised on the 4th of July of that year by Jacob Barker and Daniel Jewett. It was valued at upwards of £525, of which £80 was in cash or money, due on notes and other obligations so that the Deacon was probably the wealthiest farmer in the settlement. His land was valued at £252 and his stock at £111 17s. The following extract from the appraisement paper will serve to show the prices of cattle at that date:—

"Corn that I have found for my board at Uncle Pickard's since the 14th of September, 1775.

2 bushels last till the 11th October, ½ bushel Indian.
Dec 4th—1½ bushels wheat.
" " " 2 bushels of Indian, last till 4th December.
" 12th—6 bushels, ½ will last till the 4th of March, 1776.
" ½ of bushel of Indian meal.
Feb, 7th—1 bushel Moses and I ground in the hand mill.
" 28th—1½ bushels of Indian meal last till the 8th of April, 1776.
April 4th—1 bushel of wheat meal last till the 22nd of April, 1776.
June 1st—3 bushels of Indian meal, which make me even about meal.

It would appear from this that half a bushel of corn was the equivalent of a week's board. In another part of the account book mention is made of an arrangement which David Burpee entered into in 1782 by which he agreed to board Eliud Nickerson and Pyam Old at his house in consideration of them each working two days in the week for him. The ordinary rate of wages was 2s. a day except for mowing, framing, hoeing corn and raking hay, for which the charge was 2s. 6d. Board therefore must have been estimated at from 4s. to 5s. a week.

The wages of a women servant were 10s. a month. This was what Hephzibah Burpee received from her brother David during the fourteen months she worked with him ending Oct. 6th, 1777. A clear income of £5 a year was not calculated to admit of much finery, but this young lady seems to have indulged her taste to the full extent of her means for she expended 10s. for a pair of stays, 25s. for one gown and 7s. 6d. for another; 15s. for a quilted coat, 5s. 6d. for a pair of silk mitts, 7s. for a lawn handkerchief, 6s 6d. for an India cotton handkerchief and 24s for eight yards of striped camlet. All articles of clothing were very dear as compared with present prices and excessively so when the rate of wages is taken into account. In one place we find calico charged at 6s. a yard, holland at 6s. 6d and cotton wool at 3s 6d per lb.

When David Burpee in December 1777 went to buy himself the materials for a decent broadcloth suit his account at Mr. Joseph Dowset's stood as follows:—

3¼ yards B. cloth at 20s.	£3 15 0
3 yards shalloon at 4s.	12 0
3 sticks twist at 1s., 2 skeins at 1s. 3d.	5 6
1½ dozen coat buttons at 2s. 6d.	3 9
	£4 16 3

I cannot find anywhere a record of what David paid the tailor, but their is little doubt that the suit when made cost David Burpee as much as he could earn in three months, at the current rate of wages after paying his board. This being so it was necessary for the early settlers to indulge in a new suit as seldom as possible. Leather breeches seem to have been universally worn and it is to be presumed that from their lasting qualities they were considered an economical garment. In 1773 David Burpee paid John Wason 12s. for the leather for a pair of breeches and this was probably the common price. I see among the goods charged in this account book certain articles not now known to the dry goods trade such as stroud at 10s. a yard and chence at 7s. 6d.

As a rule everything that had to be purchased out of a store was dear. Molasses was 2s. 6d. a gallon in 1772 and 5s in 1777, Salt was 8s. a bushel in 1771, and 10s in 1778 Sugar ranged from 1s 3d to 1s 8d per lb. the higher being the prevailing price. I find 1s 8d charged for brown sugar in 1782. Indigo was from 12s to 20s per lb. Tea varied in price from 6s to 7s 6d per lb.; Coffee was 2s raisins 2s gunpowder from 2s 6d to 5s; tobacco 3s to 3s 6d; Rum, of which a good deal seems to have been used, ranged in price from 4s to 5s a gallon. It was, however, 10s in 1781 owing no doubt, to the war. One of the curious entries in David Burpee's account book is the following charge against Edward Burpee:—

"1776 Nov. For rum we drank coming up the river 6d." Why Edward, who was probably a brother of David, should be charged with the rum 'we' drank coming up the river is not quite apperant.

In the winter of 1778–9 David Burpee taught school and this circumstance enables us to ascertain that the rate of tuition was 3s 11½d per month for each scholar. I can only find charges in the book for the tuition of seven scholars. The tuition fees, as the accounts show, were paid in a variety of goods and in work, in grain, leather, musquash skins and rum, and in hauling hay and making shoes. The schoolmaster appears to have handled only 10s. in actual cash for his entire winter's work.

The prices of produce in Maugerville varied very considerably at different times. In September 1774 butter was sold for 6d. per lb., in July 1778 for 10d.; in November 1781 for 1s., and in September 1784 for 1s. 3d. Lamb was 2½d. per lb. Beef ranned from 1½. in 1777 to 3d., in 1780 and 6d. in 1783. Potatoes varied in price from 1s. 3d. a bushel, in 1779 to 2s. 6d. in 1781. Geese cost from 3s. to 3s. 6d. each; fowls 1s.; pork from 5d. to 6d. per lb. Wheat was as low as 5s. a bushel in 1773 and as high as 10s. in February 1782. Cheese was sold at 7½d. per lb. in 1784.

Here is the record of a transaction which would be regarded as unusual at the present day:

September 30th 1778.

Took a hog of Mr. Joseph Howlin of Burton to fat, the hog weighs now 113 lbs and I am to have as many pounds of pork as he weighs more when I kill him.

Dec. 1st 1778, killed Mr. Howlin's hog.

Weighed before he was killed	181 lbs.
His weight before,	113 "
	68 lbs.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE GENTLER SEX.

There are 3,000,000 more women in England than men.

Nearly 1,000,000 women voted Nov. 1 in England, Scotland and Wales.

A French doctor advised a nervous woman to sit in a room with a dozen rats running about, and she tried it and was made crazy.

It is reported that Queen Victoria has requested that foreign married ladies presented at court must be accompanied by their husbands.

Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk, the author of "The Story of Margaret Kent," is putting through the press a new book which she calls "Better Times."

It is estimated that the American clergy have given "Robert Elsmere" about $50,000 worth of free advertising, which has benefited Mrs. Ward to the extent of $500 thus far.

Two Ocala, Fla., ladies are the happy possessors of pieces of one of the court dresses worn by Queen Isabella, wife of Edward II, who reigned over England in the Thirteenth century.

Special Agent Tingle, of San Francisco, discovered two Chinese women on board a train going from Victoria to Tacoma. They were dressed in American fashion, and were heavily veiled. They were arrested, as was also an accompanying Chinaman. It was evidently a shrewd case of smuggling.

The oddest kind of a competition is that to come off among the young women of the Bath Philharmonic society. They will sing behind a curtain, so that they cannot be seen, and the judges will have to vote upon the merit of the singer. Each will sing one sacred song and an English ballad.

Lady Idina Neville, daughter of the marquis of Abergavenny (pronounced "Abergenny"), is an adept at cricket and one of the best huntswomen in England. She is engaged to be married to Lord Brassey's eldest son, the Hon. Tom Brassey, who was of such assistance to his mother in her book, "A Voyage in the Sunbeam."

A Severe Attack.

Miss Bella Elliot, of Pontypool, Ont., writes—"My brother and I were both taken ill with a severe attack of diarrhoea, having tried other remedies, we tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which gave immediate relief.

There are 4,000,000 collars made in this country every year, and yet the young husband can never find one that will fit comfortably on a home-made shirt,

The weakness and debility which result from illness may be speedily overcome by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This is a safe, sure, and powerful tonic, assists digestion, regulates the liver and kidneys, and cleanses the blood of all germs of disease.

BOVINE LIQUID FOOD

Is the only nutriment that will permanently cure Nervous Prostration and Debility. Creates new blood faster than any other preparation. It is daily saving life in cases of

CONSUMPTION,
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Bright's Disease,
Pneumonia,
And all Diseases of Children.

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FOR
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Madam! See what **15 Cents** will do! It will bring you a sample copy of GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, which will tell you how to get the SEALSKIN SACQUE, the STYLISH DRESS, the GOLD WATCH AND COTTAGE ORGAN, and other valuables, without a dollar.

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For 1889 it will contain:—Fashions in Colors. Fashions in black and white; latest from Europe. Original Novelties in Needle Work and Embroidery. Latest and most popular Music. Plans for the house you want to build. Directions for decorating your home. Cookery and household help, by Mrs. OLIVE HORN, teacher in several fashionable New York academies, and selected by the Board of Education for the New York Public Schools. Literary enrichments by NELLY BLY, *who got herself locked up in a insane asylum to find out how they treated the insane*, ELLA RODMAN CHURCH, EMILY LENNOX, OLIVIA LOVELL WILSON, MRS. HIRSTAND, EDGAR FAWCETT, DAVID LOWRY, etc.

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Why, of course, every body likes good candy.

Then go to Murdoch's, he's got the best assortment of pure confectionery in St. John, and can sell you a barrel as well as a pound. Parties wishing to buy wholesale, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

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One minute's walk from Steamboat landing Street Cars for and from all Railway Stations and Steamboat Landings pass this Hotel every five minutes.

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For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, no remedy is so safe, speedy, and certain as **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.** An indispensable family medicine.

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POOR DOCUMENT

DOLPH HEYLIGER.

By WASHINGTON IRVING.

[CONTINUED.]

In the meantime the doctor went on waxing wealthy and renowned. He was famous for his skill in managing cases not laid down in the books. He had cured several old women and young girls of witchcraft; a terrible complaint, nearly as prevalent in the province in those days as hydrophobia is at present. He had even restored one strapping country girl to perfect health who had gone so far as to vomit crooked pins and needles; which is considered a desperate stage of the malady. It was whispered, also, that he was possessed of the art of preparing love powders, and many applications had he in consequence from love sick patients of both sexes. But all these cases formed the mysterious part of his practice, in which, according to the cant phrase, "secrecy and honor might be depended on." Dolph, therefore, was obliged to turn out of the study whenever such consultations occurred, though it is said he learned more of the secrets of the art at the keyhole than by all the rest of his studies put together.

As the doctor increased in wealth he began to extend his possessions and to look forward, like other great men, to the time when he should retire to the repose of a country seat. For this purpose he had purchased a farm, or, as the Dutch settlers called it, a bowerie, a few miles from town. It had been the residence of a wealthy family, that had returned some time since to Holland. A large mansion house stood in the center of it, very much out of repair, and which, in consequence of certain reports, had received the appellation of the Haunted House. Either from these reports, or from its actual dreariness, the doctor had found it impossible to get a tenant; and, that the place might not fall to ruin he took the pains to reside in it himself, he had placed a country boor, with his family, in one wing, with the privilege of cultivating the farm on shares.

The doctor now felt all the dignity of a landholder rising within him. He had a little of the German pride of territory in his composition, and almost looked upon himself as owner of a principality. He began to complain of the fatigue of business, and was fond of riding out "to look at his estate." His little expeditions to his lands were attended with a bustle and parade that created a sensation throughout the neighborhood. His wall eyed horse stood, stamping and whisking off the flies, for a full hour before the house. Then the doctor's saddle bags would be brought out and adjusted; then, after a little while, his cloak would be rolled up and strapped to the saddle; then his umbrella would be buckled to the coat; while, in the meantime, a group of ragged boys, that observant class of beings, would gather before the door. At length the doctor would issue forth, in a pair of jack boots that reached above his knees, and a cocked hat flapped down in front. As he was a short, fat man he took some time to mount into the saddle; and when there, he took some time to have the saddle and stirrups properly adjusted, enjoying the wonder and admiration of the urchin crowd. Even after he had set off, he would pause in the middle of the street, or trot back two or three times to give some parting orders, which were answered by the housekeeper from the door, or Dolph from the study, or the black cook from the cellar, or the chambermaid from the garret window; and there were generally some last words bawled after him just as he was turning the corner.

The whole neighborhood would be aroused by this pomp and circumstance. The cobbler would leave his last, the barber would thrust out his frizzed head, with a comb sticking in it, a knot would collect at the grocer's door, and the word would be buzzed from one end of the street to the other, "The doctor's riding out to his country seat!"

These were golden moments for Dolph. No sooner was the doctor out of sight than pestle and mortar were abandoned, the laboratory was left to take care of itself, and the student was off on some madcap frolic.

Indeed, it must be confessed, the youngster, as he grew up, seemed in a fair way to fulfill the prediction of the old claret colored gentleman. He was the ringleader of all holiday sports and midnight gambols, ready for all kinds of mischievous pranks and harebrained adventures.

There is nothing so troublesome as a hero on a small scale, or, rather, a hero in a small town. Dolph soon became the abhorrence of all drowsy, housekeeping old citizens, who hated noise and had no relish for waggery. The good dames, too, considered him as little better than a reprobate, gathered their daughters under their wings whenever he approached, and pointed him out as a warning to their sons. No one seemed to hold him in much regard, excepting the wild gallants of the place, who were captivated by his open hearted, daring manners, and the negroes, who always look upon every idle, do-nothing youngster as a kind of gentleman. Even the good Peter de Groodt, who had considered himself a kind of patron of the lad, began to despair of him and would shake his head dubiously as he listened to a long complaint from the housekeeper, and sipped a glass of her raspberry brandy.

Still his mother was not to be wearied out of her affection by all the waywardness of her boy, nor disheartened by the stories of his mischeefs with which her good friends were continually regaling her. She had, it is true, very little of the pleasure which rich people enjoy, in always hearing their children praised; but she considered all this ill will as a kind of persecution which he suffered, and she liked him the better on that account. She saw him growing up a fine, tall, good looking youngster, and she looked at him with the secret pride of a mother's heart. It was her great desire that Dolph should appear like a gentleman, and all the money she could save went towards helping out his pocket and his wardrobe. She would look out of the window after him as he sallied forth in his best array, and her heart would yearn with delight; and once, when Peter de Groodt, struck with the youngster's gallant appearance on a bright Sunday morning, observed, "Well, after all Dolph does grow a comely fellow!" the tear of pride started into the mother's eye. "Ah, neighbor! neighbor!" she claimed she, "they may say what they please; poor Dolph will yet hold up his head with the best of them."

Dolph Heyliger had now nearly attained his one-and-twentieth year, and the term of his medical studies was just expiring, yet it must be confessed that he knew little more of the profession than when he first entered the doctor's doors. This, however, could not be from want of quickness of parts, for he showed amazing aptness in mastering other branches of knowledge, which he could only have studied at intervals. He was, for instance, a sure marksman, and won all the geese and turkeys at Christmas holidays. He was a bold rider; he was famous for leaping and wrestling; he played tolerably on the fiddle; could swim like a fish; and was the best hand in the whole place at fives or ninepins.

All these accomplishments, however, procured him no favor in the eyes of the doctor, who grew more and more crabbed and intolerant the nearer the term of apprenticeship approached. Frau Ilsy, too, was forever finding some occasion to raise a windy tempest about his ears; and seldom encountered him about the house without a clatter of the tongue; so that at length the jingling of her keys, as she approached, was to Dolph like the ringing of the prompter's bell, that gives notice of a theatrical thunder storm. Nothing but the infinite good humor of the heedless youngster enabled him to bear all this domestic tyranny without open rebellion. It was evident that the doctor and his housekeeper were preparing to beat the poor youth out of the nest the moment his term should have expired; a shorthand mode which the doctor had of providing for useless disciples.

Indeed, the little man had been rendered more than usually irritable lately in consequence of various cares and vexations which his country estate had brought upon him. The doctor had been repeatedly annoyed by the rumors and tales which prevailed concerning the old mansion, and found it difficult to prevail even upon the countryman and his family to remain there rent free. Every time he rode out to the farm he was teased by some fresh complaint of strange noises and fearful sights with which the tenants were disturbed at night, and the doctor would come home fretting and fuming, and vent his spleen upon the whole household. It was indeed a sore grievance, that affected him both in prids and purse. He was threatened with an absolute loss of the profits of his property; and then, what a blow to his territorial consequence to be the landlord of a haunted house!

It was observed, however, that with all his vexation the doctor never proposed to sleep in the house himself; nay, he could never be prevailed upon to remain in the premises after dark, but made the best of his way for town as soon as the bats began to flit about in the twilight. The fact was, the doctor had a secret belief in ghosts, having passed the early part of his life in a country where they particularly abound; and indeed the story went that when a boy he had once seen the devil upon the Hartz mountains in Germany.

At length the doctor's vexations on this head were brought to a crisis. One morning, as he sat dozing over a volume in his study, he was suddenly started from his slumbers by the bustling in of the housekeeper.

"Here's a fine to do!" cried she as she entered the room. "Here's Claus Hopper come in, bag and baggage, from the farm, and swears he'll have nothing more to do with it. The whole family have been frightened out of their wits; for there's such racketing and rummaging about the old house that they can't sleep quiet in their beds!"

"Donnerand blitzen!" cried the doctor impatiently; "will they never have done chattering about that house? What a pack of fools, to let a few rats and mice frighten them out of good quarters!"

"Nay, nay," said the housekeeper, wagging her head knowingly, and piqued at having a good ghost story doubted, "there's more in it than rats and mice. All the neighborhood talks about the house, and then such sights have been seen in it! Peter de Groodt tells me that the family that sold you the house and went to Holland dropped several strange hints about it, and said they leaved it for joy of your bargain; and you know yourself there's no getting any family to live in it."

"Peter de Groodt's a ninny—an old woman," said the doctor peevishly. "I'll warrant he's been filling these people's heads full of stories. It's just like his nonsense about the ghost that haunted the church belfry as an excuse for not ringing the bell that cold night when Hermanus Prinkerhoff's house was on fire. Send Claus to me."

Claus Hopper now made his appearance—a simple country lad, full of wit at finding himself in the very study of Dr. Knipperhausen, and too much embarrassed to enter into much detail of the matters that had caused his alarm. He stood twirling his hat in one hand, resting sometimes on one leg, sometimes on the other, looking occasionally at the doctor, and now and then stealing a fearful glance at the death's head that seemed ogling him from the top of the office press.

The doctor tried every means to persuade him to return to the farm, but all in vain; he maintained a dogged determination on the subject; and at the close of every argument or solicitation, would make the same brief, inflexible reply, "Ich kan nicht, mynheer." The doctor was a "little pot, and soon hot;" his patience was exhausted by these continual vexations about his estate. The stubborn refusal of Claus Hopper seemed to him like flat rebellion; his temper suddenly boiled over, and Claus was glad to make a rapid retreat to escape scalding.

When the bumpkin got to the housekeeper's room, he found Peter de Groodt and several other true believers ready to receive him. Here he indemnified himself for the restraint he had suffered in the study, and opened a budget of stories about the haunted house that astonished all his hearers. The housekeeper believed them all, if it was only to spite the doctor for having received her intelligence so uncourteously. Peter de Groodt matched them with many a wonderful legend of the times of the Dutch dynasty, and of the devil's stepping stones; and of the pirate that was hanged at Gibbet Island, and continued to swing there at night long after the gallows was taken down; and of the ghost of the unfortunate Governor Leisler, who was hanged for treason, which haunted the old fort and the government house. The gossiping knot dispersed, each charged with direful intelligence. The sexton disburdened himself at a vestry meeting that was held that very day, and the black cook forsook her kitchen, and spent half the day at the street pump, that gossiping place of servants, dealing forth the news to all that came for water. In little time the whole town was in a buzz with tales about the haunted house. Some said that Claus Hopper had seen the devil, while others hinted that the house was haunted by the ghosts of some of the patients whom the doctor had physicked out of the world, and that was the reason why he did not venture to live in it himself.

All this put the little doctor in a terrible fume. He threatened vengeance on any one who should affect the value of his property by exciting popular prejudices. He complained loudly of thus being in a manner dispossessed of his territories by mere bugbears; but he secretly determined to have the house exorcised by the dominie. Great was his relief, therefore, when, in the midst of his perplexities, Dolph stepped forward and undertook to garrison the haunted house. The youngster had been listening to all the stories of Claus Hopper and Peter de Groodt; he was fond of adventure, he loved the marvelous, and his imagination had become quite excited by these tales of wonder. Besides, he had led such an uncomfortable life at the doctor's, being subjected to the tolerable thralldom of early hours, that he was delighted at the prospect of having a house to himself, even though it should be a haunted one. His offer was eagerly accepted, and it was determined that he should mount guard that very night. His only stipulation was, that the enterprise should be kept secret from his mother; for he knew the poor soul would not sleep a wink if she knew that her son was waging war with the powers of darkness.

When night came on, he set out on this perilous expedition. The old black cook, his only friend in the household, had provided him with a little mess for supper, and a rushlight; and she tied round his neck an amulet, given her by an African conjurer, as a charm against evil spirits. Dolph was escorted on his way by the doctor and Peter de Groodt, who had agreed to accompany him to the house and to see him safe lodged. The night was overcast, and it was very dark when they arrived at the grounds which surrounded the mansion. The sexton led the way with a lantern. As they walked along the avenue of acacias, the fitful light, catching from bush to bush, and tree to tree, often startled the doughty Peter, and made him fall back upon his followers; and the doctor grabbed still closer hold of Dolph's arm, observing that the ground was very slippery and uneven. At one time they were nearly put to a total rout by a bat which came flitting about the lantern; and the notes of the insects from the trees, and the frogs from a neighboring pond, formed a most drowsy and doleful concert.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Terrible Ten Years.

Mrs. Thomas Acres, of Huntley, Ont., suffered all the tortures of liver complaint for ten years. Four bottles of B. B. B. entirely cured her, making her like a new woman again, after other medicines had failed to relieve her.

There is a loud call for a new fighter to stand up before Peter Jackson. How would pneumonia do.

HOME RULE IN BOSTON

THE PRINCIPLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT NOT SO EASY AS IT SEEMS.

Why the City is Put Out to Nurse in the State's Fostering Care — A Scheme to Bring Negro Help to the Hub.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BOSTON, Jan. 8.

It is not often that the supreme court of a state is called on to decide such an important constitutional question as was the court of Massachusets when the Salvation Army brought the court to protect it from the state's board of Boston police.

The question apparently at issue was whether the legislature had the right to take the government of the city out of the hands of the municipal government, but the decision of the court went beyond this and declared the absolute sovereignty of the state over the city or town. It declares that the legislature, or "general court" as our forefathers, termed it, has the power to "create, change and destroy" municipal corporations. It "has the right in its discretion to change the powers and duties created by itself and to vest such powers and duties in officers appointed by the governor, if in its judgment the public good requires this, instead of leaving such officers to be elected by the people or appointed by the municipal authorities."

In other words the state is the unit of local self-government. It is not a mosaic of cities and towns, but creates those subordinate governments as its agencies.

The reaffirmation of this old but little-known principle may have an important effect on the legislature's action in regard to constituting a board of public works to take care of the streets, sewers, buildings, lighting, parks, etc., of Boston. Beyond this is the scheme for a state board to manage the schools in case it is found impossible to continue year after year the succession in the city elections which has put the "public school defenders" in power.

* * *

Of course, it is a large contract to undertake to govern Boston in this way, and, if the fall elections had not been so overwhelmingly one-sided throughout the state, there would have been a desperate fight in the legislature to overthrow the present police system and restore the appointing power to the mayor.

The opponents of state control have a rallying cry which sounds good: "Home Rule!"

"Other towns manage their own business, why shouldn't Boston?" is the conundrum. "If Lynn isn't virtuous enough to govern herself, we have in our own juice 'll it is cleansed" is the proposition. "True democracy requires local self-government" is the principle put forth.

But let's see about that "home rule."

For a long time back Boston has been gradually gathering in its suburbs, Dorchester, Charlestown, etc., not merely to swell its own bulk, but because the citizens of these suburbs are really citizens of Boston. The surrounding towns are merely the sleeping places of the people who earn and spend most of their money in Boston.

The big cities of Cambridge, Chelsea and Somerville, have the aristocratic towns of Brookline, Nahant and Hingham, the humbler suburbs of Brighton, Everett, Revere, Winthrop, etc., are parts of Boston which are not yet incorporated in its municipal limits and have no voice in the election of its government or the conduct of its public works, in which the people of the suburbs of Boston are as deeply interested as the residents of Boston proper.

They have millions of capital invested in Boston. They manage, or are employed in, its factories and mercantile establishments. They come here in the day to work, and go away at night to sleep, eat and play Copenhagen.

These suburban Bostonians are of our finest class of citizens. They know enough to dwell where the air circulates and the grass grows and where children are "allowed." They are intelligent and forehanded.

Why shouldn't they have some share in the management of the city's affairs as well as the ignorant and shiftless denizens of the city's crowded quarters?

The only way in which they can now gain any influence in Boston affairs is through their representatives in the legislature.

* * *

The merchant who dwells in Cambridge but manages a store on Washington street, has as good a right to police protection for his property as the next-door merchant who lives in Roxbury which is within the municipal limits. But the Cambridge man has a "pull" on the police commission, appointed by the governor and constituted by the legislature, which he might not have if the police board was part of the city machine.

That is the "other side of the shield" of home rule.

* * *

A middle way has been suggested which avoids making the city pay the salaries of officers which it does not appoint, and at the same time gives all who have property interests in the city a share in its government. This scheme is to grant municipal suffrage to all who pay property taxes here, thus making citizenship not merely a matter of lodging but of "living" as well. It will not be strange if this plan becomes popular.

* * *

Boston's traditional benevolence toward the negro has once a new opportunity to exert itself, and people are in just the mood for it. The fresh outbreaks of prejudice against the colored race in the south have given strength to the movement for assisting the blacks to seek employment in the north. A North Carolina gentlemen has been looking over the field in Boston, and has not only received assurances that negro domestics, stablemen and gardeners are wanted here (wanted badly), but has also received a good sum of money to assist emigration. The supply of Swedes and other people of the North-Teuton races is not enough to fill the demand for workers about the house.

* * *

The dinner of the Boston Merchants' association to be held at the hotel Vendome Wednesday evening is expected to be especially interesting, as it will discuss one of the most weighty problems which economic thinkers of the day are considering, that of the merit of combination as a substitute for competition in business and government. To approve combination is in a measure to approve "socialism," in the true sense of the word, and the speech is likely to be notable. Among the speakers expected to participate in the meeting are Chauncey M. Depew, Judge Cooley, Professor Ely, Elliott, F. Stephens, Horace E. Thayer, Mayor Abbott of Montreal and others. This association is composed of prominent merchants and business men and is similar in character to the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial club of St. Louis. Jonathan A. Lane, of the firm of Lane, Allen & Co. is its president.

* * *

An epoch marking assembly was that held the other day to raise a fund for the aid of the Home for Confederate Veterans at Austin, Tex. A number of Union veterans and leading women favored the project. Col. T. W. Higginson said that our first duty was to the Confederate veterans, and now that we have done so much for them, we should aid the Confederate veteran as an act of charity and humanity. He may be the one who fought against us; but on the other hand, our brother may have shot him. There seemed to be but one sentiment in the meeting, that wherever there is a veteran soldier, of whichever section, without food, shelter or clothing, he should be accorded the same aid and sympathy shown to one of our own locality.

Steps were taken to form a national organization, with an executive committee largely composed of women, to carry on the work so happily begun.

* * *

The mind-cure craze sticks. The wife of a prominent rich man has become so fascinated with the theory that a long sojourn in Europe and other means taken by her husband to wean her of her belief have been of no avail. She will not have a physician in sickness, but when she has a "belief in a corn" or a "belief in a headache" tries instead the plan of "believing" that she is well, while all her friends predict that she will believe herself dead before her time. She is but one of many.

* * *

Now that the rubber boot and overshoe are numbered with mankind's closest friends, it is an interesting fact that $40,000,000 worth of such rubber goods are sold here every year. This year marks a great advance in the trade in that the rubber boot is no longer confined to a single shape—that of the crook-neck squash with the crook cut off, but is made to conform somewhat to the shape of a human foot. The chief manufactories of these goods are in Boston, Bristol and Woonsocket, Melville and Framingham, Mass. All the rubber goods made in these towns are brought hither to market. The raw material comes from Para, Brazil, in huge lumps.

* * *

In the Old Colony depot just before the train left for the Fall River boat the other day a woman pushed her way to the window and said: "A ticket to New York, please." At the same moment a man hurried up, and slapping down his money called out also "New York." The ticket agent took in one of the bills, shot out the ticket and the change, which the man hastily scooped up and darted away into the crowd. The woman stood waiting for her ticket, seeing that her money was gone, and finally ventured to remind the agent that it was almost time for the train to start.

"I gave you your ticket and change," said the man.

"Why," said the woman, "that's what I am waiting for. You attended that man before you did me, though I got here first."

The woman was positive the agent had taken in her money, and had given her no return for it, and the agent was equally positive that he had handled but one $5 bill. By this time the conversation grew heated, and the crowd was three deep, waiting for a chance at the window. The gong was almost sounding, and they grew restless as the chalogue grew more pointed and emphatic.

At last the ticket agent observed that the woman was crazy, to which she returned that perhaps she was, but she wanted her money and was going to have it. The matter was finally brought to an end by the woman getting a ticket shoved out to her.

The ticket agent said later that this was a new dodge, and he wouldn't be caught that way again. The artful dodger had waited his opportunity to come to the ticket window just as the woman stepped up, and, after throwing out his money to give her an impression of two bills lying on the counter, had jerked his bill back into his sleeve, seized the woman's ticket and change, and made off with it, quickly losing himself in the crowd.

* * *

One of the curiosities of Beacon street for nobody knows how many years has been the purple panes of glass in the windows of some imposing residences. Within the ordinary passer-by of late years has supposed them to be relicts of the blue glass mania and wondered why aristocratic families should retain the delusion so long. But the mystery is explained. These window panes were originally white glass, but some peculiarity in their manufacture caused them to turn purple with age, and the families in possession treasure the glass as an indication that the families are venerable and aristocratic.

* * *

One of the school committemen who were rejected at the last election attempted to vindicate the dignity of the old board in a letter to a newspaper. In the letter he intimated that the "personal" of the board had not deteriorated since former times (meaning the "personnel") and he likewise blundered badly in grammar. This man, who calls himself "professor" is a pretty fair sample of some of the school board became during the period of popular indifference.

* * *

The Free Religious society which maintains the Appleton chapel has issued an annual report which discusses at some length in various relations of life, and contains among other interesting statements the following, which may be considered valuable as settling, in a way, when the question "When does old age begin?" "At 24 years of age, our young friends, if they have resisted the excesses of youth, enter upon a course of 40 years' usefulness before they will reach the period of old age. They are expected to have trustworthy brains, hearts and limbs ready for vigorous work; to outgrow the fitful impulses, bashfulness, constraints of younger days; enjoy uniform health avoid extremes of rebellion, and cheerfully accept the trials and toils of maturity."

You will not be old till you are 64.

* * *

Thorough work has been done by the state police in the search for Thompson, the Brainerd murderer. There have been sent through the mails 10,000 circulars bearing not only a description, but also a heliotype likeness of the fugitive, as well as a fac-simile of his penmanship. There is moreover, the fascinating announcement that he who shall be so fortunate as to capture this man will be rewarded with $1000.

The search made for this man has been so extensive as to be considered remarkable by even those whose business it is to hunt criminals. Immediately after the finding of the murdered woman's body detectives thoroughly searched the state of Maine, where they had reason to believe Thompson might be found. Nothing was seen of him, and the detectives returned to Boston. Then, on Nov. 22, it was learned that men answering Thompson's description were under arrest at North Adams, Mass., Nashua, N. H., and Cherryfield, Me. Detectives were sent to each of those places, but none of the men were Thompson. Equally fruitless visits were subsequently made to Shelburne Falls, Mass., to a lumber camp near Halifax, N. S., and to Neil Harbor, Cape Breton, where the authorities had under arrest men who resembled Thompson. These long trips had a disappointing effect. In the trip to Neil Harbor the officer was compelled to ride 130 miles in a stage, only to find that he had nothing to reward him. Four officers made a thorough search of the Provinces, visiting the famous town of Quebec Pre. Local officers in each place helped the visiting detectives.

CHARLES CALVIN.

A Good Neighbor.

"Late last fall I was laid up in bed three days with a very severe attack of diarrhœa and vomiting. Nothing benefited me until my neighbor, Mr. Dunning, recommended Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and brought me a half bottle, which she had in her house. In three hours the vomiting was stopped, and I was able to sit up by night. I would not now think of using any other medicine." Columbus Hopkins, Hamilton, Ont.

Outside of a dry-goods stores, the man who can match a trimming is inceed a dandy beyond reproach.

A Plain Statement.

All poisonous waste, and worn on matter ought to escape from the system through the secretions of the bowels, kidneys and skin. B. B. B. cleanses, opens and regulates these natural outlets for the removal of disease.

Emmiment men are not wanted much at home when everybody signs petitions for them to be sent abroad in diplomatic positions.

A gray beard on a man under 50 makes him look older than he is. The best dye to color brown or black is Buckingham's dye for the whiskers.

"When a novelist makes his hero fly 'through a door' he may be regarded as intrenching on Rider Haggard's territory.

Tried and Proved.

"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaint, and have proved it, after a fair trial a sure cure, both in my own case and others of the family." Lauratta Wing, New Dundee, Waterloo Co., Ont.

"There is a silver lining to every cloud." The man who could not get credit last year has no New Year's bills to pay.

Constipation.

is nearly always induced by neglecting to keep the bowels regular, and is also a frequent sequal to dyspepsia or indigestion. Regulate the stomach and bowels by using Burdock Blood Bitters, which is certain to promptly relieve and nitimately cure the worst cases of constipation.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

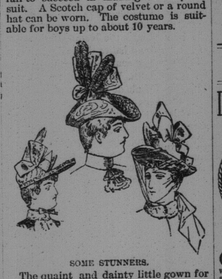
WHAT OLIVE HARPER HAS TO SAY UPON THIS SUBJECT.

Bonnets of Various Designs—Tea Gowns and Negligees and Other Matters Dear to the Heart of the Average American Woman.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The spring shopping mania is now about commencing, and it is amusing to watch the air of intense excitement that possesses the little mothers and wives who are getting ready for bargain hunting, for it is just between seasons that the best bargains are to be obtained. The old season's stock is offered for what they will bring, "regardless of cost," for the sake of having ready cash to replenish and also to make room for new stock. All the best houses do this, and all standard goods change little with them for our seasons, so that it is worth hunting for such valuable game. And besides there are remnants big enough for combinations, and children's clothes for almost nothing compared to the original cost. These little bargain hunters know this district well.

MRS. WHITNEY'S TEA GOWN AND THE PRETTY GIRL.



SOME STUNNERS.

It is estimated that one million women make the tour of this retail city goods route daily, and I believe it, only I think from the constant crowd, twenty and thirty deep, from morning till night, that the number is underestimated. Every one of these women will spend all the money she has, and if her husband's credit is good she will spend more yet on his bills. The bill sent in, so that a safe average is that every one will spend a dollar a day. That makes a comfortable sum a month, don't it? It keeps the men's noses to the grindstone, and that is good for them, for if they were not doing something useful they might get into mischief.

The newest silks of this season are a soft armure, and the plain gros grains, with a satiny ribbed finish; peau de soie, which is soft and elastic; faille Francaise and many styles and colors of brocades, nearly all approaching the ancient silks. There are polka dots on silk that is trimmed with moire and two stiff feathers. The Tosca, which reaches far into the unknowable, is of velvet, trimmed with moire ribbon and a dead duck's wing. The other hat represents the fashionable manner of wearing a bird's wing, or a bird, or birds, bordered with black lace; some are of chantilly. If any girl's grandmother has an old veil now is the time to appropriate it, for just now it is in demand.

I do not remember of ever having presented the patient readers of these letters with any dressing gowns or negligees, and I hasten to fulfill my duty in this respect. The three elegant and dainty garments here represented can be worn as simple morning negligees, or they can be worn with a handsome trained skirt for tea gowns, and they are fully ornamental enough for any such purpose. They can be of surah, cashmere, Cannel, India or China silk and be plain or decorated with ribbon and as much lace as is desired.

OLIVE HARPER.

NEGLIGEES AND HOUSE SACKS.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The man who wrote 'nothing is impossible' never tried to find the pocket of his wife's dress when it was hanging up in a clothes-press.

The best anodyne and expectorant for the cure of colds and coughs and throat, lung, and bronchial troubles, is, undoubtedly, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask your druggist for it, and, at the same time, for Ayer's Almanac, which is free to all

In the Exchequer Court of Canada.

In the matter of the "Expropriation Act," and in the matter of those certain parcels or tracts of land hereinafter described.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that there has been lodged in the office of the Registrar of the Exchequer Court of Canada, the eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1888, a notice to the Registrar by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada, stating his readiness to pay over to the persons entitled thereto, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, which, in his opinion, is sufficient compensation for the land or property expropriated for the purpose of the extension of a beacon light at Dipper Harbor, in the Province of New Brunswick, a public work, as described and follows, that is to say:

A lot and right of way situate in the parish of Musquash, in the County of St. John, N. B., and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northwest side line of a grant on the eastern side of Dipper Harbor, made to Hugh Campbell, and distant on said line from high water mark, 330 feet; thence, by the magnet of the year 1868, south, two degrees and thirty minutes east, 425 ft; thence south, twenty-three degrees west, 395 feet; thence south, sixty-six degrees west, 155 feet; thence south, fifty-four degrees west, 385 feet, or to the intersection with a line crossing Campbell's Island, on a course of north sixty-five degrees west, and distant at right angles therefrom 100 feet from the extreme southerly point of said Island; thence south, sixty-five degrees west, 100 feet, to high water mark; thence, following the line of high water mark southerly around the point of said Island, and northeasterly to the eastern end of the line crossing Campbell's Island, as aforesaid; thence on said line north, sixty-five degrees west, 12 feet; thence north, twenty-three degrees east, 365 feet, to the northerly side of Dipper Harbor House; thence north, sixty-six degrees east, 155 feet, to a point near Daniel Campbell's well; thence north twenty-three degrees, 410 feet; thence north two degrees and thirty minutes west, 440 feet, to the northwestern side line of the grant to Hugh Campbell, aforesaid; thence on said side line south, forty-nine degrees and thirty minutes west, 32 feet, or to the place of beginning, giving a right of uniform width throughout from the present highway to the lighthouse, six of fifteen feet, and containing two roods and eighteen perches, more or less.

That Her Majesty Queen Victoria has acquired title to the land or property hereinbefore described, under chapter thirty-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada respecting the expropriation of land, as amended by the Act 51 Vic. ch. 17, intituled "An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, chapter thirty-nine, respecting the expropriation of lands."

In consequence, all persons entitled to the said hereinbefore described land or property or any part thereof, or representing or being the heirs of any persons so entitled or claiming to hold or represent incumbrances thereon or interests therein, are called upon to file in the office of the Registrar of the Exchequer Court of Canada, their claims or opposition, on or before the 18th day of February, A. D. 1889, and are notified that such claims or opposition will be received and adjudged upon by this Court, and that the proceedings herein will forever bar all claims to the compensation money or any part thereof, including any claim in respect of dower or of dower not yet open, as well as in respect of all mortgages, hypothecs or incumbrances upon the said land or property.

Dated at Ottawa, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1888.

L. A. AUDETTE,
Registrar.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto

STEAMERS.

International Steamship Co.,

Winter Arrangement.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK —FOR— BOSTON

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Dec. 17th, and until further notice, Steamer CLEOPATRA will leave Saint John every MONDAY Morning at 8 o'clock (Local) for EASTPORT, and thence to BOSTON direct; and the Steamer CUMBERLAND will leave St. John every THURSDAY Morning at 8 o'clock (Local), for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Returning, the Steamer CUMBERLAND will leave Boston every Monday Morning for St. John, via Portland and Eastport; and the CLEOPATRA will leave Boston every Thursday morning for St. John, Calling at Eastport only.

H. W. CHISHOLM
Agent.

THE NATIONAL,

22 Charlotte St.

Choice P. E. ISLAND and BUCTOUCHE OYSTERS served in all Styles and shelled to order.

CHOICE LUNCHES

Served at all hours. Dinner from 12 till 2 o'clock.

CIGAR COUNTER, SHOOTING GALLERY, BILLARD and POOL TABLES.

Telephone Communication.

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thomas E. Burke, late of the City of Portland, School Teacher, has this day made an assignment of his estate to the undersigned trustee, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, who may execute the Trust Deed within three months from this date. The Deed is now lies at the office of Currey & Vincent, Chubb's Corner, St. John, Barristers for inspection and execution. No preferences

Dated November 14th, A. D., 1888.

JOHN L. CARLETON, Trustee.

CURREY & VINCENT.
Solicitors.

A. B. SMALLEY,

WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER

91 Prince William st.,

Saint John, N. B.

EDWARD F. LAW,

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

For Thirteen years Watchmaker at the late SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

A full line of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLRY, at reasonable prices.

No 3 Coburg Street (near Union).

Saint John, N B.

NOTICE.

The New Brunswick Coffin and Casket Factory, 157 and 159 Brussels St.,

keeps a large stock of Coffins and Caskets on hand to select from, also, I have lately added Children's Enameled White Caskets finely finished.

Price List on application.

W. WATSON.

P. S.—Sole manufacturer of the

Double Washboard.

We have been running extra time to supply the demand for this article.

W. W.

FREE! $93 Sewing-Machine FREE

Made in all parts, by having our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality the very best sewing machine in the world, with a little attachment, free. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your house, and after 30 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have recently expired, and is warranted for 5 years. Its price is $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine on the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the value of a full year's work besides. Address TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

S. R. FOSTER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cut Nails & Cut Spikes, Tacks, Brads,

FINISHING NAILS.

Shoe and Hungarian Nails, &c.

Office, Warehouse and Manufactory:

GEORGES STREET, - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

E. LEONARD & SONS

Steam Engines and Boilers

for all purposes.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY, TURBINE WHEELS.

Dodge Wood Pulleys etc.

SAW AND PLANING MILL outfits furnished.

New and Second hand Machinery in stock.

62 Water St., - St. John, N. B.

GEORGE H. EVANS, Representative.

RAILROADS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1888 WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1889.

ON and after MONDAY, November 26th, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

Trains will Leave St. John.

DAY EXPRESS	7 30
ACCOMMODATION	11 20
EXPRESS FOR SUSSEX	16 35
EXPRESS FOR HALIFAX & QUEBEC	18 00

A Sleeping Car runs daily on the 18.00 train to Halifax.

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a Sleeping Car for Montreal will be attached to the Quebec Express, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday a Sleeping Car will be attached at Moncton.

Trains will Arrive at St. John:

EXPRESS FROM HALIFAX & QUEBEC	7 00
EXPRESS FROM SUSSEX	11 15
ACCOMODATION	15 30
DAY EXPRESS	19 20

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

RAILWAY OFFICE,
Moncton, N. B., November 20th, 1888.

New Brunswick Railway Co'y.

(ALL RAIL LINE.)

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS: in effect Jan. 7th, 1889. Leaves St. John Intercolonial Station—Eastern Standard Time.

8.40 a. m.—Express for Bangor, Portland, Boston and points west; for Fredericton, St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Houlton, Woodstock, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston. Parlor and Buffet Parlor Car for Bangor.

3.35 p.m.—For Fredericton and intermediate points.

8.20 p.m.—(Except Saturday night)—For Bangor, Portland, Boston, and points west; Houlton, Woodstock, St. Stephen, Presque Isle, Pullman Sleeping Car for Bangor

MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

LOCAL MATTERS.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

MASONIC ENGAGEMENTS.

January, 1889.

Meetings will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Germain street, during the month of January, at 8 o'clock in the evening, as follows:

Tuesday, 1st—St. John's Lodge, No. 2.
Thursday, 3rd—New Brunswick Royal Arch Chapter.
Friday, 4th—Albion Lodge, No. 1.
Tuesday, 8th—Hibernia Lodge, No. 3.
Wednesday, 9th—Encampment of St. John, K. T.
Thursday, 10th—New Brunswick Lodge, No. 22.
Monday, 14th—St. John Lodge of Perfection, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. Special Convocation.
Wednesday, 16th—Carleton Royal Arch Chapter.
Thursday, 17th—Union Lodge of Portland, No. 18.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT.

Messrs. H. Chubb & Co., agents of the City of London Fire Insurance company of London, are sending to their patrons a very tasteful blotter in portfolio form.

FREIGHT FOR ST. STEPHEN.

Hereafter the N. B. Railway will receive freight for St Stephen up to 9.30 a. m. to be fowarded by train leaving St. John, at 10.20 a. m., arriving at St. Stephen at 4 o'clock on the following morning.

PORTLAND NIGHT SCHOOL.

The night schools opened some time ago in Indiantown have proved so successful that the Portland School Board have decided to establish another in the opposite end of the city. This school will be opened Monday evening next in the Winter street building at 7.30 o'clock and any young man over 14 years of age residing in Portland can attend.

AUCTION SALES.

At Chubb's corner today W. A. Lockhart sold the building lot on the eastern side of Germain street adjoining the residence of John McMillan and formerly owned by the Hon. John Robertson. James Straton became the purchaser for $2,000.

T. B. Hanington sold a $500 city water bonds due in 1915 at 27¼ prem; $1000 Province bond due in 1910 at 26½ prem; $1000 city wharf bonds due in 1911 at 25½ prem; St. John Gas Co. stock 140½ per share, the price that has been paid for it for years.

INSPECTING BRIDGES.

The Sun says:—Yesterday morning Chief Commissioner Ryan of the board of works and Mr. Haines, the government bridge builder, were driven down to the Marsh bridge by W. A. Quinton, M. P. P. for the purpose of making an examination of the bridge which is in a bad state. The old sluice way has fallen in, and the bridge will require considerable repairs. The work will be begun as soon as possible. Afterwards the new bridge near the alms house was inspected and found to be a good substantial structure. It was built by B. H. Appleby of Carleton.

VISITING TEMPERANCE MEN.

The members of Gurney Division, No. 5, S. of T., paid a fraternal visit last evening, to Silver Division, No. 308, in Glad Tidings Hall. After the customary greetings had been exchanged, the following programme was carried out: Address, Mr. Rogers, W P, of St. George Division; speech, Robert Wills; address, Mr. Gowland; reading, Jas. Woodrow; solo, S Henderson; dialogue, Messrs Marshall and Anderson; song, E E Marshall; song, R Kelly; recitation, George Whitenect; solo, Miss Rennick; address, Charles Keys; reading, David Bradley; speech, Milton Addison.

FELL AMONG THE ROCKS.

On Thursday evening a young man named James Campbell, who lives on Adelaide road, met with a painful accident. He was walking along Purdy and Green's quarry when his foot slipped and he fell over a ledge, a distance of some eight or ten feet. His wrist was badly cut as well as his hand, and he was considerably shaken up. The young man was brought to Portland, where Dr. McCleary dressed the wounds. It is expected he will be all right again in a week or two.

AN OLD TIME WEDDING.

The Telegraph says: Rev. Wm. Lawson joined in matrimony, yesterday, Mr. Wm. J. Gillespie and Miss Annie Morrison. There was a large company at the ceremony, and it embraced youth, manhood and old age in all their periods, from the fair babe to the old man of 96, who seemed as hale as any one present. The boys who kept the watch fires in the barrels had the pleasure of partaking of the hospitalities of the host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Morrison. The bride was the recipient of many valuable and useful presents.

FREE ART SCHOOL.

The Mechanics Institute school of art is making splendid progress. The front room in which the mechanical drawing is taught, and the long room used as general drawing and designing room have been connected, a large opening having been cut through the wall, making it much handier for the teacher than before when they had to pass through the hall to get from one room to another. Mr. Miles' thorough mode of teaching cannot be too highly spoken of and the Institute management are to be congratulated on the success which has attended the school.

WHAT IT COSTS TO WHIP A LAWYER.

The next time the beautiful Margaret Wallace, of Moncton, lashes a lawyer, heaven help the lawyer. For horsewhipping David Grant, Scott act prosecutor, in open court last June, she was yesterday fined one dollar. Muscular Margaret has a rod in pickle for one hundred and forty-nine more lawyers, and will use it when occasion demands, for last night her friends presented her with the wherewithal to pay the fines. Now since it is settled that a lawyer may be whipped for a dollar would it not be well to adopt a scale of prices for all the learned professions? Should this be done, and should the sensibilities of the average mortal be considered no more acute than those of the desciples of Blackstone it is presumed that horsewhipping would become as common as tippling, and perhaps it would supercede that lamentable habit.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH.

The children of St. Jude's Sabbath school were given a very enjoyable evening, last night at their schoolroom, when about 80 children, of all sizes and ages, sat down to a bountifully spread table. After partaking freely of the good things set before them, the little ones (and indeed some of the larger ones) were given full scope, and games of all kinds were indulged in until about 9 o'clock, when Mr. E. J. Wetmore, the deservedly popular superintendent, called the assemblage to order and, in behalf of the congregation, presented their pastor, Rev. J. O. Crisp, with an address, expressing their very warm appreciation of his many good qualities, together with those of his wife, who has done much to merit their esteem. Accompanying the address was a very handsome ebony and gold walking stick as a small token of their love and esteem. Mr. Crisp responded in a very touching manner, and all went home feeling pleased with the entertainment.

Western Grey Buckwheat makes delicious breakfast cakes.—C. H. Peters

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

The fight which occurred at the gymnasium of the Golden Gate Athletic Club, San Francisco, Wednesday night, between the light-weights, Billy Mahan of California and George Mulholland of Australia, was the longest ever seen in that city. The battle commenced at 9.40 o'clock, and continued until 3.25 in the morning, when it was declared a draw at the close of the 87th round. Joe McAuliffe, who was recently defeated by Peter Jackson, was the referee. Throughout the fight Mulholland showed himself the superior in science and quickness, but Mahan exhibited all the qualities of a game and hard fighter. The only clean knockdown was in the 52th round, when Mulholland was knocked under the ropes by a terrific blow in the stomach. After it became apparent that neither of the men was likely to be knocked out, the referee declared a draw. Both men were very weak, and neither was able to strike an effective blow.

* * *

Says the Ottawa University Athletic Association Handbook:—Baseball came into vogue here about, 1870. With the advent of American students to this university baseball became the popular sport of the students. Mike Conway, now a practising physician in Auburn, N. Y., was the first to introduce curve pitching in Canada. With Conway in the box he 'Varsity club never suffered defeat.

* * *

The Mahan-Mulholland fight goes on record as the longest battle with the gloves in ring annals. The longest battle on record, a London prize ring meeting between James Kelley and Jonathan Smith, at Melbourne, Australia, November, 1855, lasted 6h. 15m., and exceeded the fight of Wednesday night in length by just 23 minutes. Among the other

* * *

A little lady, with piercing black eyes and a determined look in them, was among the callers at the sporting department of the Boston Herald the other day.

My husband," she said, "has been grievously injured, and I want to explain why." It seems that a passage of arms had taken place between her husband Sig. Castroni, maitre d'armes of Harvard University and Napoleon Servarius a maitre d'armes in Providence, in which long drawn out battles with gloved fists are the William Sheriff-J. Welsh fight, 76 rounds, 5h. 3m., Philadelphia, April 10, 1884; Carney-Aulliffe, 74 rounds, 4h. 58m., Revere-Beach, Nov. 16, 1887; Weir-Havlin, 61 rounds, 4h. 4m., Westerly, R. I., July 20, 1887, and the Frank Murphy-Havlin, 49 rounds, 3h. 16., Hoboken, N. Y., Aug. 2. 1888.

the referee had decided against Sig. Castoni. The little lady was very indignant at the unjust decision as she called it, and was satisfied she herself could defeat Servatius. To prove her statement true, she makes this proposition:

I hereby challenge M. Napoleon Servatius to meet me in competition with broadsword, rapier, dagger or anything he chooses, any time within a month, the contest to take place at the Musee in Providence, where his contests with my husband have taken place. I don't propose to hazard my chances by putting them in the hands of any unknown person as referee, and in order that we may both have a fair field and no favor I am willing that Mr. Macomber of the Musee, a Providence man, and a gentleman who will do justice to all parties, shall name the referee."

"How heavy a man is M. Servatius?" was asked the little lady.

"About 150 pounds," was answered.

"But you don't weight anything like that, do you?"

"Oh! no! I weight about 112 pounds. But you know the bigger the man the better the target, and I think I can jump all around him. At any rate I'll give him a try, and show him just how much he doesen't know about fencing, and I prefer the broadsword or dagger."

* * *

A most remarkable performance to waggon was related not long since by Mr. Foster S. Palmer, who developed General Knox, and for several years was the owner of Gideon, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Mr. Palmer at one time handled Cloudman, by Hiram Drew, and says he could show as much speed as any trotter he ever saw. At one time he gave Cloudman a trial to road wagon, pulling two men, Mr. Palmer Mr. Goodspeed. The latter held the stop watch, which by the way, was a nice gold one, presented by Colonel Lang years ago, and is still carried by him. Cloudman went around the half mile ring with the above load in just 1.10. Although very speedy for a half, he could not clip the mile, and was never distinguished upon the turf, yet Mr. Palmer assures us that he could and did, hold his own in a brush down the straight stretch with a thorough bred mare that ran a half on the Skowhegan (Me.) track in 1.02. His fastest time for a mile trial was 2.26.

* * *

The North German Lloyd's steamer with the American base ball teams on board, left for India Tuesday. Hundreds of farewell telegrams were received by the Americans here, all full of good wishes and hopes of a safe journey home. There are at present 18 base ball clubs in Australia, and many more will be formed in the near future. The weather is terribly hot. The ship's stay was so limited that no opportunity was given to play for the Adeleideans.

* * *

In the speed skating contest at Amsterdam, Jan. 9, for the amateur championship of the world Von Panchin, the Russian champion today won the one mile race, covering the distance in 2 mins. 58 3-5 secs. Joe Donoghue, of New burg, America's representative, made the mile in 3 mins. 1-5 sec.

* * *

Louis Rabinstein, of Montreal, the champion fancy skater, will be a competitor in both Canadian and United States championships again this year.

Personals.

Rev. W. O. Raymond is improving rapidly, but as yet has not been able to leave his house. It is expected he will be all right in a week or two.

Mr. J. E. Holman, of the late firm of Holman & Butcher left last night for the United States to purchase his stock of wall papers and window shades. Mr. Holman has secured the store 48 King st., next below George Robertson & Co.

Hon. P. G. Ryan, chief commissioner of public works, was at the Royal yesterday.

R. E. Coupe, of Portland, left for Halifax last night, where he takes the Polynesian for England. Mr. Coupe will be absent about six weeks.

City Police Court.

Patrick Cody a lodger was let go.

Wm. Conway drunk on Sydney st. was fined $4.00 or ten days goal.

Portland Police Court.

There was no business before the Portland Police Court this morning.

If you wish a fine imported Havana cigar, three for a quarter mild or strong, call at Louis Green's, 59 King street; satisfaction guaranteed.

THE FISHERIES OF ACADIA.

As Described by a Writer 240 Years Ago.

BY E. JACK.

From time immemorial the shores, banks and rivers of what are now the Maritime Provinces of Canada, have been famous for their fish and fisheries. Long years before Champlain's arrival the hardy Basques were wont to load their little crafts with the produce of these fisheries. So great was the intercourse between these people and the Micmac Indians, who were then the only inhabitants Nova Scotia had, that Marc L. Escarbot, advocate of the Parliament of Paris, who in 1606, resided at Port Royal (now Annapolis) in Nova Scotia, found that these savages had incorporated many Basque words into their own rude tongue, and it was in the Basque that they partially conversed with Pierre Biard, the Jesuit Missionary, whom the kind ladies of the French court, in 1611, had sent to convert them to the Christian faith. When, in the seventeenth century, Louis de Buade, Count de Frontenac was governor general of Canada, Massachusetts thought so much of the fisheries owned by France, that the colony offered 10 pistols per vessel per year, to the French, for the right to fish on the banks of Acadia. Since those days, owing to wasteful and destructive fishing, the shores of Nova Scotia have ceased to be the great fishing grounds which they once were.

L'Escarbot, who was a learned man and a shrewd observer, after remarking that the Micmacs eat fresh fish so long as the fishing lasted, to such a cause he attributed their healthy state and long life, a fact noted with regard to the Micmacs of St. Anne's Harbor, Cape Breton, by Father Julian Perrault, in 1634, says: "When winter came the fishes, astonished fled from the storms and tempests each where it could. Some concealed themselves in the sand of the sea, others under the rocks, while others sought a milder country where they could remain better at rest. But so soon as the tranquility of spring returned, and the sea became calm; just as after a city had been long besieged when a truce was proclaimed, the people formerly prisoners, leave in troops to take the air in the fields and rejoice, thus the denizens of the sea, after the storms and furious tempests are past, spread themselves abroad in beds of mussels with which we sometimes filled our shalops when we row in these parts. There are also scallops (paloundes) in quantity, twice as large as oysters, also clams which never failed. There were also many *chataignes de mer*, one of the most delicious of fishes, many crabs and lobsters; these are the shell fish, but one must give himself the pleasure of going to look for them, since they are not all in one place.

"Now, this port is 8 leagues around (limiting it by the island of Biencour.) It is a pleasure to voyage there engaging in such good sport—may it not displease the philosophers."

"Since we are in the country of codfish I cannot avoid the necessity of saying a word about them. So many people and in such great numbers come every year from all Europe to search of them, that I know not where such a swarm can come from.

"The codfish brought from this country are either dry or green. The fishing of the green is made on the banks in the open sea, some sixty leagues beyond Newfoundland, it may be seen on looking at my geographical map. 15 or 20 sailors (more or less) have each a line of 40 or 50 fathoms, at the end of which is a large baited hook and a lead weighing 3 pounds, to bear it to the bottom. When the codfish is hauled on board, there are [*des ais*] in the form of strait tables all along the vessel, where the fish is prepared: one person cuts off the heads and commonly throws them into the sea, another opens and guts them, passing them to his companion who removes the greater part of the back bone: this done, they are put in salt for 24 hours and then pressed.

"Thus they work perpetually; without regard to Sunday, which is an impious thing, for it is the day of the Lord, for the space of three months with sails lowered, until they have made up their load. Thus the poor sailors suffer cold among the fogs, especially the earliest, who leave in February; and so it happens that people say that it is cold in Canada.

"As for dry codfish, it is necessary to go ashore todry them. There area great number of harbours in Newfoundland and Bacaillaos (Cape Breton) where vessels anchor for 3 months. After day-break the sailors go on the salt campaijn one or two leagues to do their work. By an hour in the afternoon each has filled his shallop and returns to the port where a great scaffold is built on the edge of the sea; on this they throw the fish like sheaves into the window of a barn. There is a large table on which the fish thus thrown are treated as above. After having been salted they are placed on rocks exposed to the wind to dry, or upon galets, that is to say, ridges of stone which the sea has piled up. At the end of 6 hours they are turned over; this having been many times repeated they are all gathered up and placed in piles, and afterwards at the end of eight days are exposed to the air. When they are at length dry they are pressed. They must be dried when there is no fog as it rots them, nor too much heat as it rusts them. The weather must be moderate and breezy. Fishing is not done at night for coldfish do not bite then, nor do they bite after September but retire to the bottom of the deep sea or go to a warmer country until Spring. This fish is a great gourmand and devours others almost as big as itself, even lobsters which are like great langoustes; it astonishes me how it can digest these big and hard shells. Our Newfoundlanders make oil from cods livers by throwing them into barrels exposed to the sun where they melt of themselves. There is a great traffic made in Europe of Newfoundland fish oil.

"I am not in a position to discourse here on all the varieties of fish which are there as it is too ample a subject for my history, besides I have set down a good number of them in my adieu to New France. I would only say that while passing my time on the shores of that New France I took enough of them where cod was abundant in one day for six weeks food, for this is the fish most common there. He who has the industry to take mackarel at sea will have more of them than he knows what to do with, for I have seen in many places seined troops of them which occupied three times more space than the market places of Paris."

Coming Events.

The officers of Siloam Lodge will be installed on Monday evening at Odd Fellows' hall, Union street.

Mayor Thorne will address the meeting in Union hall, Portland, to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Work and Women's Aid Society will meet on Monday, 14th, at 7.30 o'clock at Mrs. R. P. Starr's 51 Carleton street. All the members are requested to attend.

The Moulton Dramatic Company return to St. John on January 24th.

Munipical Council on Tuesday next.

Western grey buckwheat, the best ever offered.—C. H. Peters.

Macaulay Bros. & Co.

FOR EVENING WEAR.

We are now showing a special importation of materials

FOR EVENING WEAR,

Comprising many novelties in exclusive and rich colorings in

FAILLE FRANCAIS
DRESS SILKS,
China and Pongee Silks.
SATIN MERVIELLEU,
MARCON CASHMERES,

PRINTED DELAINES, in WHITE, CREAM, BLUE, and PINK grounds, Choice Floral Designs.

Striped Silk Mechlins, Bordered Brussells Nets, Black Spanish and Chantilly Lace Flouncings.

Black Chantilly Nets,

Black Beaded Nets and Laces. White, Cream, and Beige Lace Flouncings, and Allover Nets.

White Beaded Nets and Laces,

Pearl Bead Gimps and Fringes; Black and Colored Lisle Thread and Silk Hoisery; Extra Long Silk Mousquetaire Gloves in White, Corn, Pink, Blue, Black, Cardinal, Old Rose, Heliotrope, etc.

Tan, Black, White and Light shades Extra Long Undressed Kid Gloves.

FEATHERS and AIGRETTES, UNMOUNTED ROSES, CORSAGE BOUQUETS, ETC.

MACAULAY BROS. & Co.,

STAR landing Jan 8 '89

DAISY landing Jan 8 '89

EAGLE landing Jan 8 '89

Golden Eagle Bread keeps moist six days.

875 Bbls

FOR SALE BY

W. F. HATHEWAY,

17 and 18 South Wharf.

BIRTHS.

WESCOTT—At St. Stephen, on the 5th inst., the wife of W. P. Wescott, of a son.

STRATTON—At Moncton, on the 8th inst., the wife of J. R. Stratton, of a son.

McCAFFREY—At Amherst, N. S., on the 6th inst., the wife of J, McCaffrey, of a son.

BRACKETT—At Yarmouth, N. S., on the 6th inst., the wife of W. H. Brackett, of a son.

MARRIED.

GILLISPIE-MORRISON—At the residence of the bride's father, Neil Morrison, on the 10th inst, by the Rev. W. Lawson, Wm. J. Gillispie to Annie J. Morrison, both of St. John.

PERRY-COREY—At the residence of Mr. W. W. Colpitts, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. B. N. Hughes, Thomas A. Perry, of Havelock, Kings Co., to Sarah A. Corey, of Brunswick, Queens County.

JOSLIN-MITCHELL—At the house of the bride's father, William Mitchell, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Wm, Tippett, William H. Joslin, of Johnston, Queens Co., to Eliza Mitchell, of Pasekeag, Parish of Norton, K. Co.

CAWLEY-KILPATRICK—At St. Stephen, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. W. W. Campbell, Hill Cawley, of St. George, to Marion Kilpatrick, of St. Andrews.

DIED.

KENNEDY—On the 10th inst., suddenly, Mr. Nicholas Kennedy, aged 62 years, a native of Kilcommon Co. Tipperary, Ireland, and a resident of St. John for the last 43 years.

☞ Funeral from his late residence, 22 Hanover street, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2.30 o,clock.—[Halifax papers and Boston Pilot please copy.

MAHONEY—At Moncton, on the 8th inst., Mrs. James Mahoney, aged 47 years.

ROCKWOOD—At South Boston, Mass., on the 9th inst., suddenly, Sarah, wife of William D. Rockwood.

JOURNAL OF SHIPPING

Port of St. John.

ARRIVED.

Jan 12—Sch Lyra, 69, Leonard, from Providence V S White, bal.
Sch Anna Currier, 90, Welsh, from Portsmouth, Elkin & Hatfield, bal.
Sch Genius, 69, Morris, from Rockland, J W Smith, bal.
Sch Nell, 119, Perry, from Boston, J F Watson, gen cargo.
Sch Bucco, 149, Gough, from Boston, A Cushing & Co, bal.

CLEARED.

Jan 12—Sch Speedwell, Bishop, for Boston.

Canadian Ports.

ARRIVED

At Halifax, 9th inst, bark Minnie C Elkin, Nutter, from Pernambuco; 10th, barks Patest, Morganson, from Bahia; Mary Hasbruck, Ludwig, from Pernambuco,

SAILED.

From Halifax, 9th inst, bark Emeline, for Queenstown,

British Ports.

ARRIVED.

At Portland, Eng, 9th inst, ship Prince Henry, Baughan, from Havre.
At London, 9th inst, sh p Austria, Dexter, from Perth Amboy.
At Bristol, 8th inst, ship Marabout, Ferguson, from Philadelphia.
At Barbados, 23rd ult, bark Ontario, Hunter, from Buenos Ayres; 27th, ship St George, Thorne, from Rio Janeiro; for this port: barkat Hattie H Dill, from Santa Fe, seeking.

SAILED.

From Pauillac, 5th inst, bark St Patrick, Baker for Cardiff.
From Barbados, 25th ult, brigt B L Page, for Lockport, N S.
From Chittagong, 4th inst, bark Cambusdoon, Carland, for Dundee.

Foreign Ports.

ARRIVED.

At Buenos Ayres, Nov 10th, brig Blanco, Tucker from Paranagua; 16th ult, brig Genoa, Davidson, from Parrsboro.
At Rio Janeiro, 20th ult, brig Rapid, Gognon, from St Nicholas; sch Zephyr, Ellis, from Carsquet.
At Bath, 6th inst, sch Nellie V Rokes, from Rappahannock River.
At Antwerp, 9th inst, bark Thos Kiellor, Thomson, from New York.
At Pensacola, 9th inst, ship Superior, Perkins, for Rio Janeiro.
At New York, 9th inst, brigs Ubaldiena, from Demerara; Estella, Spurr, from Providence; schr Chautauquan, Milberry, hence.
At Charleston, 9th inst, bark Saga, Williams, from Bahia.

CLEARED.

At Boston, 10th inst, sch Neil, for this port.
At Wilmington, 9th inst, brig Glenarthy, for Barbados.
At New York, 9th inst, sch Oriole, for this port.

SAILED.

From Boston, 9th inst, brigt J A Horsey, Dowling, for Mirragoane.
From Rio Janeiro, 11th ult, brig Aldine, Carty, for Pernambuco to load for U. S.
From Rotterdam, 8th inst, ship Bedford, Congdon, for New York.
From Bahia Blanca, Nov 20th, brig Eleanor, Browning, for Galveston.
From Pernambuco, Nov 24, bark Lizzie Carry, McCulloch, for Maceio, to load for U S.
From Boothbay, 8th inst, sch Harvester, McLellan, for New York.

Spoken.

Ship Hallgerda, Hayden, from New York for Hong Kong, Dec 30, lat 37 52 N, lon 69 30.
Ship Rialto, Getson: from Sourabaya for New York, Dec 2, lat 29 S, lon 12 E.
Bark Levuka, from Antwerp for New York. Dec 8, lat 40 39, lon 67 08.

Memoranda.

In port at Rio Janeiro, 13th ult, brig Curlew, Lewis, for Bahia, to load for U S.
In port at Port Blakely, 25th ult, ship General McClellan, Morine, for Australia.
Passed through Hell Gate, Jan 9th, schr Jane Ingram, from Hoboken for this port—Carried away three jibs during a heavy southeast blow crossing Flushing Bay today.

Disasters, Etc.

St Thomas, Jan 1—Bark Sheila, Nicholson, from Rio Janeiro for Norfolk, before reported abandoned Nov 27, was left in lat 34 N, lon 73 39 W.

SQUARE-RIGGED VESSELS BOUND TO ST. JOHN.

STEAMERS.

Amaryllis, from Sternaway via Halifax, sailed Dec 11th.
Capulet, from Newport News via Antwerp, sailed Dec 12th.
Damara, from London, sailed Jan 9th.
Neto, at Fleetwood, sailed Dec 18.

SHIPS.

Friedrich, in port at London, Nov 4st.
St George, at Bermuda, cld Dec Dec 37.

BARQUES.

Ocean, from Londonderry, sld Dec 16th.
Graigallon, from London, sailed Dec 9.
Countess of Dufferin, from Belfast, sld Nov 1.
Kate C Maguire, at Montevideo, in port Sept 6.
Ella Moore, from Belfast sailed Dec 1.
Active, from ——
Martin Luther, from Leith via Rio Janeiro, sailed Oct 23.
Havelock, from ——
Ashlow, at Liverpool sailed Nov 30.
Arklow, at Liverpool, sailed Dec 30th.
Finn, at Dublin, in port Dec 15.
Orpnies, at Rio Janeiro, in port Dec 12
Alfhild, from ——

BRIGANTINES.

Myrtle, at Buenos Ayres, in port Nov 5.
Belle Star, at Dublin, in port Nov 11.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. Jarvis Worden retiring.

The business will be continued under the same name.

All bills paid and debts collected by W. J. Wright & Co.

W. J. WRIGHT.
R. W. THORNE.
C. J. WORDEN.

Dated at St. John, the 5th day of Jan, D. D, 1889

McLEOD'S TRUE FRUIT SYRUPS.

WRINGER ROLLS

Recovered and made as good as new by our new process.

Without the Wringer needs other repairs it is only necessary to send the iron shaft. We supply Wringers, Washing Machines, and Mangles of best kind.

ESTEY ALLWOOD & CO.,
68 Prince Wm. St.

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT Ancillary Probate has been granted by the Probate Court of the City and County of Saint John, to ELIZA MATILDA RIORDON of the City of Toronto in the County of York and Province of Ontario, widow, and CHARLES RIORDON, of the same place, Paper Manufacturer, of the will of John Riordon, late of St. Catherines, in the County of Lincoln, and said Province of Ontario, who died on the twenty-first day of September, A. D., 1884, and whose will was proved by the said Eliza Matilda Riordon and Charles Riordon, on the seventeenth day of November, A. D., 1884, in Her Majesty's Surrogate Court of the County of Lincoln, in the said Province of Ontario.

All creditors and other persons in this Province, having claims or demands against or upon the Estate of the late John Riordon in this Province, are hereby required to send in particulars in writing of their claims or demands, duly attested, to the undersigned, ARTHUR C. FAIRWEATHER, of the City of Saint John, in said Province, Solicitor in the said Province for the said Executors.

And all persons in this Province indebted to the said Estate, are required to make payment to the said Arthur C. Fairweather.

Dated this Eleventh day of January, A. D., 1889.

ARTHUR C. FAIRWEATHER.

Just Through Stock Taking.

Immense Stock of

English and Scotch Tweeds

At a great reduction.

25 per cent. discount for Cash.

A Grand Special Sale during the remainder of January.

Now is the time for bargains as the season is advanced.

Don't miss this chance.

300 ROLLS

Of the best English and Scotch Tweeds, English Corkscrews and Diagonals, English Hairline Trouserings.

Overcoatings in Meltons, Beavers, Pilots and Nap cloths.

Parties purchasing their cloth from me can have their measures taken and their garments cut free of charge.

A splendid stock of good Ready made clothing.

(Quality A. 1.)

Prices Lower Than Ever

Clothing made to order in the latest and best styles.

A first-class Cutter on the Premises.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

City Market Clothing Hall,
21 Charlotte Street.

T. YOUNGCLAUS,

Get Your Carpenter Work

DONE BY THE

A. CHRISTIE, W. W. Co.,

First-Class Work at Low Prices.

Office—28 Waterloo St. Factory—City Road.

Boat Nails,

Galvanized Spikes,
Black Wrought Spikes,
Wire Rope,
Clinch Rings,
Oakum, Tar and Pitch,
Copper Paint,
Cotton Duck,
Ba Iron,
Manilla Rope,
Fishing Supplies

AT LOWEST PRICES.

W. H. THORNE & CO.
Market Square.

t.e.l sun.

St. John and Digby and Annapolis.

Stmr LANSDOWNE

WILL LEAVE WHARF, REED'S POINT, ST. JOHN, EVERY

Monday, Wednesday and Saturday,

at seven o'clock, local time, and return same day.

Freight received at warehouse daily up to five p. m.

J. H. HARDING,
Agent Dept. Marine.

WHY SUFFER SO MUCH PAIN

From RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA, when

MANNING GERMAN REMEDY

will most surely cure you. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by

W. HAWKER & SON, Druggists, and Proprietors.
110 Prince Wm. St.

Telephone Subscribers

Please Add to Your Directories.

311	Bullock Thos, residence, Germain St.
318	Cronin T J, wines wholesale and retail, Germain Street.
313	Grant R C, office Princess Street.
312	Jarvis W M, residence King Street East.
	Thomas R, jr, residence Orange Street.
317	Thomas J H, residence Germain Street.
316	Tippett A P, residence Peter Street.
309	Willis Mott & Co, woolen goods,
288. B.	Allingham John, Harness maker, Charlotte St.
278. A.	Beverly F., Hardware and fancy goods, Germain St.
278. B.	do do, residence Garden St.
287.	Bowes John, residence Exmouth St.
305.	Cowie A., jr., residence Queen St.
302.	Fairweather F. R., residence Sydney St.
75. B.	P. Grannan. Tinsmith, Main St. Portland.

A. W. McMACKIN,
Local Manager.

Leave your name and Thirty-five Cents at this office and receive The Gazette every week day evening for a month.

ANNUAL SPRING SALE

—OF—

LINENS and COTTONS,

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON desire to inform the public that their Annual Spring Sale of LINENS and COTTONS will commence TODAY.

JANUARY 11th, and will continue ONE MONTH.

We are opening immense quantities of Linen Goods, such as

Damask D'Oyleys, Napkins, Table Cloths, Tray Cloths, Sideboard Cloths, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Linens, TOWELS and TOWELLING.

Bleached and Cream Damask Tabling, Bleached Cloths, Fringed; Cream Cloths, Fringed; Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, White Cottons; Night Shirt Cottons; English Long Cloth.

QUILTS. QUILTS.

N. B.—Sheets, Napkins, Slips, Cloths and Towels "Hemmed Free of Charge."

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR BOYS

Keep their feet dry by procuring a pair of our

SUPERIOR RUBBER BOOTS.

Our Celebrated

BOYS RUBBER COATS

Are thoroughly known, and have stood THE TEST. Inspection of these Fine Goods is respectfully solicited by

AMERICAN RUBBER STORE,
65 Charlotte Street.

SIMEON JONES,

BREWER.

BOTTLED ALE & PORTER.

DANGER!

People having Feather beds and Pillows do not seem to realize the danger there is in using them without being cleaned, especially in times of an epidemic, as feathers retain all the exhalations and poisonous matter exuding from the person, and by so doing spread sickness through the family.

Our steam cleansing process eliminates all the poisonous matter and leaves the feathers in a better condition than ever.

Leave Orders at

Ungar's Steam Laundry,

EVERYBODY CALL AT

WATSON & CO'S. STORE

Tonight and Monday.

Plush Goods, Leather Goods, Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Cups and Saucers,

Musical Instruments, Bibles, Church Services and Miscellaneous Bound Books.

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

ALFRED MORRISEY'S,

STOCK OF GOODS FOR PRESENTS

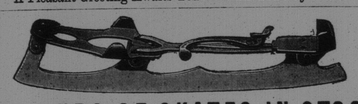
Excels in Newness, Variety, Richness.

OVER 4,000 ARTICLES,

All Prices to Suit all Purses.

Store is Convenient to call at.

A Pleasant Greeting Awaits You Whether You Buy or Not.



ALL KINDS OF SKATES IN STOCK.

ACME SKATES,
LANSDOWNE SKATES,
LONG REACH SKATES,
WOOD TOP SKATES
STRAPPED SKATES.

ICE CREEPERS.

For sale as low as any in the trade.

CLARK, KERR & THORNE,
60 62 Prince William Street.

RANGES, STOVES, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF RANGES AND STOVES, viz.:

Splendid Buffalo, Junior Buffalo, Happy Thought, Grand Duchess, etc.

Together with a full supply of

KITCHEN HARDWARE.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

A. G. BOWES & Co., 21 Canterbury St.