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SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 353.

LITERATURE.

My Mysterious Muleteer.

We were a party of three Englishmen, travelling by rail from Madrid to the east coast, bound to Puerta Muerta, to buy transport mules for a certain little war then in progress in the remote east.

It was at Almanza, the junction for Valencia and Barcelona, that I first saw my mysterious muleteer.

No muleteer was he then to all outward seeming; but dressed like a Spanish gentleman of the old school, wrapped in a wide cap or cloak, which, when he chose, completely obscured his face. This was not invariably; more than once I saw his features plainly enough. He was not alone. A strikingly handsome girl, so like him that she was evidently his daughter, clung to him in a manner that betrayed evident anxiety and nervousness on his account. Her eyes, full of loving solicitude, were continually turned to his; now and again she motioned to him as if she wished him to cover up his mouth with his cloak. Was this for concealment, or was he an invalid?

They were rather a remarkable pair. Possibly it was the splendid Spanish beauty of the girl that attracted me, but I found myself thinking of them for the remainder of the journey. I looked out for them on the platform at Puerta Muerta, but they were nowhere in sight. Then the pressure of my own affairs drove them quite out of my head, and for some time I was so busily occupied that I had no leisure for vague dreams.

Puerta Muerta, when we reached it, might, in truth, have been dead a thousand years. The houses were like crumbling mummies set up in rows along the deserted, dust-encumbered streets; only a stray fuchsia or two, with ragged sails, lay in the harbor. The warehouses were all boarded up, the mole overgrown with grass. The great cavernous arched fons by the sea-shore could have done no business for years; we had then a steepest difficulty in persuading its landlord that business had come at last.

Batin an hour or two all was changed. A Spaniard has been sent for gain, when money can be made without great expenditure of force. The town awoke with a start, galvanized, as it were, into life by the action of English gold. The shopkeepers took down their shutters; merchants hitherto idle came to proffer their services; dealers without number came in crowds to propose contracts for their supply.

My duties brought me in close connection with the people of the place; good, easy going country folk, speaking a provincial patois, clinging to local costume—a black frock, as wide as a cart wheel, a white shirt, black sash, white petticoat or skirt, footless stockings, and rope-soled sandals on their horny feet—very temperate, not over industrious, but patient and willing to work for a very moderate wage. The times were hard; recent political troubles and a bad harvest had brought many to the verge of want, and men came in great numbers to be "apuntado"—"put down," or noted for employment by us.

I was perplexed at times to choose, but I relied chiefly on my own judgment of physiognomy and physique, provide all could produce, a proof of respectability, their "odulus de veleidad," or passports, signed by their local authorities.

We were seated in the patio smoking one evening, when a waiter came to say a man had called to be "put down." It was after business hours and he was shown in. He was a tall well-grown man, in the prime of life, dressed in the country fashion, holding himself very straight, and with voice and manner seemingly above his station. He made his request for employment in an independent, straightforward way, which pleased me.

"What do you think of him?" I said in English to Clayton.
"Pardon me," said the applicant, also in English, correct but not fluent, "I understand your language."

I liked him for his honesty.
"You have papers; your odulus and all that?"
"No, I have none. I stand simply on my merits, such as they are. I am accustomed to animals, strong, willing to work, honest."

"That you had better leave us to say?" put in Clayton. We were still speaking in English.
"Do you doubt it sir?" said the stranger, raising his voice, as if dis-

posed to call the questioner to serious account.

Then, although the light was not good, I recognized him. It was the stranger I had seen at the station at Almanza.

"You are engaged," I said at once. "Come to-morrow to the bill ring our headquarters, for orders."

He made me a courteous bow, and, without speaking again, left us.
"Well, of all the idiotic proceedings," cried Clayton at once—"to engage a man who speaks English—"

"That ought to be in his favor." "My experience is that the linguists of an out-of-the-way foreign town are all rogues. How comes he to know English? It looks fishy."

"Your absurd mistrustfulness, is the worst trait in your character. You will never be a great man."
"Rubbish! That is beside the question. I protest against the employment of this fellow."

"And I insist upon it. I was much taken with his looks. Don't you agree with me, Hinks?"
The "vet" never ventured an opinion spontaneously; even when directly asked, he hesitated. Now, he felt the sinews of one arm slowly up and down, a favorite habit of his when in doubt, as if he were trying the tendons of a suspicious horse, and after a time only said:

"I wonder what he knows about animals! He may be of use."
And he was, undoubtedly. Before he had been in our employment for twenty-four hours, Enrique, as he was called, became our right-hand man. We were now in the full swing of purchase; daily we sat in state at a long table in the arena of the bull ring, and gave audience to high and low. The dealers flocked in—some with droves of mules; others with a team or a pair. Now and again, a laboring man, with tears in his eyes, brought his own precious beast—his bread-winner and familiar friend—and sold him to us, or tried to sell him, for double what he was worth. Enrique was invaluable; he was profoundly knowing in animals, and up to all the tricks of the trade.

To save trouble, although I spoke a certain amount of Spanish, we installed him as our interpreter and go-between; and as such he gave such sound advice, and seemed so trustworthy, that even suspicious Clayton began to appreciate him. Enrique possessed, also, the rare gift of organization to a degree seemingly strange, unless it were the result of long practice added to natural powers. Seeing this, and that the rest of the muleteers readily admitted his superiority, I gave him carte blanche. Within a week our men and animals were brigaded and orderly as those of a regiment of horses.

He went on with his duties steadily and quietly, and he made no friends among the muleteers; he seemed to talk to no one but myself, and even with me, although I treated him, as I felt he was, quite my equal, he was singularly reserved.

Every night at varying hours I visited the ring, and found Enrique prompt always to answer to my call. Once, rather late, he was accompanying me on my rounds, when a tremendous knocking at the outer gate made us both start.

"Go and see, Enrique, what that means."
"Excuse me, Senor Capitán. I will send Alejandro," and with strange alacrity Enrique left me. I myself reached the gate in time to hear the following short colloquy:
"Who goes there?" from within.
"La autoridad (the authority), in the name of the Queen."

Isabella was on the throne; Narvaez at her right hand. The political air was heavy with electricity, and all Spain was under martial law.

"I am the master here," said I, at once putting myself forward.
"What is the meaning of this intrusion?"
The visitors consisted of a posse of civil guards, and at their head was a small dried-up atom of a man, who seemed all gray mustaches and gold headed cane.

"I am the Chief of the Police of this city. I require to see all your muleteers. I am informed that your harbor here is dangerous, and I represent these preemptory tones, but even before I could protest, the muleteers, with the instinct of obedience to a despotic rule, had ranged themselves in a row.

"They are all here?" said Don Cirilo, turning to me, as soon as he had inspected each in turn by the

light of a lantern. "All your muleteers are here?"

"All my muleteers are here," I repeated. Enrique was absent; but he was now over-seer, not a muleteer. I permitted myself this slight evasion for I felt certain Enrique wished to remain concealed.

"It is very strange."
And then the intruders made a thorough search of the place, all to no purpose. Presently, without a word of apology, they took their leave.

On mentioning the affair to Clayton, all his old suspicions of Enrique revived.
"I knew how it would be. You have made a fatal mistake. You were particularly desired to avoid any collision with the local government, and yet your hastiness in engaging this fellow will compromise us seriously."

"You have always admitted Enrique was worth his weight in gold to us."
"He will be dearer than that, if the Spanish authorities, as I fear, order us to leave Puerta Muerta."

While he was still speaking, a pair of civil guards appeared, and one of them served upon me a summons to appear immediately before the military governor of the town.

Till now, although employed by our own government, our operations had been conducted as private persons; a purely commercial enterprise suffers from official recognition. But feeling that now we were in some danger of misconception, I hastily put on my uniform and went to the citadel. I was received most courteously. The uniform did that. Directly I entered, the commandant turned to the Chief of the Police and said rather sharply:

"He is an English officer, you see. This case goes further, Captain," he said to me, pardon our suspicions. Some wise people have discovered a dangerous conspiracy in your doings. Tell me the truth. What is your object here?"

"We are buying mules."
"That I know, but for what purpose?"
"To send them to the East."
"For the British Government?"
"If you must know, yes."

"We heard you were drilling and raising a force of insurgents, and that you meant to seize the citadel for—Prin. Forgive me. Will you take a cigar?"
He was decorated with the Moorish war medal, and perhaps was not violently opposed to Marshal Prin.

My interview with the authorities ended thus. But we were not yet out of the wood. I saw from the face of the Chief of the Police that he was not satisfied, and I meant to put Enrique on his guard directly he returned to his post. But he never returned for obvious reasons. Two civil guards mounted sentry night and day at the gates of the bull ring, and made it their business to examine everybody who went in and out.

Clayton was now convinced of Enrique's guilt. We must have nothing more to do with the man, that was plain.

I was sorry for my mysterious muleteer. I had seen enough of him to gather that he was a person of superior station, and I had no desire to help him exile to the Philippines, or perhaps to be shot with only a form of trial—and then his daughter, the Spanish beauty? I had seen or heard nothing whatever of her since the day at Almanza Junction.

A few days passed. Then the first steamership arrived to load up with mules, and we proceeded to embark our first batch. While I was "telling off" the muleteers and the animals, and preparing to send them—missing Enrique's services at every instant—a note was put into my hands.

"When can I speak to you? Your uniform courtesy and kindness lead me to throw myself at your feet. Will you send the other favor to the many and in your debt. The bearer will bring you to me at the hour named to-night. Enrique."

I was punctual, and was led by a ragged lad down several back streets, and at length below a low archway down into a sort of vault. There, shrouded in his big cloak, was Enrique; and with him was his daughter.

"He did the honors of his cellar as if it had been a palace. I was presented to his daughter. She might have been a princess.
"I will not waste your time, Capt. Gaythorne," he said, speaking in Spanish. "What I ask is that you should send me in your steamer to Alexandria to-morrow."

"You are anxious to leave the country?"
"Compromised?"
"There is a price upon my head."
"It might involve me, said, worse than that, my government." I really hesitated.

"Oh, sir, for the love of God, have pity."
His daughter had seized my arm. Tears filled her large eyes. How eloquent they were!
"Concha!" said her father, "you must restrain yourself. I respect your scruples," he said to me. "But, believe me, I am not a very hardened offender. I am more sinned against than sinning. I was led to 'pronounce'—"

"You are an officer?"

"Of course." He drew himself up, as if he wondered how I doubted it.

"My father is—"
"I had rather not know, son-of-a-ta. But he can command me to the utmost of my power. It may not be easy to get him on board; the police are on the alert, and we must be circumspect."

I left them as soon as possible, although it was sweet to hear Concha's voluble thanks, and to look into her grateful eyes. I was not far from the door, and she was on the alert, and we must be circumspect."

A watch, unobtrusive but of the doings of neighbours of our fellow-subjects in Her Majesty's Asiatic possession should not be altogether devoid of interest to us. One of the most fertile districts in this region is Kashgar, and one of the most successful of modern adventurers is Yakub Khan its present ruler. His career has been most romantic. We first hear of him as an officer in the Khokandian service where he distinguished himself by his brave and gallant opposition to the Russians.

He next appears as one of the lieutenants of Buzuk Hodja, one of the descendants of an ancient Kashgar dynasty, dispossessed by the Chinese about a century before. A rebellion of Chinese Mussulmans had extended westward to this country then nominally subject to the Peking government. After using the old Hodja so long as the shadow of a title could be of service to him, Yakub at length threw off the mask and had himself proclaimed sovereign of the country. With numerous additions to this territory he has assumed various titles till in 1873 he was created Amir by the Sultan of Turkey.

His success in establishing a government has only been equalled by his prosperity in carrying it on. Improved irrigation has increased the agricultural resources of the country; silk culture has been fostered and manufacturing industries, annihilated by the Chinese, have been re-established. A constant stream of immigration has flowed in from surrounding districts, and in a single decade Yakub Khan has succeeded in forming a well-ordered, powerful and prosperous Government.

And now the Chinese are coming to dispossess him, claiming the country on the ground of a century's occupation. An army, on the way for some time, is reported to be near the Amir's territory. The Amir naturally looks about him for allies, appearing to look with most favour on a Russian alliance. Russia, favouring the Chinese claim, has so far refused to acknowledge his authority in the state; and in other ways she has shown her hostility to his claims. The Amir seems wisely disposed to smother all feelings of indignation, if anything can be gained thereby.

Situated near the northern frontier it would seem that with the Amir's friendship Kashgar might be made a station for British trade in Indian possessions. As one of the most successful of Asiatic Mussulman Yakub Khan may be regarded as in some sense a champion of the Islam faith, and his friendship is of corresponding importance. A Prince, friendly to British rule in India, was established in Afghanistan at the expense of a bloody war, and now, if a little skilful diplomacy can establish friendly relations with the Amir of Kashgar, who might be of infinite advantage to us, the opportunity should not be let slip. In 1873, Mr. Forsyth was sent from Calcutta with the object of securing the Amir's friendship, but his expedition was productive of little good, as he seems to have been empowered to ask much and to give little. Yakub Khan would surely look with favour on an alliance with England rather than with his ancient enemy, Russia.

BRIGAND DEEDS.—A correspondent of the Evening Post, writing from Sicily, says: "The knife is now the inseparable companion of the brigand and he knows both how to give and receive his thrusts with the utmost coolness. When two of them have a quarrel the challenge is something like this: 'Friend, are you busy?' 'No.' 'I would like a word with you; even two.' 'Are you armed?' 'Yes.' 'Will you come?' 'Let us go.' And they resort to some quiet spot to fight. If one is injured the other immediately becomes physician and attends to his wound. The one who is injured never betrays the name of his enemy, and often in the hospitals of Palermo young men die with a word, the heroes of their code of honor."

THE KIND OF SERMONS TO PREACH.—Lord Coleridge advises clergymen to grapple with no questions which they do not understand, and says, "Sermons or speeches which are not thorough, and in which imperfect argument is laid out with fasting and devotion, do more harm than good. Whereas, a man may, by leaving the whole matter alone, and insisting on the spiritual needs of man, and the spiritual help which the Christian religion gives him, can at least do no harm, and with many natures may do infinite good."

BIGHAM YOUNG says that he isn't guilty, but how does he know he isn't until put on trial and the verdict of the jury handed in. The object is to convince him that he's a wicked old man.

CHICAGO TIMES.—Evidently this man Hayes has no friends. A month in the White House and no one has sent him even a bull-pup."

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., April 26, 1877.

Affairs in Kashgar.

To the view of dwellers in this quarter of the globe the affairs of Central Asia subtend but a small area of the mental horizon. With successive revolutions, states and dynasties may rise and fall; but to these we, interested in affairs nearer home, pay little heed. And yet the doings of neighbours of our fellow-subjects in Her Majesty's Asiatic possession should not be altogether devoid of interest to us. One of the most fertile districts in this region is Kashgar, and one of the most successful of modern adventurers is Yakub Khan its present ruler. His career has been most romantic. We first hear of him as an officer in the Khokandian service where he distinguished himself by his brave and gallant opposition to the Russians.

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JOHN FORD, Jr.

NEW GOODS.

Received per Steamer from Glasgow: Dress Goods. In all the latest Shades.

LUSTRES, COBURGS, SHAWLS, FLANNELS.

Winceys, (Twilled and Plain) Mandes, Corsets, Gowns, Grey and White Cotton, &c., &c., &c.

COATINGS. In Blue, Black and Brown Beavers. Basket-Cloths and Napp-Cloths.

The above Goods will be disposed of very low for cash or its equivalent. Purchasers will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Dickson & Patterson. No. 2.

MaEw GsOoDnSs. AT THE Sackville Drug Store.

In Toilet Articles. SUPERIOR HAIR BRUSHES (at moderate prices), Comb Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes (a good stock), Dressing and Fine Combs, Choice Perfumes, Nursery and Toilet Towels, Hair Oils, Hair Dyes, Hair Vigors, &c., Vanaskie's Soodon, Tooth Paste and Camphorated Dandrif (for the teeth), a superior Hydropathic (a superior remedy for all consumptive tendencies), &c., &c., &c.

THE Syrup of Phosphates (a superior Tonic), Campbell's Quinine Wine, Elixir of Beef, Pure Norway Cod Liver Oil and Campbell's Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites (a superior remedy for all consumptive tendencies), &c., &c., &c.

Patent Medicines. CLARK'S World Famed Blood Mixture, Fowler's Hypophosphites, Puritan Syrup, Thomas' Electric Oil, Seven Seals, Gates' Medicines, Shonobee's Remedy, Ayer's, Radway's and Chamberlain's Remedies, Electric Oil, Liniments, Pills, Ointments, &c., (a variety).

SUNDRIES. ROYAL FOOD for Infants, Durham's Spice for Horses and Cattle, Condition Powders, Irides Hop, Castor Oil, Olive Oil, Nut Oil (in bottle or bulk), Leeming's Essence, British Oil of Spices, Pettit's Eye Salve, French Dressing (for boots and shoes), Furrill's Polish, Nursing Bottle, Ebona Cement, Spanglers, Herrick's Plaster, Formica Cement, Aniline, Lyes, Mucilage, Marking Ink, Alcohol, Turpentine, Bay Rum, Glycerine, Thermometers, Douches, &c., &c., &c.

A Good Stock Confectionery. APPLES, ORANGES, LEMONS, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

A. DIXON, Dispensing Chemist, Sackville, N. B.

HAIR VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR REGENERATOR. This standard article is compounded with the greatest care. Its effects are so wonderful and satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color. It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the hair a cooling, soothing, sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

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

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effective or desirable. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar. Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS. This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

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

FLOUR. Just Received - 200 Barrels Superior Flour. Direct from Mills. For Sale Low. ELAIR ESTABROOKS, Sackville, July 31st, 1876.

NOTICE! PARTIES indebted to the Subscriber are requested to arrange the same or to make immediate payment. ELAIR ESTABROOKS, Sackville, March 7, 1877.

NOTICE! ALL PERSONS having any claims against the Estate of the late SILEAS E. CRANE, of Westmorland, merchant, deceased, will please render their accounts duly attested to the Subscriber within 2 months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate will please make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ROSA CRANE, Executrix, CHARLES R. CAREY, & BEDFORD HARPER, Executors, Bay Verte, Feb. 5th, 1877.

New Season's Kaisow Congous.

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO. ARE now receiving the first instalment of new TEAS, for the Spring Trade, consisting of the following lots:-

100 1/2 chests Kaisow Congou, A C L; 141 1/2 chests Kaisow Congou, Ex Quong, Si, 15-16; 118 1/2 chests Kaisow Congou, Ex Tei, 25-25; 154 1/2 chests Kaisow Congou, Ex Tei, 25-25; 150 1/2 chests Kaisow Congou, TE, 91; 125 1/2 chests Kaisow Congou, TE, 11; 200 boxes new season's new make Congou

These TEAS are all selected by ourselves, and can be confidently recommended, being strong, fine flavored, and unusually fine in leaf. ST. JOHN, N. B.

CHROMOS. - The largest and finest stock in the world, embracing over 3,000,000 Chromos, Paintings and Choice Prints, our enlarged Art Rooms. All the new and popular subjects at rock-bottom prices.

The Falls of the Rhine, size 20x28 - romantic and grand; Scene on the Suspended, one of the hits of the season, size 12x23; Lake Lucerne, Switzerland, the most beautiful lake in the world; Isola Bella, a charming scene in Northern Italy, companion to the preceding; Off Boston Light, a beautiful marine, size 14x20, in great demand; Old Ocean Backet, White Mountains, Niagara Falls, Newport, Saratoga, Gathering Primroses, At the Sea Shore, Paddy in difficulty, Also Virgin Vesta, Snow Storm, American Fruit, and other 24x30 subjects. Floral Business Cards, Sunday School Cards, Statuary, Motives, Black Girdle Panels, &c. Also the finest and most complete assortment of Wall Chromos, both on white mounts, blue line, and black mounts, gold line. Our stock embraces everything desirable for Dealers, Agents or Premium purposes, and all should test our prices and quality of work. - The right parties can realize an agency for our stretched and framed Chromos. Particulars free. Illustrated Catalogue on receipt of stamp. Send for 5c or 5c outfit. Address: J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Wholesale Warehouse. GANTERBY ST., ST. JOHN, N. B. Ex "Sardinian," via Halifax: 19 PACKAGES. CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING: NEW SPRING GOODS. BLK LUSTRES & COBURGS, ITALIAN CLOTHS, CASHMERS, FRENCH CANVAS, BLK & GOLD SILKSIANS, PRINTS, FLANNEL & COTTON SHIRTS, To MILLINERS - Case FLOWERS, FEATHERS, WINGS, &c.

For Sale Low. T. R. JONES & CO. AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of a power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage and dated the 21st day of February, A. D. 1866, and made between Jas. Colburn, Esq., of the County of Albert (since deceased), of the one part, and Peter McClean, of the other part; Notice is hereby given that for default of payment of the moneys secured by the said Mortgage, the undersigned, Executors of the Will of the said Peter McClean, deceased, will, for the purpose of satisfying the said moneys, sell at Public Auction, in the front yard of the Court House, at Sackville, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of MAY next, at noon, All that lot or tract of parcel-land, situated on the Hill (by, so called, in the Township of Sackville, in the County of Albert, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Easterly, by land of the said McClean; Southerly, by the Proprietors' Road, so called; Westerly, by land of Mrs. Gilbert and the late John Shaw, and Northerly, by land of said Shaw; containing 13 acres more or less; having the same lot of marsh heretofore leased for a term of years, not yet expired, by the Commissioners of Sewers for payment of dykes rates, due thereon.

The said Indenture of Mortgage was recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Albert, in Libro K, folio 65, the 2nd day of March, 1866.

THOS. McCLEAN, Executors of the Will of PETER McCLEAN, 3ur McClean's Watch Chain with Seal, 1 Pair Sleeve Buttons, 1 Seal, 1 Pair Studs, 1 Collar Button, 1 Ivory plain Ring, 1 Parisian Diamond Pin, Retail price \$2. \$100.00 stock must be sold. Illustrated catalogue of jewelry, watches, &c., sent with every lot. Silver Watch, good time keeper, \$4. Watch free to all agents.

MILTON GOLD JEWELRY. MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., Importers, Montreal, P. Q.

BUSINESS CHANGE. THE Subscriber is continuing the Business formerly conducted by the late S. F. CRANE, Esq., BAY VEITE, and has now in STOCK: A Full Assortment of Goods Required for Country Trade. - The present Stock will be largely added to by SPRING IMPORTATIONS. Highest market prices paid for Country Produce. F. C. HARPER, Bay Verte, Feb. 21, 1877. 3m

APPLES! 15 Bbls. No. 1 Ont. Apples. For Sale Low. mar14 BLAIR ESTABROOKS, NOTICE.

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ROSA CRANE, Executrix, CHARLES R. CAREY, & BEDFORD HARPER, Executors, Bay Verte, Feb. 5th, 1877.

POETRY.

A Great Secret. My friend here's a secret, By which you may thrive; I am fifty years old, And my wife's forty-five.

A queen among beauties, The wedding guests said, "When we went to the church With the priest, and went wed."

That's thirty long years past, And I can avow, Though I, sir, am fifty, And she's forty-five!

For still we are lovers, As I am alive, Though I, sir, am fifty, And she's forty-five!

And here's the full secret, That saved us from strife, I kept my wife in ignorance, In making her wife!

Financial Troubles of a Railway Magnate. SUITS AGAINST SENATOR FOSTER. MONTREAL, April 18, 1877. To-day the contestation of the writ of attachment against Hon. Asa B. Foster, the Canadian railroad king, was filed. The writ was issued at the instance of Mr. Dolken, the English Member of Parliament from Middlesex, on Mr. Tees, an iron manufacturer, from whom Senator Foster purchased his interest in Canadian Central for \$1,000,000. Foster's liabilities to Dolken were increased by the purchase of \$1,250,000 worth of iron rails, on which not one cent has been paid. As other suits are also pressing in Ontario it is not possible for Foster to weather the storm, although he crawled through tight places before. His assets consist in his proprietorship in a large number of Canadian railways. Foster, who is a Vermont by birth, has been interested in Canadian railroad construction for the last twenty-five years. Having been successful in Grand Trunk contracts and sold the Vermont and Canada, which he built and owned, to the Vermont Central Company at a good figure, he launched out into enterprises which caused great accumulations of liabilities, including Waterloo and St. John's the South-eastern, a total loss to him; Canada Central, which never paid dividend, and Ottawa and Brookville Extension. He also undertook to build the Georgian Bay Branch of the Pacific Railroad, but was so deeply involved that he could not furnish all the required security, and the part finished was returned by him to the Premier. His household effects, in his \$140,000 mortgage on Waterloo, have been seized and sold to meet the claim of Molson's Bank.

Mr. Dolken, a painter by trade, who registered his name in a hotel in Lawrence, Kansas, one night, was in the hotel at 10 o'clock morning. There was a letter on the table which explained everything: "The candle gives no time for details. Valise stolen on the way from Dalton to Kansas City, at L. & K. Junction while eating supper. Tired living, Street, at 10 o'clock on March 11th, when I was born. Another on March, 1854, when my father died. Another March 20, valise stolen, and hand in my checks this night, March 24 to 25, if morphine I bought while in Kansas city's my account. I am sorry I cannot tell my whole history; it would be worth \$20,000 to some one; but the time is over."

Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH has limited views as to the future usefulness of the average American college. He says: "There is one mode of extension against which American experience emphatically protests - the multiplication of colleges and universities. The effects of the one-horse university system in the United States and Canada have been ruinous to high education and to the value of degrees. When a college, after obtaining from a facile Legislature university or powers, fails or refuses to decay, it keeps its powers, which unhappily retain a pecuniary value though their literary usefulness has ceased. Three universities are enough for England."

Our readers may like to know what is etiquette in Paris. Lucy Hooper treats the subject in *Appleton's Journal*. According to her showing, the rules of conduct are rigorous. The salter gets the formal permission of the parents, and bargains with them as to dowry and other financial matters, before he begins to woo the woman. His first meeting must be after the setting of the preliminaries is by exact appointment. He is carefully but not too elaborately dressed, and she is attired simply but as effectively as possible. They are then formally presented to each other, and subsequently the meet with less restraint; but before every visit he sends her a bouquet as a token that he is coming, and he invariably wears full evening dress. Mrs. Hooper asserts that this sort of thing is the only way to succeed in giving the following social rules that are binding in the highest Parisian society. The visiting hours are from three to six. Men wear dark gloves, and carry their hats into the drawing rooms. Feats of condescension are conducted with careful mournfulness of manner. What is considered good behavior at balls is not much different from usage in this country, except that gambling tables are adjuncts of fashionable entertainments, and may be played at without incurring censure. Receptions are an institution, both for men and women, and at such refreshments are not essential. As to dinners: At dinner the host and hostess occur each on one of the tables. Should the host be a widower, he would in his guests did he place a young woman at the other end of his table. If a gentleman be placed next to a lady, he must converse with her very little and only on the most trivial subjects. It is very rude for a lady to pretend at a dinner party to be a small eater and to boast of her lack of appetite - such a proceeding is an insult to her guests. Never tell a story at a dinner unless requested to do so by the master or the mistress of house.

AGRICULTURE. FEEDING VALUES OF FOODS. Calling the feeding value of 100 pounds of corn 200, that of 100 pounds of oats would be 175, of barley 100, and of bran 175. Therefore 80 pounds of bran would be equal to 7 pounds, or 4 quarts of corn. In practice the feeding value of bran or any other by-product of corn is as indicated by these calculations, but still there can be but little doubt that wheat bran at 65 cents per cwt., is a much cheaper fodder than corn at \$2.00 provided that the animal to be fed is not on both. As to the comparative effect of oats and corn on the soil, it is sufficient to consider that while the weight of an average crop of oats is but about 1,000 pounds of grain, that of a crop of corn is about 2,500 pounds, and therefore, even if we do not take into account the much greater weight of the stalks and leaves of the corn as compared with the oats, it is evident enough that the corn crop must make a heavier demand on the soil than the oats. The oats would, therefore, in your orchard, rob the apple trees of much less nutriment than would the corn; but on the other hand the cultivation that corn requires when it is properly cared for would be so beneficial to the trees that the evil of its greater exhaustive effort might be almost counterbalanced. [Prof. G. Caldwell.] - *New York Tribune*.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Home Journal* tells a curious story of Queen Victoria's economical habit of regard to her own toilette and that of her daughters. The young princesses, while under their mother's immediate control, were about as dowdy young ladies as ever inhabited a royal castle, and it is pretty certain that the observant among their mother's subjects to see the extraordinary change in their personal appearances as soon as marriage freed them from a control which was arbitrary in every particular. When the Princess Royal was to be married, the order for her lingerie was given to a fashionable house on Oxford street. The most accomplished designers of the establishment were set to work, the artistic faculties of a host of men and women were put in operation, to produce garments dainty and elegant enough for a royal bride Gossamer cambrics, the finest laces, embroideries that only fairy hands could have wrought, shapes that would lend a greater charm to a girl's form, be it of princess or semi-divine nymph, than the diaphanous folds of the garment of the Venus of Milo, were created for the eldest born of the reigning house. They were as lovely as anything that ever came from the loom, and they were sent to the Queen with pride at the consummate perfection of elegance and fitness in that form. The young princess was enchanted, for in her prim wardrobe such dainty creations were never before. But the Queen looked upon the fairy-like creations with disgust. She caused them all to be sent back to the firm on Oxford Street, with a few antediluvian garments, one of which, as specimens of what a bride ought to take from her mother's house. So, in spite of the younger

POETRY.

Victoria's vain expostulations, her tresses were made as if for a spinstress of eighty, high in the neck, long in the sleeves, poky and prim, after a fashion that the Duchess of Kent, as a bride, brought from inland Germany forty years before. It is said that the first expenditure made from the pin money voted by the loyal English Parliament to the bride was in purchase of pretty under-clothing, and that all the ugly and old-maidish things are now lying in yellow piles unseen of the light in ever-narrowed chests.

CLIPPINGS. It is said that butter has been in use over 4,000 years, and no grocer need get on his ear when told that his sample was old enough to vote when the mound-builders were in their prime.

A ST. PAUL DOCTOR can take off a man's leg without losing an ounce of blood or afflicting any pain. The day is almost at hand when it will be esteemed a pleasure to lose both legs or have the feet passed down.

DURING THE REVIEW of a Sunday-school lesson last Sunday the question was a ked: "What became of Elijah?" and the entire congregation were identified by a small, shrill voice that piped out with extemporaneous: "He went to Heaven like a house afire, you bet." - *Burlington Hawkeye*.

The English Mechanic describes a new invention for preserving iron from rust, which has been patented. The invention consists in the application of the article to be preserved to the black an magnetic oxide of iron, which does not combine with exposure to moist air, as the protoxide and sesquioxide do. The inventor claims that the black oxide adheres to the surface of iron with a tenacity almost equal to that of the metal itself.

EAGER FOR THE FRAY - A fashionable paper announces that in Paris everything in female attire is worn with frayed edges, making it difficult to distinguish torn dresses from whole ones. This has been done, it is supposed, with benevolent intention, to relieve the poor, who are so difficult to believe or even so eminent an authority. The most appropriate comment seems to be "Hum!" - *Judy*.

AN UNTOLED HISTORY. - Rudolph Peneststein, a painter by trade, who registered his name in a hotel in Lawrence, Kansas, one night, was in the hotel at 10 o'clock morning. There was a letter on the table which explained everything: "The candle gives no time for details. Valise stolen on the way from Dalton to Kansas City, at L. & K. Junction while eating supper. Tired living, Street, at 10 o'clock on March 11th, when I was born. Another on March, 1854, when my father died. Another March 20, valise stolen, and hand in my checks this night, March 24 to 25, if morphine I bought while in Kansas city's my account. I am sorry I cannot tell my whole history; it would be worth \$20,000 to some one; but the time is over."

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DISCOUNTS!

CASH WANTED. ALL GOODS MARKED. Tremendous Discount! Call and Examine Stock.

C. A. BOWSER'S. Cheap Sale of Silks. W. D. MAIN & CO'S. AMHERST, N. S. During Month of March.

560 YDS BLACK SILK offered at 20 p. ct. from marked price. Fancy SILK DRESSES, 12 yards length, offered at half price. 150 Yards IRISH POPLIN, worth \$2, for \$1.40. 150 Yards MINKADO SILK, worth \$1.15, for 75 cents per yard. 100 Yards ALL-WOOL FRENCH POPLIN, worth 75 cents, for 45 cents. 100 Yards All-Wool FRENCH COIRD, worth 85 cents, for 70 cents.

A LARGE LOT of REMNANTS of DRESS GOODS and PRINTS, in lengths suitable for children and misses, offered at much less than cost. The above sold for cash only.

JUST RECEIVED: 1 PALE FACIENS, SHIRTINGS, Cotton Flannels, 1 case Frillings (new styles), which, with a Full Stock of Linens, Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelings and Tickings, are offered at prices to suit the closest buyer.

GENTLEMEN. Having just opened our Spring Importation of all the latest styles of COATINGS, BROAD-CLOTHS & DEKENS, we are in a position to offer you great inducements.

Determined, in our new store, to carry out still more fully our motto "Value for Value," all we ask of our customers and the public is a continuance of that confidence which they have in the past so liberally given us.

A GREAT OFFER! We will during the month of APRIL, 1877, give away 1000 HANES KOREAN SILK, new and beautiful, of the finest quality, including WATER'S at lower prices for cash or installment than ever before. WATER'S GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS & ORGANS (including the BEST MADE 7 octave Piano \$100, 8 octave \$120, 9 octave \$150, 10 octave \$180, 11 octave \$200, 12 octave \$250, 13 octave \$300, 14 octave \$350, 15 octave \$400, 16 octave \$450, 17 octave \$500, 18 octave \$550, 19 octave \$600, 20 octave \$650, 21 octave \$700, 22 octave \$750, 23 octave \$800, 24 octave \$850, 25 octave \$900, 26 octave \$950, 27 octave \$1000, 28 octave \$1050, 29 octave \$1100, 30 octave \$1150, 31 octave \$1200, 32 octave \$1250, 33 octave \$1300, 34 octave \$1350, 35 octave \$1400, 36 octave \$1450, 37 octave \$1500, 38 octave \$1550, 39 octave \$1600, 40 octave \$1650, 41 octave \$1700, 42 octave \$1750, 43 octave \$1800, 44 octave \$1850, 45 octave \$1900, 46 octave \$1950, 47 octave \$2000, 48 octave \$2050, 49 octave \$2100, 50 octave \$2150, 51 octave \$2200, 52 octave \$2250, 53 octave \$2300, 54 octave \$2350, 55 octave \$2400, 56 octave \$2450, 57 octave \$2500, 58 octave \$2550, 59 octave \$2600, 60 octave \$2650, 61 octave \$2700, 62 octave \$2750, 63 octave \$2800, 64 octave \$2850, 65 octave \$2900, 66 octave \$2950, 67 octave \$3000, 68 octave \$3050, 69 octave \$3100, 70 octave \$3150, 71 octave \$3200, 72 octave \$3250, 73 octave \$3300, 74 octave \$3350, 75 octave \$3400, 76 octave \$3450, 77 octave \$3500, 78 octave \$3550, 79 octave \$3600, 80 octave \$3650, 81 octave \$3700, 82 octave \$3750, 83 octave \$3800, 84 octave \$3850, 85 octave \$3900, 86 octave \$3950, 87 octave \$4000, 88 octave \$4050, 89 octave \$4100, 90 octave \$4150, 91 octave \$4200, 92 octave \$4250, 93 octave \$4300, 94 octave \$4350, 95 octave \$4400, 96 octave \$4450, 97 octave \$4500, 98 octave \$4550, 99 octave \$4600, 100 octave \$4650.

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GENTLEMEN. Having just opened our Spring Importation of all the latest styles of COATINGS, BROAD-CLOTHS & DEKENS, we are in a position to offer you great inducements.

Determined, in our new store, to carry out still more fully our motto "Value for Value," all we ask of our customers and the public is a continuance of that confidence which they have in the past so liberally given us.

A GREAT OFFER! We will during the month of APRIL, 1877, give away 1000 HANES KOREAN SILK, new and beautiful, of the finest quality, including WATER'S at lower prices for cash or installment than ever before. WATER'S GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS & ORGANS (including the BEST MADE 7 octave Piano \$100, 8 octave \$120, 9 octave \$150, 10 octave \$180, 11 octave \$200, 12 octave \$250, 13 octave \$300, 14 octave \$350, 15 octave \$400, 16 octave \$450, 17 octave \$500, 18 octave \$550, 19 octave \$600, 20 octave \$650, 21 octave \$700, 22 octave \$750, 23 octave \$800, 24 octave \$850, 25 octave \$900, 26 octave \$950, 27 octave \$1000, 28 octave \$1050, 29 octave \$1100, 30 octave \$1150, 31 octave \$1200, 32 octave \$1250, 33 octave \$1300, 34 octave \$1350, 35 octave \$1400, 36 octave \$1450, 37 octave \$1500, 38 octave \$1550, 39 octave \$1600, 40 octave \$1650, 41 octave \$1700, 42 octave \$1750, 43 octave \$1800, 44 octave \$1850, 45 octave \$1900, 46 octave \$1950, 47 octave \$2000, 48 octave \$2050, 49 octave \$2100, 50 octave \$2150, 51 octave \$2200, 52 octave \$2250, 53 octave \$2300, 54 octave \$2350, 55 octave \$2400, 56 octave \$2450, 57 octave \$2500, 58 octave \$2550, 59 octave \$2600, 60 octave \$2650, 61 octave \$2700, 62 octave \$2750, 63 octave \$2800, 64 octave \$2850, 65 octave \$2900, 66 octave \$2950, 67 octave \$3000, 68 octave \$3050, 69 octave \$31

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