

The Maritime Sentinel

AND NORTH SHORE ADVOCATE.

J. H. WOODLAND, Editor

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Transient advertisements not specially marked will be inserted till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

Regular Appointments at Amherst.

BAPTIST.

Rev. D. A. STEELE, A. M. Pastor.
Service at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. every Sabbath; Sabbath School at 2.30 P. M. every Sabbath; Prayer Meeting at 2.30 P. M. every Thursday evening; Conference at 2.30 P. M. first Saturday in each month; Women's Missionary Aid Society at 2 P. M. first Thursday in every month; Female Bible Class every Wednesday afternoon at 4.30 P. M. at the Parsonage.

METHODIST.

Rev. DOR TWEDDY, Pastor.
Service at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. every Sabbath; Prayer Meeting every Tuesday evening at 7.30 P. M. Class meeting every Sabbath at 3 P. M. at Mrs. ASHEN BLACK'S; Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9.30 A. M.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Rev. Canon TOWNSEND, A. M., Rural Dean.
Service every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and every Wednesday and Friday evening at 7 P. M. Sabbath School, 3 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

(The regular appointments of this Church will be announced as soon as a Minister is settled in place of Dr. Clark deceased.)

R. CATHOLIC.

Rev. P. BROWN, P. P.
Service at 11 A. M., first and third Sabbath of each month.

Y. M. C. A.

Prayer Meeting every Sabbath at 4 P. M. Mason Hall; Public meeting first Sabbath in each month at 3.30 P. M.

MANONIC.

Acacia Lodge No. 8, F. & A. M., meets at Masonic Hall, first Thursday in every month, at 1.30 P. M.

BRITISH TEMPLARS.

Monitor Lodge, No. 55, B. T., meets every Friday evening at 7.30 P. M., Mason Hall.

I. O. G. T.

Lafayette Temple No. 5, meets every Monday evening at Mason Hall, at 7.30 P. M.

VALENTINE WOOD, H. B. PARKER.

With reference to the above, the subscriber begs to state that he will continue the business of

FLOUR DEALING.

And general business, on his own account, at his present place of business.
H. T. PARKER.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of JOHN DICKSON, late of Claremont, in the County of Cumberland, formerly deceased, are requested to render the same daily situated within one year from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WM. J. DICKSON, Administrator of THOS. DICKSON, 903

CAUTION.

Whoever wishes to obtain the Public Trustee, or negotiating a Note on the part of Robert Stewart for the sum of \$1000, will please apply to WILLARD PIPES, June 25th, 1874.

BLANKS for sale at

SELECTIONS.

"Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep."

It is said of the late John Quincy Adams that he never went to bed without repeating this little prayer, the first taught him by his mother whose memory was so dear to him to the last.

There are two little poems, descriptive of a "child saying this prayer, and are among the tenderest in our language, and we give them both. The first is from Putnam's Magazine—now merged into Scribner's Monthly—

Golden head so lowly bending,
Little feet so white and bare,
Dewy eyes, half shut, half opened,
Lipsing out her evening prayer.

Will she know when she is saying,
"Now I lay me down to sleep,"
Tie to God that she is praying,
Praying Him her soul to keep.

Half asleep and murmuring faintly,
"If I should die before I wake"—
Tiny fingers clasped so saintly—
"I pray the Lord my soul to take."

Oh the rapture, sweet unspoken,
Of the soul that waits that prayer!
Children's myriads voices floating
Up to Heaven, record it there

If, of all that has been written,
It should chose what might be done,
It should be the child's petition,
Rising to the throne divine.

[Where the other originally appeared we do not know. It is called "The Unfinished Prayer," and is equally tender and beautiful.]

"Now I Lay"—repeat it darling—
"Lay me," I beseech the tiny lips
Of my daughter, kneeling, bending,
O'er her folded finger tips.

"Down to sleep"—"To sleep," she murmurs,
And the curly head bent low:
"I pray the Lord," I gently added,
"You can say it all I know."

"Pray the Lord"—the sound came faintly,
Fainter still—"My soul to keep."
Then the first head fairly nodded,
And the child was fast asleep.

But the dewy eyes half opened,
When I clasped her to my breast,
And the dear voice softly whispered,
"Mamma, God knows all the rest."

Extraordinary Aerial Trip.

Six Ladies in the Basket.—Aronatic Pleasures.
Philadelphia, Sept. 8, 1874.

When Mr. S. H. Hurd, manager of the Roman Hippodrome, on last Saturday afternoon invited your representative to step into the basket and to accompany Professor W. H. Donaldson and six ladies upon a grand trip to the clouds, I little thought that I was to take part in one of the most remarkable aerial voyages upon record. Not that the distance was to be greater, but that we were to remain more hours in the air and reach a higher elevation than is usually arrived at, even by the boldest acrobats.

The cheerful looks of the ladies and the ever smiling countenance of the Professor would have dispelled any uneasiness, had I felt it. I was to participate in the first thoroughly organized balloon ascension by young ladies upon record. Fully 20,000 people witnessed our departure, and the scene gave me my first realization of the true meaning of the stereotyped expression "a sea of upturned faces." When the balloon was let loose the earth dropped from under us as usual, and the cheers of the multitude suddenly seemed to become a faint buzzing. At the height of 5,300 feet the ladies threw over hastily written missives, telling the people below of their feelings (to most of them) their first aerial flight.

Donaldson in his perch above felt the great responsibility he had assumed, and watched his valves and ropes and ballast closely. With such a cargo, questions naturally rained in upon him profusely, all of which he answered courteously but plainly. His mind was upon his business. When he had sailed to a height of about 5,000 feet Donaldson made the unwelcome suggestion that we should return to the earth. This was received with unanimous disapproval, and an energetic but polite request from the ladies that he should attend to his own affairs. Professor Donaldson gracefully gave way to the ladies, and, at his direction, your representative untied and emptied a bag of sand, when we shot up with a rapidity which sent a noise ringing through our ears. The barometer now showed an elevation of 10,050 feet, or nearly two miles. Thick, impenetrable clouds were above, below and upon every side, and the very stillness was oppressive. The ladies, who at no time showed signs of fear, now showed a less demonstrative demeanor and seemed lost in the grandeur of the surroundings. At this moment Donaldson again proposed to return to the earth, but the ladies met the suggestion with refusal. They held an impromptu meeting and

VOTED "NO" TO A MAN.

An "incident of travel" occurred now which might have proved serious but for the prompt action of the aeronaut. One of the ladies, with more enthusiasm than prudence, secretly cut loose a bag of ballast, weighting sixty pounds. To these acquainted with aerial navigation the result needs no explanation. Imperceptibly and without the slightest evidence of rapid movement—except the peculiar buzzing sensation in the ears—the balloon went up until the barometer showed an ascent of 3,000 feet in three minutes, making the total elevation 13,050 feet, and about 950 feet less than the total elevation the instrument was made to register. Donaldson, ever on the alert, discovered the situation even before consulting the barometer, and for the first time during the trip pulled the valve cord. The gas rushed out with a noise which, at this elevation, sounded like steam, and we descended rapidly.

At 1,000 feet from the earth we sailed to the westward, having beneath us a panorama of unsurpassed beauty. Night was coming on, so the Professor determined to land. And amid protests and pleadings and promises of pin cushions and worked slippers without stint, we descended in *Humboldt*, and the Misses Aliza Costineyara, Ella Grady, Maggie Taylor, Mary Walsh and Georgiana Millson stepped from the basket, their countenances suggesting that they had been to a funeral. And at this landing we found collected 500 of the meanest human beings it has ever been my misfortune to meet. They climbed into the basket and made vain efforts to reach the concentrating ring above. One urchin was discovered crawling up the netting like a big spider. Others insisted upon a ride, and one scoundrel whom it would have been a pleasure to taken have up and thrown over, actually

CUT THE ANCHOR ROPE.

We got off at last, having in the basket Mr. Manly Gilman, city editor of the Boston "Post," and Mr. J. J. Hutchinson, of the Hippodrome, two gentlemen whose mysterious appearance suggested their having dropped from the clouds. Miss Clara Wimsley, niece of Professor Wise, also continued with us. When we thought ourselves clear of the rabble, they seized the end of the drag rope and taking a pistol from his valise he sent a ball near enough to convince them of his skill as a marksman. Never did an unruly crowd let go a two inch rope with more alacrity. Clear of the crowd we ascended rapidly, and prepared for a night voyage.

The drag rope just touched the ground, and rattled joyously over trees, tree tops and houses. About eleven o'clock our brave lady passenger became sleepy, and Donaldson, with characteristic gallantry, volunteered to stop for the night at the first town. Clouds had now obscured the earth and sky, and in the darkness we were undecided as to our correct elevation. Deciding to solve the question we opened the valve, and descended rapidly. All leaned over the basket to get the first glimpse of the earth. It was discovered, but too late. One shout from Donaldson, "Hold on all and don't jump," and there we struck with a thud which threw us all into a confused heap. A sudden rebound and we were again hundreds of feet in the air with Egyptian darkness on all sides.

"CONFOUND THE SLEEPY BRUTES, why don't they come out and pull us down?" said Donaldson, but loath to risk another descent in the darkness. The next instant and we were gracefully roosting in the top of an apple tree, where we remained until assist-

ance arrived. Thirty minutes later the balloon was securely anchored, and we were seated in a butcher's cart en route for Reading, two miles distant. The next morning (Monday) we re-embarked (without our lady passenger), and I were soon floating over the fine farming districts of the valley. The breeze was light, and the "time" not up to the average young American's ideas of speed. Donaldson proposed to do a little

IN THE FRUIT-STEALING LINE,

and it was during this aerial pillaging that he proved his perfect command of his ship.—Swooping down like a huge bird the basket would cleave through the tops of the trees, when he would be on the alert for apples.—By sprinkling the balloon would gracefully ascend toward the heavens. In this manner we could descend within six feet of the ground and lay in corn by the quantity. Our variety of apples, pears and rustling ears would have made a carabosteon hockster wealthy.

At ten a. m. we found ourselves near Exeter, in Lehigh county, Pa. A church was seen far below us, and the Professor proposed that we attend a practice communion with him through life. After being safely enshrouded we took our seats in the modest little chapel, and if there was any lack of attention to the sermon the indifference could not be charged to the strangers. At the close of the service we again ascended, with shouts of "God bless you," until the voices became whispers and the whispers died away in the distance.

Later in the day we drifted over a dismal and sparsely inhabited country where it looked as if the few residents might still be voting for Jackson.

Sailing westerly and northerly we passed over that portion of the States populated by Germans. The farmers could be seen for miles galloping towards us, and when the rope would touch the ground they would seize it and call to us, but their speech being Low Dutch we could not understand it. The aggregate knowledge of German which our party possessed could be summed up in two words,

"LAST GEHEN,"

(let go) and it was necessary to give this in one uninterrupted flow to prevent their pulling us down.

When three miles from Allentown, the old stamping ground of Donaldson, the citizens came out by hundreds, and as the wind had died out we accepted their offer to tow us into town. Seizing the rope they marched triumphantly through the city, while we remained seated in the basket 300 feet above. Donaldson was every-where hailed as the hero of the hour, while his companions received ovations due lesser lions. We had been eighteen hours among the clouds, during which we had reached to very high altitudes. We had taken more persons than ever before attempted a balloon voyage, and, too, composed of ladies.

A Steam Jackass.

The *St. Louis Globe* has struck a new line in the way of invention in the following—

"A man living near Nashville, Washington County, Illinois, has recently invented an apparatus to take the place of whistles for railroad signals, steamboats, fire-alarms, factory bells, and the like. He calls it the 'Telephone,' but the popular name is the 'steam jackass.' The inventor is a stock farmer, and has devoted much of his time to raising mules, whose habits and anatomy he appears to have studied carefully. On his farm there was a mule of more than ordinary vocal powers, whose voice could be heard at a distance of four miles in every direction, when he once got warmed up to his work. The owner computed that, if he could put in motion all the air in a circle of eight miles in diameter, or twenty-five miles in circumference, or an area of fifty square miles, or 12,000 acres, a hundred horse-power jackass could, all other things being equal, any noise yet discovered. He established the fact that the power of an ordinary ass is about one-twelfth of an indicated steam power." A steam engine of one thousand horse-

power would, therefore, be equal to the power of 12,000 asses. Wherefore, if one ass can fill a circle eight miles in diameter, 12,000 jackasses, or one 1,000 horse-power jackass, would fill a circle of 85,000 miles in diameter.

"The inventor thought all this over carefully, arriving at the deduction that, if he could take Nature's vocal apparatus and apply to it a greater power he could produce a larger and more satisfactory volume of sound. Filled with this idea, he put the mule to death, and carefully severed the head from the body. He then injected solutions of chloride of lime and arsenic into the veins and arteries of the head and neck, to prevent the decay of the flesh. India rubber was dissolved in sulphuric ether, and the solution forced through the trachea or windpipe and through the larynx or throat. The ether evaporated, leaving a film on the membranes; and the injection and evaporation were continued until the rubber film was of sufficient thickness. These organs were then subjected to a vapour of sulphur, which process the rubber was vulcanized, its elasticity increased, and the membranes rendered impervious to steam. These preparations completed, a short piece of rubber hose was attached to the windpipe and connected with a steam boiler.

"It was a moment of agony to the inventor as he placed the ass-head in the hands of an assistant and slowly pulled the valve open—a moment of thrilling interest. As the steam was turned on, it passed on the wind-pipe, expelling the air and producing a sigh, followed by a groan, a snort, a chuckle, and then a violent coughing and sneezing. As a full head of steam was turned on, the most fearful noise, the most frightful guffaw, the most vociferous bray that ever assailed mortal ears was produced.

The lips contracted, disclosing a terrible array of teeth; the features developed a satanic grin; the jaws rose and fell as the steam crowded the passages; and the ears participate in the general movement, giving to the head of the ass an animated and excited appearance. The man who was holding the head gazed upon it a moment, with dilated eyes, colorless cheeks, knocking knees, and protruding tongue; then suddenly losing all interest in the performance, he emigrated. As for the inventor, his success exceeded his most sanguine anticipations. For an instant he contemplated the head, his countenance working with every manifestation of intense delight, then he, too, started to learn the greatest distance to which the voice would penetrate, leaving it still in operation, with all steam on. The head had now got fully warmed up to his work and that bray went hurrying through the universe. It was an acoustic earthquake; a sky shake; it was a storm, a hurricane of storm, a tornado, a cyclone of noise; it was a donkey carnival, a jackass Fourth of July. It was the greatest success the world has ever known."

calculated by Dr. Dowler to have an antiquity of 5,000 years. But all these estimates pale before those which Kent's cavern at Torquay legitimates. Here the drip of the stalagmite is the chief factor of which divides the relics of the last two thousand years from a deposit fall of the bones of extinct mammalia and glutton and indicating an arctic climate.

Names cut in the stalagmite more than 2000 years ago are legible; in other words where the stalagmite is twelve inches thick and the drip still very copious not more than the hundredth of a foot has been deposited in two centuries—a rate of five feet in 10,000 years. Below this, however, we have a thick, much older and crystalline (i. e., more slowly formed) stalagmite, beneath which again, in a solid breccia very different from the cave-earth, undoubtedly work of art has been found. Mr. Wallace assumes only 100,000 years for the upper floor, and 250,000 for the lower, and adds 150,000 for the immediate cave-earth by which he arrives at the "sum of half a million years that have probably elapsed since human workmanship were buried in depths of Kent's Cavern."

A Smart Young Man.

(Correspondence of the Chicago Post and Mail)

Not long ago the papers of the country were filled with accounts of the steamer *Furley* and the new cable she was landing on the coast of New Hampshire. This calls to mind the history of a young reporter of this city, and I repeat it as of interest. The young man referred to came here soon after the close of the war to correspond for the *Chicago Post and Journal*. He was very young and inexperienced, but a good telegraph operator.—Falling to see the news he was the most clever and enterprising newsgatherers at the capital, and all without any labour on his part. He would rise late, stroll down to the capital about noon (just when the other correspondents were sending off their despatches) wander into the telegraph office, listen to the click of the wires, and then write and send a telegram containing all the important items the other men had gathered. It was easily done and eminently successful. Complaint was made on him, but it was unavailing. He over-reached however and fell. The Washington Treaty was being considered in exclusive sessions of the Senate. The doors and windows were closed, but nothing could hinder our hero. He climbed to the top of the building, crept over the Senate chamber, and lying on his face, shorthanded every word of the Treaty as it came from the lip of the clerk and arose to the ceiling. He sold it to the *New York Tribune*. The *New York Times* correspondent was angry and exposed him, and his paper dismissed him.

Unwilling to lie idle, he set his active brains at work inventing telegraph instruments. When the French cable had been laid he had been commissioned to report the event. He boarded the cable ship and watched the operations of the telegraphers. The method was this: A needle like that of a compass swung on a pivot. The current of electricity coming over the wire moved it to the right or left. A deviation to the right meant a dot, to the left a dash. Thus the Morse alphabet was used. The movements of the needle were so slight that a mirror of great magnifying power was necessary for its profitable reading. Even then but fifteen words could be communicated in a minute. Our hero thought he could do better. So, as I said, he set his wits to work, and after two years hard labor, had just produced his machine. By it he can take fifty words a minute, or more than three times the number that could be received by the old process, and our hero is a prospective millionaire, and but 25 years old.

Capital Invested in Boot and Shoe Factories.

It will interest those of our manufacturers who are apprehensive of the effect of the proposed Treaty on our young shoe factories, to learn something of the enormous United States capital they will have to contend against. The *Boston Traveller*, in a recent issue, says:—

"Very few people have any idea of either the capital or the labor employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes. It is the greatest manufacturing industry of the country. The manufacture of cotton and woolen goods is aggregated in localities like Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River, Providence, etc., and is represented by large and costly buildings. One looking at the Pacific mills in Lawrence, the largest single manufacturing establishment in the world, would hardly think of comparing the boot and shoe manufacture with the dry goods. The shoe manufacturers are scattered all over New England, and with the exception of some establishments in Brookfield, Natick, Haverhill and Lynn, they are comparatively insignificant; but look at the pay rolls! One concern in Boston has a monthly pay roll of seventy-five thousand dollars, and others of fifty, and there are over thirty firms whose pay rolls run up from ten thousand to thirty thousand dollars per month."

NICKNAMES OF AMERICAN CITIES.

The principal cities in the American Union have from time to time received various nicknames. For example, New York is called Gotham; Boston, the Modern Athens, also the Hub; Brooklyn, the City of Churches; Philadelphia, the Quaker City; Baltimore, the Monumental City; Cincinnati, the Queen City; New Orleans, the Crescent City; San Francisco, the Golden City; Washington, the City of Magnificent Distances; Chicago, the Garden City; Detroit, the City of Straits; Cleveland, the Forest City; Pittsburgh, the Iron City; New Haven, the City of Elm; Indianapolis, the Railroad City; St. Louis, the City of Mounds; Knoxville, the Gate City; Louisville, the Falls City; Nashville, the City of Rocks; Quincy, the Model City; Hannibal, the Bluff City; Alexandria, the Delta City; Newburyport, the Garden of Eden; Salem, the City of Peace.

The other day as a Detroitier was riding on the Pontiac road, he came across an old lady seated in a buggy, which had been halted within a few yards of the Great Trunk Railroad track. She seemed to be uneasy about something, and as he drove up she asked "Say mister, ain't that engine going to come along pretty soon?" He asked her to explain, and she pointed to the sign, "Look out for the engine!" and added, "I have waited more'n two hours for the ole engine to go by; but I'm getting tired and if it don't come pretty soon I'll drive right over the track and go home."

A Long Island tax payer made the following speech in a discussion upon the manner in which the educational affairs were conducted:—"Mr. Chairman, I arise to stand up, and I am not backward to come forward to support the grand question of education; for, Mr. Chairman, without education I would be as ignorant as you are yourself, Mr. Chairman."

The largest and heaviest hawser ever manufactured in Canada has just been completed at the Dartmouth Rope Works. It is 159 fathoms in length, 14 inches in circumference, and weighs 1400 lbs. It is to be used in pulling off a vessel that is ashore at Yarmouth.—*Standard*.

It is less than fifty years ago since the world began to build itself railways, and now it has 32,000 geographical miles of them, equal to a construction of two miles a day since the beginning.

In London there are, according to a recent official report, 890 cab-drivers who are total abstainers from intoxicating drinks.

The Exhibition.

The Exhibition opened at 2 o'clock on Tuesday last. A large number of visitors were present at the opening. The Hon. Chief Justice made a short speech, reverting to former Exhibitions, and stating his opinion that the one now commenced would show an improvement on all those which had been held previously. He congratulated the Board and Committee that they had secured a gratifying representation from New Brunswick, which he hoped pointed to a still closer union.

His Honor the Lieut. Governor then proceeded to deliver the formal opening address, setting forth the objects of the Exhibition, and testifying to the warm interest he felt in everything which belonged to Nova Scotia. While he would not wish to detract from the importance of the mining, shipbuilding or manufacturing interests of the Province, yet he fully understood that the agricultural interest was of much more importance.

At the conclusion of his Honor's address, which could be but indistinctly heard, the band played "God Save the Queen," and the Exhibition was declared open.

The first apartment of the Exhibition buildings is devoted to fruits, roots and vegetables. The Western countries make a very fine show of apples, pears, peaches, grapes, etc. Some splendid specimens of the *Empress Alexander* and *Graceland* were loaned by all. In apples there could be little doubt but this Exhibition is a decided improvement on all that has preceded it. A number of very fine clusters of grapes were also much admired, one bunch of hot-house grapes weighing nine pounds being exhibited alongside of a detached portion of a twig cut from an apple tree which, although only 18 inches long, contained 60 apples. The roots and vegetables are very good, but want of space prevents speaking of them in particular.

The next apartment contains the Grand Stand, and was chiefly occupied by the finest display of house and garden flowers and grasses we have ever seen. Instead of attempting a description, we must content ourselves with saying it was magnificent. Flowers of every kind and variety, in pots and vases, filled the air with fragrant odors, and gave to the apartment the appearance of a fairy land.

The next division of the building is devoted to home-manufactured woolen goods, and a display of ladies' skill in mits, raggs, work, etc. Nova Scotia ladies have demonstrated that they are not deficient in artistic skill or the ability to execute. The exhibit of these articles would be very creditable in a national exposition.

The fourth and last division of the building is set apart to Provincial manufactures which are quite fully represented, but some of them in meagre quantities. The shoe manufacturers were well represented by some very handsome work from Yates' establishment. The Star Manufacturing Company had a very ingenious arrangement of their splendid productions. Mott's soap works and a large number of other industries were represented. Some very fine specimens of butter and cheese were also to be seen. A small collection of poultry represented that department.

The stock, perhaps, was not up to what some expected; yet there were some very fine specimens of stock, which would do credit to any country. King's, Annapolis and Hants send the chief contributions, including one ox which weighs up to 2,800 lbs. Truro and Onslow are represented by some very fine stock, which cannot fail to secure leading prizes.

We would not suppose that the collection of animals on exhibition were a fair representation of the efforts of our stock raisers, yet there are a number of fine animals which do them credit. The show of horses is only fair, if such it be. There are a few handsomely formed animals; but the principal features which would make this department attractive are almost, if not entirely, wanting.

Good order prevails, and large numbers of visitors are expected tomorrow (Wednesday). Every hotel in the city is crowded, and strangers experience some difficulty in getting accommodations. When will Halifax remedy this drawback to her prosperity?

Mr. Wesley Oxley, of Wallace Bay, and Mr. Jesse Black, of Peggwash, are amongst the judges appointed by the committee. The Exhibition will close on Friday with an address by Governor Tilley, of New Brunswick. We regret that a want of time absolutely compels us to be satisfied with this very imperfect sketch.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTER.

Spring Hill Junction.

A much needed improvement is being carried out at Spring Hill Junction. A trestle is being built for the purpose of taking in coal for the use of the train. It branches off from the Spring Hill road a short distance from the junction, and a strong trestle work is carried out to the main line, at which point it is about fourteen feet high. A turntable is constructed at the upper end of this branch, where trunks are kept containing 25, 53, 75 and 100 bushels of coal; whatever quantity is required is accordingly run down the trestle way and dumped on board the engine. There are six engines now passing over the road day and night, and the coal is first taken to the engine, there it is shovelled into bins to be again shovelled back into the engine. This arrangement for taking coal at Spring Hill will save the expense of carrying coals to each end of the line in the first place, and keeping a large quantity always in stock. It is a wonder it was not done before.

Philharmonic Club.

The musical concert promised us on Friday evening last, passed off as such concerts ought to go, with credit. The audience, as Mr. Gamp would say, was "quite select," and, certainly, they showed a taste in the respect that they did not disturb the performers while they were discussing sweet sounds; but after the sounds had died into echo, they gave them a round of applause that ought to have satisfied the most exacting amateur. Such performances as the one we speak of, ought to be patronized for their pure artistic merits, and, besides, they serve to create a correct idea of what artists of the noble art of music may accomplish.

Fire at Amber Head.

We regret to say that the residence of Mr. John Church was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. Some of the household furniture was saved, but about \$74.00 in bank paper money was consumed. Insurance on house and furniture \$29.00.

A loss like this should teach us to look well to our stove pipes and flues, as we have reason to think that this fire originated from a defect in either the one or the other.

New Graveyard.

The political remains of Alderman Ackhurst, late candidate for the Mayorship of Halifax, lies side by side with several Aldermen in the new political graveyard opened on the 1st inst., almost in the heart of the city, and known as the Jennett site.

A Bala Verte Man Robbed.

The St. John Telegraph says that Joseph B. Goodwin, of Bala Verte, who came to that city with Hazen Bulver on his way to California, was robbed last week on Pitt street, of \$100 in gold and a note of hand for \$100.

Killed at Peteticodias.

A man named McWilliams was killed at Peteticodias on Wednesday last week while coupling cars. His head was caught between the cars as they came together, and he was killed instantly.

Thomson Station.

All who wish well to a good cause will keep in mind the Tea at Thomson Station on Thursday, 15th inst. It will be a nice trip to a new and interesting locality.

Lunch at Great Village.

Messrs. McLellan & Blackie launched a fine ship, of 800 tons, called the *Wace Queen*, from their yard at Great Village, on Monday, 28th ult. — *Truro Sun*.

Prasnoworthy.

Mr. Morong, the contractor for laying the pavements and curbstones in St. John, on receipt of his bill handed back to the Mayor the sum of \$200 for the poor of the city.

Arthur Orton still wanted.

Mr. Guilford Onslow, late counsel for the Tichborne claimant, is still hunting Australia for the real Arthur Orton.

Nova Scotia Gold.

The gold mines of this Province, between the years of 1860 and 1873, yielded over \$910,000 worth of gold.

Sworn in.

Hon. W. V. Vail was sworn in as Minister of Militia on the 1st inst.

The Draw Shear-Out Mower.

The invention of Mr. J. A. Abell, of Florence, Mass., is evidently destined to "astonish the natives," who are engaged in agricultural and mowing machines. It is a mower bearing the above name, weighing only 120 pounds, or only about one-half of other mowers. Its frame is of hollow wrought iron, its gears are less in number than in any other mower, it can be easily handled, its cutter-bar is peculiar to this machine, and is so arranged on pivots of india-rubber and metal as to give the bar an advantage over all others. The knives, instead of moving straight, have a backward draw or cut with every motion, and it is this which gives the machine its peculiarity, and renders it probable that it will supersede almost every one now in market. Sickles and tufts of grass, that stop other machines abruptly, by this are cut in two by the revolving motion of the knife, and sticks an inch thick can be cut into small chips with great rapidity. It is so light and strong, and the knife works so easy, that with one horse all can be accomplished. It is fitted with two horses with the Backsley and with less strain on the animal. Mr. F. H. Graves, of 28 School street, has charge of the invention and will at once put it on the market. — *Boston Traveller*, 25th ult.

Fishing Law.

For the benefit of our readers we make the following extracts from the Fisheries Act:—

"No salmon shall not be caught or killed in the Province of Nova Scotia save as provided and authorized by the laws now in force in that Province. It shall not be lawful to fish for, catch or kill any kind of trout (or "Lunge") in any way whatever, between the first day of October and the first day of January; and no shall at any time fish for, catch or kill trout by hand with hook and line, in any inland lake, river or stream, except in tidal waters. "No one shall, without lawful excuse, the proof of which shall devolve on the party charged, fish wholly or in part, and authorized by Act, or parts thereof, caught or killed during seasons when, and by means whereof, catching or killing the same is prohibited by law."

Volatile matter.

The high rate of volatile to fixed carbon matter, shows its high quality. Volatile matter..... 33.85 Ash (perfectly white)..... 2.39

Am't of Sulphur (as pyrites) 1.17 Coke..... 66.15

The high rate of volatile to fixed carbon matter should render this coal in common with the Newcastle coals, which it much resembles, an admirable gas coal. The coke of this coal appears well adapted for iron making, as it is firm and compact with a small percentage of ash and sulphur. As the amount of ash is an important consideration in iron making, it is worth noting that this coal contains only 2.39 per cent of other coals for comparison.

Average of ash in 20 English coals. P. C. " " " 35 American " 7.70 " " " 35 Sydney " 8.50 " " " 35 other C. B. coals 2.39 Prof. W. R. Johnson.

The coal from the Spring Hill Company's mines has been extensively used for the Intercolonial Railway, and gives much satisfaction. I have not yet heard of any gas trials, but its composition and freedom from sulphur would indicate its suitability for that purpose. These facts are also shown by its insubordination. It is altogether likely that the embankment between these two powers would lead to an extensive European war.

Rev. Dr. Harvey, a Baptist clergyman of Hamilton, N. Y., having just returned from a European tour, tells the *Examiner* of *Canada* that the Beecher-Tilton scandal has been published all over Europe and great trouble would be. He found it at Athens, Constantinople, Beirut, Jerusalem and other places, and the effect, he says, is to undermine Protestantism, as the prevailing conviction is unfavorable to Mr. Beecher.

The *Maritime Monthly* for October is at hand, and well sustains its reputation. Its serials receive in interest each number. The "Colonization of Newfoundland" is a very interesting article, as is also a sketch of the late A. R. Garvie, whom many of us knew. It is well worth the subscription price, \$3 per annum.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries has set apart the upper portions of the Restigouche River to New Brunswick for the artificial and natural propagation of fish.

The *St. John Globe* says that Nova Scotia apples are selling from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per bbl. Last year they brought from \$4 to \$5.

Rev. Mr. Tweedie, will preach in the Methodist church, next Sabbath, morning and evening.

Sinclair was elected Mayor for Halifax, by a vote of two to one over Ackhurst.

A correspondence has been commenced between the English and French Cabinets on the subject of a submarine tunnel.

Spring Hill Coal Fields.

This district rests on the Cumberland Basin, an arm of the Bay of Fundy, and extends in a South-East direction, 15 miles into the Province bearing its extremity about 25 miles from Parrboro, on the Basin of Minas. It forms a low, shallow trough five miles wide and holding 8 seams of coal, with ironstone bands, in a thickness of 1,200 feet of strata. But 2 seams of 6 ft. and 3 ft. 9 in. thick are known at the western end, and it was long believed that they represented the available coal of the district. They are worked at the Joggins, and supply annually about 23,000 tons of coal for Provincial use. The cliffs there expose a complete section of the Carboniferous strata of the Province and have been fully described by Sir Charles Lyell and others.

The following section gives the more important beds as they occur in the centre of the district.

Table with 2 columns: No. and Description. No. 1 (main seam) 13 ft. 6 in. No. 2 6 0 No. 3 2 6 No. 4 12 3 No. 5 2 6 No. 6 (not exposed) No. 7 4 0 No. 8 2 0

These seams are little disturbed by faults, and are easily won by the thickness of intervening strata is inconsiderable. The attention of capitalists has been already turned to them and the Spring Hill Company of St. John have opened extensive operations and are preparing for an output of 500 to 600 tons per diem. The magnificent 4 mile area of the general mining Association, situated in the centre of the district, will shortly be the scene of busy colliery work. There are also several hand sale works, but their output is inconsiderable.

The following analysis of the Spring Hill coal made by the officers of the Canadian geological survey shows its high quality.

Fixed carbon..... 66.15 Volatile matter..... 33.85 Ash (perfectly white)..... 2.39

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Showing Grasshoppers.

LOWELL, CHENOWETH COUNTY, CAN., Sept. 25. The grasshoppers, so long talked of, and which have been doing such vast mischief north and west of us, have at last paid us a visit, and are fast devouring all that our industrious farmers have gathered in for their gamblers. The people in this region will not suffer at present, as their wheat crop is the best ever known—the yield per acre being from fifteen to forty bushels,—and it is so late very little damage will be done to the corn.

But the worst difficulty is how we are going to raise another crop? The time has now arrived for Fall wheat to be sown, in order to prepare a crop for the coming year, but with an army of grasshoppers to be fed it would be folly to sow a single grain, as they would devour it as fast as it could be sown, and the same troublesome pests have been coming, and still the end is not yet.

As far up as the eye can reach they are seen winging their way toward, and continually dropping to the earth. The sight resembles a heavy snow storm when the flakes are large and rapidly whirled through the air by a brisk breeze. The ground is covered, and in some places they lie piled upon another as if wearied from their long flight from the North; they would rest before joining the destroying army already at work. At such a stop great storms of them rise all about you, and in their eagerness to get out of the way continually strike against you as though pellets were being hurled at you. Then the center a peach orchard they generally make a clean sweep of the fruit, leaving the stones still hanging from the limbs.

Emigrants from the Western continent, recently passing through here on their way further east, with starvation depicted upon their countenances, brought melancholy tales of the drought, chinch bugs and grasshoppers. Many a poor man who has labored against the storms and winds for years, in order to make him a little home to supply his wants in his declining days, is forced at last to yield to existing calamities, and again strike out, trusting to Providence and the kindness of the people for his support.

Our farmers have been experimenting with cotton this summer, and find it produces here fully as well as in some of the Southern States. One man, a North Carolinian, says that he has a few hills looking full as well as any he ever saw in the old tar-bared State.

Valuable Discovery in Newfoundland.

Mr. Murray, Geological Surveyor in Newfoundland, has ascended Gander River to the large lake through which it runs, and was surprised to find a large extent of the finest and best arable land in America. The following is an extract from the letter.

"We have had a good deal of very disagreeable weather, which has caused some delay in our operations, but nevertheless we have got along very fairly up to the present time. The most conservative land agents are when I come to make an estimate of the available land in the regions between this river and the Exploits on the one hand, and between it and Bonaventure Bay on the other, I find a large tract, and I believe that it is quite as productive as all the St. George's Bay country and the Humber put together. It is impossible to exaggerate the quality of the soil over an enormous tract, and I believe that this valley alone might support with all ease upwards of 100,000 settlers. No part of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick can compare with it. I do not know anything of the few parts of Lower Canada. Had timber limits been granted there would their have been ingress by the river, and the country in all directions. It is simply disgraceful that there should be a beggar in such a land, and there need not be if lumbering and farming are ever set agoing."

If this account be correct and Mr. Murray is considered very reliable authority, it will add very much to the resources and importance of the Island. It is described as a magnificent lumber country, but a provincial law forbids any person taking up more than 200 acres, which must be repaid before anything can be done.

REDUCED COST OF BUILDING IN CHICAGO.

At Chicago, money is loan on real estate in so plenty that the most conservative loan agents are urging it upon owners of unimproved property, even at nine per cent. for a term of years, and take a mortgage upon the lands and improvements to be made with the loan. The owners of land burned over in the great fire, including some sixty acres mostly of dwellings densely populated, have been compelled to make their property productive. Perhaps the most important cause is a reduction of thirty three per cent. in the cost of building. Good common brick laid in the wall, including cost of mortar, is not over nine dollars per thousand. An American speculator visited Clare, Digby Co., last week with the object of purchasing all the ceese in Boston. — *Halifax Express*.

Danville, Ind., has a grape vine 90 feet long with 800 bunches of grapes on it.

A California Pioneer.

Capt. S. R. Kinney, one of the early pioneers of California, died at his residence, on Post street, San Francisco, on Sunday morning, the 7th August, in the 67th year of his age. Capt. Kinney was widely and favorably known as one of the oldest and ablest shipmasters of this coast. He was born at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in the year 1808, and arrived at this port in command of the large *Duke of Wellington*, from St. John, New Brunswick, in 1859, from which time to the present his name has been identified with the merchant marine of San Francisco, he having been almost constantly and very successfully engaged in the coasting (China and East India trade from this port. In addition to an unusually large number of old and warm friends to whom he was endeared by years of association, he leaves to mourn his loss six sons and daughters, more than twenty grandchildren, and a number of great-grandchildren, all of them residents of this coast, and nearly all of these three generations of descendants, present to comfort the last hours of one who during a long and active struggle with the cruel trials of his life, never once failed in his duty as a man, and who died with a Christian's resignation and with a full and well-founded hope of a Christian's life hereafter. — *California paper*.

INVESTMENT OF EUROPEAN CAPITAL IN THE UNITED STATES.—There seems to be a reaction among the capitalists of Europe, in regard to loans upon American securities. Before the war these securities were regarded as the best in the world, taking into consideration the high rate of interest, and the material wealth which in nearly every case represented them. During the war, and for a time following its close, there was doubt and hesitation, but the recuperative powers of this country have been, and are such, as to satisfy the most doubtful as to the value of what property loans are asked for, and it is an encouraging fact that in many instances these loans are offered rather than asked for.

There is a point beyond this which more nearly interests the people of this country, and that is the return of the tide of immigration. The masses follow their leaders, and when it is generally understood through out Europe that the capitalist are ready to invest here, the people will follow the lead, and through to this country for the purpose of settling upon and occupying the rich tracts of land that under proper cultivation are to make fortunes for the one and homes for the other. — *Boston Traveller*.

NEW SAFE.—The Bank of Nova Scotia has recently had built at the manufacturing of Messrs. C. L. Batters, Montreal, an iron safe of magnificent proportions. It arrived in the last boat from Portland, and the time of a dozen men has been engaged during the first two days in placing it in position in the office of the corporation. It is six feet high, four feet wide, and two feet two inches deep. The safe is constructed of the best material, has all the recent improvements, and is considered both burglar and fire proof. One of the locks is capable of a hundred million combinations, and the value of one million. — *Halifax Express*.

THE TROUBLES OF EDITORS.—Newspaper publishers cannot hope to escape the animadversion and petulant grumbling of that class of habitual flatterers who, in gazing upon a city, would rather than express admiration of its angel-like whiteness, point out a tiny speck which some flattering insect had laid upon one of its petals. There are such fastidious fellows in the world, and newspapers cannot expect to avoid their ill-natured criticisms. — *Bridgetown Magnet*.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY.—There are a very large number of strangers in the city at present, all the trains which arrived last night were packed with passengers, and extra accommodation had to be provided on both lines. It is estimated that about 300 people arrived last night. — *A. Citizen*, 24th.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening last, a Frenchman named Bellevue, fell into one of the boilers of the Cape Mill Lumber Factory, and was so severely scalded that he died at noon on Saturday. It is supposed that he had fallen asleep when he tumbled in. — *Post*.

BANKRUPTCY.—Yorke Lindsey Barrington, of Barrington Park, Sydney Mines, is about to assume the name of the Barrington family. — *North Sydney Herald*.

FAILURE IN NEW YORK.—Messrs. David Valentine & Co., of New York, failed on Monday for \$500,000. Their assets are unknown.

Thieves broke into the Vienna central post office recently, and 1500 registered letters, which were to be sent off with the morning trains, were stolen.

They are pushing forward the work at Hell Gate, and New Yorkers will soon forget they had such a small entrance to their native place.

Henry Clow & Co. are declining deposits, and securing the parties who have recently deposited with them.

Every day during the present week a large number of boats have been engaged mackerel fishing on the eastern side of the harbour—and with very fair success. The fish caught are of very good quality, and if properly cured by the amateur fishermen, their labors will be profitable to them. It has been remarked that the fish have rarely, if ever, made so long a stay in the harbour before. — *Halifax Express*.

An issue at the coming elections in Manitoba will be the abolition of the French language in official documents. The plea advanced by the advocates of this course is that the French element now forms but a fraction of the population, that the use of language involves the Province in more expense than it can afford, and that they might as well add German to accommodate the Manitowans.

A new first class passenger car for the Intercolonial Railway is nearly completed at the machine shop, Richmond. It is said to be equal to any that are now on the road, and which have been produced abroad, and it reflects great credit to those who were employed on its construction. The car is fifty feet in length, and is really a splendid specimen of railway architecture.

Mr. Geo. B. Estabrook sowed two bushels of wheat late in the month of May, and last week when he had threshed and cleaned his crop he found he had 47 bushels. This is the greatest yield we have heard of in the Maritime Provinces. Who will hanker for the "Far West" when such large returns can be realized by the farmers in New Brunswick? — *Sackville Borden*.

A deaf and dumb mendicant was suddenly found yesterday by the rule shorts of some boys while walking down River Street, and in turning slipped on a banana skin and fell. He gave the falls a severe lecture, much to the enjoyment of his more beggar at the corner, who saw the whole occurrence through his green glasses, and was much amused there. — *Troy Times*.

CHEAT YIELD.—Mr. J. G. Harding has raised this year, from one bushel of seed, twenty-four bushels of superior wheat. The seed is a new variety of red headed, and was obtained from J. J. Edw'd Page. — *Amherst Gazette*.

A revival somewhat similar to that which has been prevailing in St. John, is in progress in New Zealand. In Dunedin all the deacons have joined together in securing a large hall and in conducting special services every evening.

An ofter measuring twelve inches in length and weighing three pounds three ounces, was recently caught at Richmond Bay, and presented to the *St. Stephen's Journal* man. He should add a salmon to the office of the *Journal*.

The typhoon in Southern Japan on the 29th August wrecked several foreign vessels, more than 1000 junks, 600 houses were destroyed and several hundred lives lost, and thousands of cattle killed.

Thirteen of the thirty-eight premiums offered for poultry at the Vermont fair were taken by Ezekiel P. Sprague, a henist not yet twelve years old.

The marshes on the Shepley River, between Hopewell Hill and Harvey, Albert Co., N. B., produce this year a surplus of 2000 tons of hay.

The apple crop of A. R. Bingham at Barry County, Mich., will this year amount to 22,000 bushels.

Apples were plentiful at Mystic, Conn., that either is now selling there at five cents a gallon.

Monroe County, Minn., is lively with rattle-snakes. Five were killed in one wheat field in one afternoon.

The Boston Sugar Refinery has lately paid \$38,282 duties on one cargo of sugar of 2,000,000 pounds.

Quincy, Ill., is said to be a great deal livelier by night than by day. Masquitos!

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th inst., by Rev. D. W. Connel, assisted by Rev. J. Higgins, Mr. J. W. Webb, of Greenville, N. S., to Miss Cassie Williams, of Wallace, N. S.

At Tallamagochie, on Tuesday, Sept. 15th, by Rev. A. B. Clancy, M. A., Messrs. James Irvine, Merchant, of Annapolis, and Miss Mary Jane, second daughter of the late William Eggleston, Esq., of Tallamagochie.

1st inst., at Christ Church, Amherst, by Rev. Amos Townshend, Mr. SAMUEL L. HEYWOOD, of Oxford, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Bateman, of Miramichi.

30th ult., at Trinity Church, Dorchester, by Rev. David Nicholson, Mr. D. WILBERT DOUGLAS, of "The Amherst Warehouse Company," to Mary Eliza, second daughter of Joseph Hickman, Esq., of Dorchester, N. B.

On Thursday, Oct. 1st, at St. Ann's Church, Sackville, by Rev. D. Nicholson, Rector, (brother of the groom) Francis, eldest daughter of Blair Botsford, Esq., of Sheriff, to Miss Nancy, Esq., Merchant, of St. John.

On the River Philip Circuit, at the Parsonage on the 13th ult., by Rev. W. Alcorn, Heavy Scott, to Anne Louise, all of Westchester.

At the same place, by the same, on the 29th ult., Lewis Edgar to Anne Taylor, all of Westchester.

On the 23rd ult., Oxford, at the Waverly, by Rev. W. Alcorn, Moses Hoskins, to Mary Theresa, all of West Branch.

At the same place, the same time, and by the same, ANTHONY TAYLOR to ELIZABETH HOSS.

DEATHS.

On Friday, Oct. 2nd, Mr. JAMES LAVER, in the 87th year of age, at Westmorland, Co. N. B.

At Westmorland, on the 28th inst., August 29th, at Patrick Courchesne.

Thousands CURED DAILY IN THE DOMINION BY THE DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE!!

Rheumatism. This statement is substantially a fact based upon evidence in the possession of the agent...

Rheumatic Cure. In its history, this invaluable medicine occupies the most honorable position possible for a remedy to attain...

Forsyth & Co. Agents for Nova Scotia and C. B. Valise Lost!

Oxen at Auction. To be sold at Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at Two o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Amherst...

Tea Party. A genuine old fashioned TEA PARTY for innocent mirth and friendly meetings...

Medical Hall. A Large Select Assortment of TOILET ARTICLES.

Just Received. Medical Hall, Toilets Articles, Perfumery, Hair Dressings, Hand Mirrors, Smelling Bottles...

Teacher Wanted. A TEACHER for School.

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Tea Meeting. A TEA MEETING will be held in Rufus Page's new Store, at THOMPSON STATION...

NEW Fall and Winter GOODS. JUST ARRIVED AT CHAPMAN & ETTER'S NEW STORE.

Custom Tailoring Department. ENGLISH, SCOTCH and CANADIAN TWEEDS in all the latest shades and Patterns.

Ready-made Clothing. OVERCOATS and BEEFERS. In Brown, Blue and Black.

Canadian Shirts & Drawers. 15 CASES. Boots, Shoes, Overshoes, and Rubbers.

Ladies and Gent's Furs. In Grebe, Seal, Beaver, Dogskin, Russian Lamb, Columbia Martin, German Mink, Alaska Aink, &c.

Dress Goods and Millinery. Cash Buyers will find our Goods lower than any others in the trade.

Wanted. ALL KINDS OF RAW FUR. For which the highest Cash price will be paid.

Wonderful Discovery! Fish Without Bone.

Special Notice. Owing to parties travelling through the County calling themselves photographers...

Beecher-Tilton. Full Account of the great BEECHER SCANDAL in Book form. Price 25c. For sale at CHIPMAN'S.

FIRST Protect Your Buildings! Gline's Patent Slate Roofing Paint, FIRE-PROOF, WATER-PROOF, DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and ORNAMENTAL.

FALL STOCK COMPLETE. His Stock of DRY GOODS will be found well assorted, being composed of PRINIS, COTTONS, SHIRTINGS, DRESS GOODS, PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS, DENIMS, TICKINGS, TWEEDS.

MILLINERY. COTTON WARPS, RATTINGS, &c., &c., &c. READY MADE CLOTHING, GENTLEMEN'S UNDER CLOTHING. In Great Variety.

IN GROCERIES. Choice Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Spices, Raisins, Currants, Molasses, Syrup, Brooms, Pails, &c., &c., &c., and many other articles.

Boots and Shoes. A Complete Assortment of all qualities, in sizes to fit every foot and price to suit every pocket.

GROCERIES. Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Molasses, Tobacco of different brands.

Flour and Meal. FLOUR AND MEAL. BISCUITS, SOAPS, &c. Paraffine Oil at 10 cents.

Family Flour. CORNMEAL, OATMEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR, PASTRY DO.

Gardner Sewing Machine. Being the best machine in the market. Amherst, Sept. 23, 1874. 80 62

Edge Tool Manufactory. R. THOMPSON & SONS. Having leased, for a number of years, the Building, Works, and Machinery of the Oxford Edge Tool Co.

Wholesale Dry Goods. ANDERSON, BILLING & CO. beg to announce to their friends and the public, the completion of their SPRING STOCK.

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In the Supreme Court at Amherst, 1874. ELECTIONS OF CUMBERLAND.

Having been engaged for nearly twenty years in the culture of Fruit Trees...

Pieces of Parcels of Land. AT SOUTHAMPTON, aforesaid, and described as follows:—

To the Electors of the County of Cumberland. GENTLEMEN.—Having received gratification...

Card. ELECTIONS OF THE CO. OF CUMBERLAND. GENTLEMEN.—In response to the urgent solicitation of many of you I will be a Candidate...

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