

# Illustrated Post.

WILLIAM C. MILLNER,  
Proprietor.

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Reserve Success and you shall Command. it.

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WHOLE NO. 392.

## LITERATURE.

### Punished Enough.

Adapted from an old French Feuilleton.

One night in September, 1789, near a little village on the outskirts of the forest of Fontainebleau, at the commencement of that Revolution in which "human nature threw off all formulas and came out human"—a brave, old rough, retired, and, we must add, half-drunken soldier reeled home from a debauch, in which he and others like him had been denouncing royalty, aristocracy, priesthood, and matrimony.

Upon the slab of his cottage door he stumbled over an abandoned child. For a moment he believed himself asleep; then he took up the infant and laid it on one side, while he sought some trace of whence it came. But he found nothing. The dejection had been complete. The baby was wrapped in flannel, but that flannel was fine. This was the only indication of the station of life to which its mother belonged.

The great surprise of the event made Gregoire sober; and he sat down to consult his various impulses as to what he should do with the child. His meditations resulted in his resolving to keep the boy, whom he caused to be baptized Gregoire Valvins, these being respectively his own name and the name of the nearest village.

Till the boy was a year old the elder Gregoire went every day to see him at the house of the woman to whom he was committed for maternal care; when he was weaned he took him home with him.

The Revolution went on. The old soldier enlisted in one of those regiments which served under Dumouriez. His front teeth were knocked out in his first battle, and as he had a good knowledge of music (having, indeed, at one time in his life been a subordinate singer at the opera), he was made drum-major. The little boy became the *fil du regiment*. He wore a little uniform and beat a very little drum. He even attracted the notice of Napoleon, when the fine regiment to which he was attached marched down to re-enforce the glorious Army of Italy, after the battle of Arcola.

The drum-major might have risen, being a cool, brave man, who, in spite of his propensity to drink, attracted the notice and good-will of his superiors; but when any offer of promotion was made him, he always begged that all consideration for his own services might be transferred to the benefit of his little Valvins. Thus it happened that he got the boy into the military school at St. Cyr, which he quitted in 1809 with one lieutenant's commission.

At nineteen Valvins was a reserved, calm, self-contained, ambitious man, brilliantly brave, of course, as every soldier will be when he has nothing but his life to lose, and nobody in the world to grieve if he were gone. He had never known a father, and he had never known a mother. No mother had given him his first lessons in affection; no sisters, cousins, or female friends had taught him the most graceful and needful of all lessons—consideration and respect for women. Gregoire's father (a *sans culotte* under his gold knots, fringes and embroidery), had his own ideas upon this subject. Some early passage in his life had given him a deep grudge against those he called *grandes dames*, and he labored diligently to inspire the boy with a like feeling. To this end, he always insisted that the mother who abandoned him had been a great lady. Many a time he made young Valvins swear he would revenge him (if ever the opportunity occurred) by the humiliation of some noble lady. It did not seem as if the young military student or sub-lieutenant in a regiment actively employed in an enemy's country was likely to have much chance of meeting high-born ladies; but it so happened that during his first year of active he was stationed in a town on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees, in which was a convent wherein three or four young French girls, daughters of noble emigres, were receiving their education.

One or two of the young officers of the regiment managed to open a clandestine correspondence with these school-girls. They held some stolen interviews by night, though with the garden wall between them. Valvins remembered his promise to his adopted father, and contrived to join them. The young girl he appropriated was named Leonie. She was plucky like the rest, but had a fund of undeveloped tender feeling. She was a daughter of a noble of distinguished name, and equally distinguished hostility to the "usurper." He had no idea of submitting himself to any tyrant parents, of humiliating himself by appearing at a make believe sham court, among blacksmiths, horse-boys, cow-boys, and the rest, who bore sham titles to disguise plebeian names, and were called the Marshalls of the Empire.

The other young French officers on various pretexts soon retired from the field, but Valvins pushed his suit with Leonie. She was a pretty girl, with promise of great beauty when time should have developed her (for she was not sixteen); but Valvins was perfectly indifferent to her charms, although he set himself to persuade her to elope with him. His wooing was conducted with little that would have made it acceptable to one who knew the

world, for, as he said, he had no sentiment, no tenderness, no respect for women. The strongest argument he used was that he had her in his power. He alarmed her with fierce prayers that were more like threats than supplications, and yet so great was her "sensibility"—as people called a liability to foolish fancies at that period—that he won her girlish heart, and despatched her for having given it to him.

She agreed at last to get out of the convent on a certain night, and meet him in the street under the shadow of a buttress of the convent building. He promised to come accompanied by a priest, who should take her into a church and there marry them.

The night came. The young pensionnaire managed her escape, and trembling, blushing, and shrinking with shame and fear, took her place under the convent wall, awaiting her false lover. However came. He had at least had the grace (although she knew it not) not to boast of his adventure among his comrades, and latent manliness enough to exercise unseen a sort of protection over her. He watched her from a window of a tall house opposite the convent, which he had hired for that purpose. He did not molest her. Indeed, she would have been too dangerous an embarrassment had he followed up the venture. He watched her, and exulted in her humiliation. About midnight she felt swooning to the ground. He summoned his servant.

"See Caspar!" he said. "Go to the convent grille, and ring the bell. Tell the sister who answers it that one of their pensionnaires is outside the convent wall, and is lying at their door. They had better come out and take care of her. See that they do not recognize you, and Caspar, hold your tongue."

At daylight the regiment marched out of the town, and that was the last that Valvins heard of Leonie. He felt no pride in his achievement, and very slight remorse. It was an installment paid upon the promise he had made to his adoptive father. He felt no relief, however, for any further payment of the kind, and never resumed aggressive warfare against *grandes dames*, nor, indeed, had time for any intercourse of any kind with any woman.

It was the night of April 12, 1814. On the skirts of the forest of Fontainebleau bivouacs had been pitched along the highway, around which squads of anxious veterans were discussing the abdication of Emperor Napoleon.

Valvins had been present when Napoleon had taken leave of his Old Guard. The evening before he had received from his great master's hand the officer's cross of the Legion of Honor. He had wept for the first time in his life that day, and with the tears he shed over the downfall of his Emperor mingled a more personal emotion.

"Where shall I go, now he is gone?" he asked himself. Alone, forsaken, doubly orphaned, and a thing to do with women. No mother had given him his first lessons in affection; no sisters, cousins, or female friends had taught him the most graceful and needful of all lessons—consideration and respect for women. Gregoire's father (a *sans culotte* under his gold knots, fringes and embroidery), had his own ideas upon this subject. Some early passage in his life had given him a deep grudge against those he called *grandes dames*, and he labored diligently to inspire the boy with a like feeling. To this end, he always insisted that the mother who abandoned him had been a great lady. Many a time he made young Valvins swear he would revenge him (if ever the opportunity occurred) by the humiliation of some noble lady. It did not seem as if the young military student or sub-lieutenant in a regiment actively employed in an enemy's country was likely to have much chance of meeting high-born ladies; but it so happened that during his first year of active he was stationed in a town on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees, in which was a convent wherein three or four young French girls, daughters of noble emigres, were receiving their education.

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out with a jerk, as if something might be gained by extreme rapidity. But no sooner had he spoken than the soldiers began capering around him, hitting him with the flats of their swords, and crying out, "Hop, marquis!"

The major interfered to put a stop to this brutality, when one of them called out roughly, "Why didn't the *pekia* answer when I spoke to him?"

"He did answer," said the major. "He did, though," cried the soldier, "the *pekia* did, though. 'Be so good, major, as to tell us what he said.'"

"He said," replied Valvins, with impatience—"he said his master's name was the Marquis de Leaky."

"The Marquis de Leaky!" laughed the drunken soldier. "Here's another of the vipers, lads. That fellow," pointing to the major with his sword, "is a spy—a vile aristocrat—a friend of *marquises*."

"He has," said the comrades, turning angrily upon the major. Valvins hesitated to draw his sword against men who were no longer in possession of their right senses. He did not care to compromise himself as an officer by a hand-to-hand struggle with private soldiers. He was relieved from the embarrassment by a corporal who rushed out on the broad steps of the chateau, shouting, "Come up here, all of you! we have made a new discovery."

Every soldier within hearing rushed off into the chateau, and Valvins remained alone with the terrified servant in the courtyard. "You had better take warning," he said to the man, "and be careful how you talk about your master as monsieur the Marquis de—What did you say his name was?"

"De Leaky," replied the servant. "The Marquis de Leaky," repeated Valvins, trying to remember. "The name struck me at once. I must have known some man of that name. I am sure I have heard it somewhere."

"Of course you have," said the servant. "It is one of the great names of France."

"I don't recognize it as one of the great names of our present France," answered the major, laughing. "Leaky?—Leaky? I know no general of that name, but I'd swear that at some time in my life that name has made an impression upon me."

"Our Monsieur De Leaky has never been a soldier, but he is a very great gentleman for all that," said footman.

"Ah, yes; no doubt," said Valvins, turning on his heel—"a nobleman of the old regime. Pah!" said he, carelessly; "I dare say I met with the name in some of Frederick the Great's campaigns."

So saying, the major was on the point of continuing his journey when he was stopped by a great noise proceeding from the chateau—about, oaths, and, above all the rest, shrieks of entreaty and despair.

"Alas! alas! monsieur," cried the domestic, "they must be killing every body."

"What is it all about?" asked Valvins.

"A party of soldiers, monsieur, came to the house and asked for a drop of wine, and leave to pass the night on the floor of our barn. Had I been there, it would have been all right, but they asked monsieur. The old gentleman has had his head turned this last week, expecting, as he says, the return of his 'legitimate sovereign.' So he and angry, 'I will give nothing to the soldiers of the tyrant, to—' he had a big long word that I could not make out—to the mer—mur—"

"Myrmidons," said Valvins. "Yes, that it—to the myrmidons of the usurper."

Valvins frowned, and gave to no significant an expression that the rest of the tale was broken short by the narrator's fears.

Just then fresh cries of anguish—cries in a woman's voice—rose above the rest of the uproar.

"Ah, monsieur! monsieur!" cried the servant, "they must have found madame!"

"The Marchioness de Leaky?" said Valvins, with a laugh, plucking to himself a lock of woman's powder, patches, and a hoop, struggling to escape from the rough jokes of the soldier.

"No, the daughter of monsieur le usquise."

Mademoiselle Leonie de Leaky cried Valvins, his memory waking suddenly, as if from a dream.

"Yes, Mademoiselle Leonie de Leaky came, but now widow of the Duc de Fezenzac," cried the valet. "Ah! poor woman!" exclaimed Valvins, as, leaving the old man behind, he ran forward to the chateau.

He sprang up the wide front steps and rushed into a great dining-room. Upon the polished table stood an array of Champagne of various claret bottles, most of them with their necks knocked off, that being the easiest process of uncorking them. At the foot of the table, in an arm-chair mounted upon two other chairs, was an old man, meek to do duty as a target for the squibs of Champagne which the soldiers were firing off at him by sticking their thumbs into the bottles' necks and suddenly withdrawing them. In the recess of a bay-window a woman was defending herself from two or three soldiers who were trying to seize her. The whole scene was one of noisy revelry—a din of shrieks, shouts, oaths, and senseless laughter.

As Valvins came into the room, the corporal he had before seen on the steps stopped short as he was uncorking a bottle, and cried out, in an alarmed tone, "Look out, lads! here's a major!"

Valvins cast a rapid glance over the dining-room, and resolved upon his plan of action.

"Soldiers!" he cried, "you are all cowards!"

Some of them at this hung down their heads, some growled a surly answer.

"Towards!" repeated Valvins. "You are lingering in this house, insulting a woman, and making game of an old fool, while fighting is going on at Essonne!"

At these words, "fighting is going on at Essonne," they all drew quickly round him.

"Where's that, major—which way?"

"Till Essonne, I tell you. All the regiments are concentrating on Fontainebleau. You have a moment to lose."

Hardly were his words out of his mouth when knapsacks and haversacks were poked up from the carpet, muskets rattled as they were slung on the men's shoulders, and the rioters marching out from the chateau, left the place as silent and deserted as it had been crowded and uproarious a few moments before.

Valvins looked sadly round the room; then, approaching the marquis, he said, respectively and firmly: "Now, monsieur, you must leave this place immediately. The news I have just told those soldiers was that the Emperor has quitted Fontainebleau."

"Vive le roi!" cried M. De Leaky, striving, in honor of the event, to rise up from the chair to which he was tied.

"Your father must be crazy," said Valvins to the old man, "and he has misled you. Get him in a coach and set off immediately."

The duchess did not answer; she was looking at the major with all her eyes.

"Do as I tell you, if you value his life," said Valvins to the major, "and cover their mistake and be back here directly. Come," he continued, untiring M. De Leaky and releasing him from his seat, "you must be gone immediately."

Some of the family here came in and bore away the marquis, saying a carriage was getting ready. Valvins followed them to the door and gave some orders. As he closed on the marquis and his attendant, he saw the duchess still standing near him in the dining-room, and said to her, in his imperative, authoritative way, "Come, madame, come; you have no time to lose. You must depart immediately."

She began to obey as if by instinct, and turned toward the door, when suddenly she turned back into the dining-room, and, taking the young officer by the arm, exclaimed, "You must be Monsieur Valvins!"

"Ah!" said the major, "your grace has recognized me."

Valvins began to feel some embarrassment, and in a more respectful tone, resumed: "Indeed you must leave this place at once. If the soldiers should return—"

"They could hardly," said the duchess, "treat me with more indignity than you have done."

"Madame," began Valvins, struggling against a sudden sense of shame.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE HOUSE OF INVESTIGATIONS.—The house which Sir Isaac Newton occupied on the south side of Leicester Square, London, is still standing, and his observatory is shown to visitors. When he took up his residence there, he was the neighbor of a widow lady, who was much puzzled by the little she observed of the philosopher. One of the Fellows of the Royal Society of London one day called upon her, when among other domestic news she mentioned that some one had come to reside in the adjoining house who, she felt certain, was a poor, crazy gentleman. "Because," she continued, "he diverts himself in the oddest way imaginable. Every morning when the sun shines so brightly that we are obliged to draw our window blinds, he takes his seat in front of a tub of soap suds, and occupies himself for hours blowing soap bubbles through a common clay pipe, and intently watches them till they burst. He is doubtless now at his favorite amusement," she continued. "Do come and look at him!" The gentleman smiled and then went upstairs, when, after looking through the window to the adjoining one, he turned round and said: "My dear madam, the person whom you think is a poor lunatic is no other than the great Sir Isaac Newton, studying the refraction of light upon thin plates, a phenomenon which is beautifully exhibited upon the surface of a common soap bubble."

War is a lamp chimney like a Chicago savings bank? No one appears able to answer this.—*Danbury News*. That's a queer snare. It is too easy. Because they're sure to break. 2. Because a fool is apt to grow out of them. 3. Because they can't stand a draft. 4. Because there is something wick-at at the bottom of them. 5. Because they are hollow. 6. Because they're benighted bast. 7. But there's that! We're weary, we're weary, we are sad and sore perplexed; let our answer to your query be contained in our next.—*Phil. Bulletin*.

## An Agreeable Guest.

Susan A. Brown writes in the *St. Nicholas Magazine*: "The longest visit we read of in modern days was one which Dr. Isaac Watts made at Lord Abberly's, in the Isle of Wight. He went to spend a fortnight, but they made him so happy that he remained a beloved and honored guest for forty years."

Few of us would care to make so long a visit as that, but it might be worth the while for us all to try and learn the secret of making ourselves agreeable and welcome guests. To have a "nice time" when visiting is delightful, but to leave behind us a pleasant impression is worth a great deal more.

An agreeable guest is a title which any one may be proud to deserve. A great many people, with the best intentions and the kindest hearts, never consider it, simply because they never considered the subject, and really do not know how to make their stay in another person's home a pleasure instead of an inconvenience. If you are one of these thoughtless ones you may be sure that, although your friends are glad to see you happy, and may enjoy your visit on that account, your departure will be followed by a sigh of relief as the family settle down to their usual occupations, glad that the visit is over.

A great many different qualities and habits go to make up the character of one whom people are always glad to see, and these last must be proved while we are young, if we expect to wear them gracefully. A young person whose presence in the house is an inconvenience and whose weariness at fifteen is seldom a welcome visitor in after-life.

Two most important characteristics of a guest are tact and observation, and these will lead you to notice and do just what will give pleasure to your friends in their different opinions and ways of living. Apply in its best sense the maxim, "When you are in Rome, do as the Romans do."

Unless you have some good reason for not doing so, let your friends know that you are going to pay a visit. It is one of the hour when you expect to arrive. Surprises are very well in their way, but there are few households in which it is convenient to have a friend drop in without any warning for a protracted visit. They know that you are coming, they will have the pleasure of preparing for you and looking for your arrival, and you will not feel that you are disturbing any previous arrangements which they have made for the day.

Let your friends know, if possible, soon after you arrive, about how long you mean to stay with them, as they might not like to ask, and would still find it convenient to know if your visit is to have a duration of three days or four weeks. Take special notice of the time of day when you are to arrive, and if you are already begun, or some book that you are reading, that you may be agreeably employed when your hostess is engaged with her own affairs, and not be sitting about idle, as if waiting to be entertained, when her time is necessarily taken up with something else. Make her feel that, for a small part at least of every day, no one need have any responsibility about amusing you.

A lady who is charming as a guest and who you some work that you have taken a nap in the afternoon when I am at home, but I do when I am on a visit, because I know that a relief it has sometimes been to me to have company lie down for a little while after dinner."

Restoration of Jerusalem.

London correspondent of the N. Y. Times.

There are men in the city ("down town" as you would say in N. York) who take a hobby of a check to the Russian progress towards the Mediterranean, which might be affected by the purchase of Palestine and Syria from the Turks by the Jews, and the establishment of a Jewish Kingdom under the guarantee of other European powers. It is even said that many leading Jews favor the idea, and that if the matter were earnestly put forward, the scheme would not be found difficult. The notion is ingenious and when it is coupled with the suggestion that England should buy Turkey's war vessels and thus enable the Sultan to continue the war and pay up his debts, you may judge how anxious the city men are that Turkey should fight to the last. I am assured by an eminent authority that the Jewish idea is seriously entertained among some rich Hebrews of London, and that several equally eminent Christians have professed their assistance in perfecting the scheme and carrying it out. Restoration of the Jews, with the aid and under the patronage of a financial company would at least be in keeping with the utilitarian spirit of the age.

Tough, Stephen, Tough.—Speaking of the people of Malabar in early times, the *Presbyterian* says: "Some still living can remember when the people on coming out of church would find that the horses had eaten off each others straw tacking."

This is about as long a story as that of the old Covehead woman who spread the butter on the bread for the Governor with her thumb, as related by the *Presbyterian*.—*Argus*.

Henry H. Longfellow received through the post-office of the Old South Church Fair the other day a letter written in Japanese, expressing the writer's admiration of the poet's works.

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Manufacture six per week.  
Send for Circular and Price List.

DRESS-MAKING  
AND  
MILLINERY!  
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to intimate to the ladies of Sackville and vicinity that he has added to his business a Dress-making and Millinery department, each branch of which is under the supervision of a competent person, having had experience in first-class establishments in St. John. A good stock of DRESS GOODS and MILLINERY will be kept, which will be made up in fashionable styles and at reasonable prices.  
Patrons respectfully solicited.  
J. F. ALLISON.  
June 26

MARBLE  
AND  
FREESTONE  
WORKS.  
H. J. McGRATH,  
Dorchester, N. B.

HAVING purchased the entire Stock in Trade of Mr. PETER HAGAN, and with his previously large Stock of ITALIAN, SOUTHERN, PALE, AND RUTLAND MARBLES.

The subscriber has now one of the largest and best selected stock of Monumental Marbles to be found in the country. All Stock is guaranteed.  
Prices twenty per cent. lower than any other Establishment in the Province.

Andres' Marble Works,  
Amherst and Wallace, N. S.

THE Subscriber, having a large amount of superior ITALIAN and AMERICAN MARBLE on hand, is prepared to sell Gravesstones and Monuments of Either Quality.

At greatly reduced prices. He has also a large amount of MARBLE and first quality FREESTONE at extremely low prices. Also, Italian Marble Table and Counter Tops.

Persons are cautioned against buying Southern Falls American Marble for the Italian, as on account of their resemblance, it is frequently sold for the latter.

Persons wishing to purchase will find it decidedly to their advantage to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

All orders promptly attended to, and finished in a workmanlike manner. Designs sent free when required.



## Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., January 24, 1878.

## A Railway Without a Subsidy.

## Proposed Extension to Havelock Corner.

Many causes have conspired to cheapen the cost of railway work of late years. Twenty years ago, \$40,000 per mile, for railway construction and equipment, was a low figure. The price of iron has lowered; the standard gauge has been narrowed, and improvements have been made all tending to reduce the cost. It was thought an extreme and somewhat futile measure when Mr. Tilley's Government introduced the \$10,000 per mile Lobster Act. All the railways provided for by that act were however subsequently built. Four years ago, Mr. King's Government passed the \$5,000 per mile Lobster Act, which was generally pronounced practically inoperative, because no railway could be built on such a basis. Time proved the worthlessness of such predictions, for the Elgin Railway was constructed; the St. Martins and Upper St. John's pushed along to completion, and the Grand Southern is nearly ready for the tracklaying! True, the two former had the advantage of old rails, but the latter is built on the \$5,000 per mile basis, pure and simple. As a step forward in advance of all these, the people of Butternut Ridge propose to secure themselves railway connection without any Government subsidy whatever! If the people can do this, it solves for the Local Government a very important problem, viz.: how to deal with localities that depend upon Government aid for railway improvement.

## THE RESOURCES

of Butternut Ridge are very great. The soil possesses a natural fertility equal to the best uplands in the Province. It belongs to that division of the red sandstone formation that is rich in lime. These beds, Dr. Johnston in his Report in 1850, says "consist of red clay often called red marl interstratified with beds of red sandstone, and crumbling down into soils which vary from a fine red loam to a rich red clay. These are some of the most generally useful, and when thoroughly drained, most valuable soils which occur among all our geological formations. In this Province these marls are usually associated with gypsum. The soils may generally be calculated upon as likely to prove valuable for agricultural purposes wherever these beds of gypsum occur. Some of the sandstones of this formation, especially in the neighbourhood of beds of limestone, are themselves rich in lime. Thus a red sandstone collected in such a locality, three miles from Steves, in the direction of the Butternut Ridge, gave me upon analysis 17.31 per cent. of carbonate of lime, and 0.49 per cent. of gypsum. The crumbling of such rocks as this could hardly fail in aiding to fertilize the soil."

From the Census Reports, we learn that Havelock possessed:

Improved Land, acres,	16,541	18,845
Unimproved,	27,780	
Value of Farms,	\$287,575	
Improvements, &c.,	\$14,945	
Produce of Hay, tons,	2,395	2,842
" Wheat, bushels,	1,653	2,160
" Oats,	22,429	45,845
" Buckwheat,	22,695	32,920
" Potatoes,	35,143	85,152
Butter,	156,357	
Pork,	115,250	
Population,	1,514	2,031

The Parish of Sackville will also be found to have made corresponding advances:

Value of Farms,	1860,	1870,
Improvements, &c.,	\$28,490	
Produce of Hay, tons,	4,192	4,924
" Wheat, bushels,	2,849	2,179
" Oats,	31,087	58,108
" Buckwheat,	22,695	32,920
" Potatoes,	53,338	85,104
" Butter,	77,769	
" Pork,	156,357	
Population,	2,418	3,237
Improved Land,	14,167	19,670

Comparative statements might easily be added to show that no part of the Province has made more rapid advance agriculturally than these two Parishes between 1860 and 1870. Much of this progress is due to the surpassing fertility of that belt of land running through the northern part of both Parishes, known as Butternut Ridge, and which it is the purpose of this new railway to tap.

## PROBABLE TRAFFIC.

In addition to the carriage of agricultural produce and merchandise, the section still remains rich in forest resources. Thousands of acres of the finest birch and hardwood forests are almost untouched, owing to the difficulty of access. Should experiments with spool-making succeed, the quantity of birch wood alone carried, would pay working expenses of the line, and interest of the money!

The following mills along the line would also furnish traffic to the extent in all of say a million feet:

John G. Humphrey, 4 miles out.	
James Mann, 7 "	
William Keith, 10 "	
Robert Polley, " "	
Wm. Corey, " "	

A ledge of plaster, 15 rods wide and 3-4 mile long, exists three miles from Petticoat on the proposed line. Last year 6,000 bbls. were carried to Petticoat by Mr. G. L. Brown and shipped to Resigouville and River St. John for agricultural purposes. In the same place lime-stone of a good quality is burned; 400 bbls. were sent away last year by Mr. Robt. Wilson. These materials are practically inexhaustible. A railway would not only develop them and make them perhaps many more times valuable than the whole cost of the railway, but furnish a traffic, because as long as the Province exists, the necessities of the people will compel

them to use lime and plaster. Carefully prepared estimates of the traffic from the basis afforded by receipts on Elgin Railway are as follows:

Freight in,	\$1,600
Passengers in,	800
Lumber out,	800
Produce out,	800
Passengers out,	800
Mails,	300
Total,	\$4,500

In addition to this, there is a speculative traffic, which, while not certain, it would not do to discard from the calculations:

5,000 cords of spool wood,	\$5,000
Lime,	250
Plaster,	250
Total,	\$5,500

THE WORKING EXPENSES

using the Elgin Railway rolling stock and train men would be as follows:	
Salaries,	\$500
Section men,	600
Unforeseen expenses,	500
Interest on construction,	2,400
Total,	\$4,000
Surplus,	500

on which it is proposed to build the railway is as follows:—The cost of it, including sinking fund, is \$50,000. It is proposed that the Local Government guarantee the payment of the interest on this sum. The district of country interested embraces some twelve school districts, in the Parishes of Havelock and Sackville, and to guarantee the payment of the interest to the Government. Mr. Halstead pledges the traffic receipts of the Elgin Railway to pay the whole interest of this district, excepting the interest on the sinking fund (\$600) which it is proposed that the district benefited pay. Assuming that the taxable value of this district is \$800,000, (and its real value is greater), the amount of interest (\$600) the rate-payers would have to pay on the sinking fund would be:

Per \$1,000,	\$0.75
" 2,000,	1.50
" 4,000,	3.00
" 5,000,	3.75

The largest sum for which rate-payers could be made liable for under the present disastrous circumstances—supposing the traffic simply nothing—would be:

Per \$1,000,	\$0.75
" 2,000,	1.50
" 4,000,	3.00
" 5,000,	3.75

Some which are paltry in comparison with the increased value in property along the line.

The sinking fund \$10,000, placed in the Dominion Saving Bank would in thirty years extinguish the whole debt.

It is proposed we understand to obtain an act of incorporation for the Havelock Railway Company, with power to issue bonds or otherwise borrow money. It is also proposed to ask the Legislature for another Act to allow the people of a portion of the two parishes to tax themselves to pay the interest, on bonds or money borrowed should the receipts of the Railway not be sufficient to pay the same.

We learn that the Minister of Marine has promised his assistance in obtaining old rails.

## Westmorland County Council.

JANUARY 16.

On motion of Wm. Ayard, ordered that the Board be assessed \$70 and Jury expenses, \$5, for the road from Bayfield to the sea shore.

J. L. Black gave notice of moving for amendment to Sackville wharf regulations.

On motion of R. C. Wry, ordered that the pound district of Joliette be assessed \$22 for the erection of a pound.

JANUARY 17.

Mr. Harper, from banking committee, reported that the Bank of New Brunswick would allow an overdraft of \$10,000, changing interest at 7 p. c., and it was resolved that the County Treasurer pay into the Bank of New Brunswick every Monday all monies held by him; that same order be to be paid by cheque signed by the Warden and Secretary and countersigned by the Treasurer under the Municipality seal; that all bills now ordered to be paid be paid on 1st of February, deducting 5 p. c., or in full in October.

A committee of C. A. Black and C. H. Galland was appointed to ascertain from Mr. Knapp what licences were granted December, 1876, and in April, 1877, and to receive monies, if any, therefor.

On motion of R. C. Wry, resolved that school lands money in Westmorland be distributed equally to all schools in operation.

R. A. Chapman, from committee on public accounts, asked leave to sit again.

On motion of J. L. Black, ordered that Council decline to pay claims by Justice, Constables and witnesses in suits before Justices under Summary Conviction Act.

E. A. Welch from Botsford is heard and says that he refused to hand over the papers, etc., relating to School lands that he has on hand to William Duncan, Esq.; that there is no fund on hand and that he is willing to report his doings to the Council.

Ordered that the Warden report upon Geo. P. Thomas's account.

On motion of J. L. Black, ordered that pound districts 4 and 5, Sackville, be united and known as No. 4.

Ordered that \$85 be assessed on Pound District No. 4, for erecting pound in 1878 and removing the same and erecting in new location in 1877.

On motion of J. L. Black, resolved \$58.50, ordered for assessment No. 4, pound district, Sackville be cancelled.

On motion of Mr. Chapman, (in amendment to Mr. Stevens's motion that Valuator be paid \$450) ordered that Valuator be paid \$110 (for re-estimating bill). This is in addition to \$150, voted by Sessions in Dec., 1876.

Mr. Ovid Tingley elected valuator, vice Ayard resigned.

Ordered that account of Mr. Knapp for \$994.46 be referred back to Finance Committee.

JANUARY 18.

On motion of Mr. Harper, ordered

## that a surveyor run out the line between Shediac and Moncton.

On motion of J. L. Black, ordered that James Dixon be Treasurer for Sackville wharf. The receipts for 1866 and 1867 were \$135.61. All expended except \$11.

On motion of J. L. Black, ordered that Amos Ogden, Wm. Morice and John Ford be a committee to expend the funds collected for wharfage in the hands of the Treasurer for the improvement of Sackville wharf.

On motion of Mr. Chapman, ordered that three constables at \$1.50 per day only be employed to attend the courts, and that Jury board or other charges in criminal prosecutions be certified by the Warden or a Dorchester Constable.

On motion of Mr. Harper, resolved that the Commissioner of Highways in Shediac define the districts and report.

Ordered that McMin, Warren and Brownell be court constables.

Ordered that from R. Votour's to Thomas Guro's, Shediac, be a pound district, and that J. P. Boudro build one to cost not more than \$20.

Ordered on motion of Councillor Anderson that the School lands committee, Sackville, make a report of location of lands, funds in hand and expended, rents, etc.

Ordered that no logs or timber be placed in the stream known as the North Branch of the Aboussaguan River in winter between the wharf of the Legere Pond and the Bushway Mill. Penalty \$20.

Ordered that Atkinson's Creek at Wood Point be a sufficient fence for the protection of Marsh to the north east.

Ordered that the Cape Tormentine Marsh proprietors meet at the Public Hall, Bayville, on 10th February, at 10 a. m., to elect a Commissioner of Sewers.

Ordered that auction fees be \$10, to be paid before 10th January each year.

Ordered that the Secretary be paid \$30 for codifying the Regulations.

Ordered that circuses pay \$100 for the County or \$25 for any place, payable to Secretary.

Report of Wm. Duncan and John Riley, Esqrs., respecting the school lands, in the Parish of Botsford, stated:—Receipts from 1874 to 1870, \$142.25; expenditure, \$97.47; commissions, \$14; balance in hands of Treasurer, \$30.78. The lands—three lots—are now leased for \$27.50 per annum.

Ordered on report of Committee, that the balance of \$95.65 due Mr. Knapp be paid him.

Ordered that Staring Rink grounds be leased for \$14 per annum.

Ordered on petition of S. C. Charters and others, that a pound district be established from the Lake Bridge near Abel Landry's to Gileston Smith's on the Main Road to Shediac, also on the Bonnet Gully Settlement Road, half way, and on Main Road to Shonp as far as Memramcook Bridge.

Shediac Pond account passed.

Ordered that Council do not recognize claims by Justices for the collection of rates from delinquents except the percentage usually allowed collectors.

Ordered that Secretary of Council receive \$515 for his services.

Ordered that Collector Dalton account for the money obtained from Justice Riley in 1876.

Ordered that Auditor receive \$20 for his services.

R. Alder Trueman elected Auditor.

Ordered that the collectors of each parish receive 3 p. c. of collections paid by them.

Ordered that the Assessors of each parish receive 2 p. c. on \$16,000.00. Jude Cormier appointed Revisor, Dorchester.

James Larkins, Botsford, granted Licence.

John Osborne, Shediac, granted Licence.

Wm. Barry appointed Constable, Botsford.

Ordered that the Councillors of each parish select three constables to carry out 3rd Sec. Cap. 103, Statutes, to enforce Licence Law, and that the Secretary direct them as to their duty. For Sackville, William McFee, Geo. Gagnon and A. Stevens. For Shediac, P. J. Sweeney, J. Wilbur and Joseph Vio.

Ordered that applicants for licences (that have been granted) be ordered to pay for the same till 27th January.

Ordered that R. A. Chapman make the best arrangement possible with the Bank, respecting uncurrent funds.

Ordered that an office for Secretary and the Council Room be prepared. Committee: Messrs. Harper, Chapman, Black, Blair Botsford and P. A. Landry.

SACKVILLE ACCOUNTS.

Poor Bill,	\$926 38
B. Boyce,	12 00
V. Smith,	2 80
B. Boyce,	2 80
B. Botsford,	2 80
Do.,	6 00
Do.,	6 00
Royd Kinnear,	8 00
S. Clark, Pond District No. 2,	8 75
W. C. Milner, printing licences,	5 00
James McInnis,	20 00
M. Thompson,	8 00
S. Smith,	8 00
Pond District No. 4,	88 25

BOTSFORD.

Poor Bill,	\$673 35
W. F. Welch,	3 00
Revisors,	12 00
A. McKay,	6 75
C. Bourque, Coroner,	15 00
Do.,	14 00
Do.,	10 00
R. Bowser,	8 00
W. C. Murray,	4 00
M. Holahan,	14 70
S. P. Cormier,	88 90
E. O. Knapp,	3 00

WESTMORLAND.

M. Estabrooks, poor,	\$30 00
J. Stillman,	20 00
W. R. McBride,	2 00
Do.,	28 00
S. B. O'Brien,	14 70
Bradley Eiter,	7 00
George Ester,	49 00
H. Siddall,	20 00
John F. Dixon,	1 25
Obed Tingley,	4 00
O. Wood,	7 00
R. C. Wry,	3 65
H. Allen, Constable,	18 00
Robinson,	12 00
S. Sharpe, for Constables,	4 10

ACCOUNTS PASSED.

Parish, County,	
Westmorland, \$ 151 53	\$ 49 55
Sackville, "	\$ 21 24

THE PARKER GIRL makes another Confession.—McCarthy Poisoned and Thrown into the Sea.—Examination of the Parker Girl.—Search for the Body.

On Saturday, the Parker girl made another confession:—"That Timothy McCarthy went into the bar-room of the Osborne House about midnight of Oct. 12. She went down stairs soon after and found all the Osborne family then in Shediac (except the father) in the bar-room with McCarthy. That she saw Mrs. Osborne put a white cloth and a heavy stone brought in powder in a glass of pale brandy she was preparing for McCarthy, and that after he drank it he grew stupid and seemed to call for his wife and child. That while in this condition he was robbed of his money by the Osbornes, and soon after struck in the head with a hatchet by Harry Osborne, acting by his mother's orders, until he was dead, two blows being necessary to produce death. That when dead he was stripped of his coat, and a cord put around his neck, and a heavy stone brought in to the Parker girl, and she was asked to assist in carrying the body out and she pleaded she was too weak to help, but when the body was shoved into the wagon head first, she lifted the seat of the wagon for Harry. That the Parker girl asked to be carried to the body and get rid of the body, but both refused. That Harry on his return informed her that he had put the body in the sea, and she said she would go to the sea and look for the body. That she saw the body of the Parker girl, and she was asked to assist in carrying the body out and she pleaded she was too weak to help, but when the body was shoved into the wagon head first, she lifted the seat of the wagon for Harry. That the Parker girl asked to be carried to the body and get rid of the body, but both refused. 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## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1877-8 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1877-8

On and after MONDAY, 15th OCT., Trains will leave Sackville Station as follows:

Express for Halifax, and Way Stations, at 1.32 a. m., 7.21 a. m., and 1.50 p. m.  
Express for St. John, Point de Chene, and Way Stations, at 2.40 p. m., and for St. John, and Way Stations, at 12.15 a. m.  
Express for Moncton, Riviere du Loup, and Way Stations, at 7.24 p. m.

C. J. BRYDGES,  
Gen. Supt. Govt. Railways.  
Railway Office, Moncton,  
Oct. 15th, 1877.

## Albert Railway.

On and after MONDAY, the 10th of December, Trains will leave Hopewell Corner for Salisbury at 6.30 a. m., arriving there in time to connect with the morning accommodation from Shediac for St. John.

Returning, will leave Salisbury for Hopewell and Hopewell Corner at 1.30 a. m., after the arrival of No. 2 Express from St. John.

A. E. KILLAM,  
MANAGER.  
Railway Office,  
Hopewell, Nov. 15th, 1877.

## NOTICE.

Spring Hill & Parrsboro Railway.

THIS ROAD will be closed on 2nd January, 1878. Will be opened again for traffic on 15th April, 1878.

J. A. KILLAM,  
Manager.  
dec26 61

## NOTICE.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the Public Auctioneer, UPPER (or Haywards) CAPE, Botsford, Westmorland County, on

Friday, 1st Feb'y, 1878,

At 11 o'clock, a. m.,

That Valuable Tract of Wood Land

near said Cape, in Botsford aforesaid, fronting on the Bay of Fundy, known as the GIBBE LOT, and containing about 500 acres. The Tract has been divided into Lots of from 40 to 80 acres each, all facing on the main road and with high-water also bounding the sides of four Lots. A plan of the whole can be seen at Mr. Mayworth's.

Terms liberal, made known at Sale.

D. L. HANINGTON,  
Attorney for Committee.  
Jan. 9th, 1878, -41

## MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

We have recently published a New Edition of Dr. Oliver's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impotency to Marry, etc., resulting from excess.

Price: in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the use of internal medicine, or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

The Lecture should be in the hands of the youth and every man in the land.

THE OLIVER MEDICAL CO.,  
41 ANN ST., New York,  
Post Office Box, 4568, nov28

## STEPHENS &amp; FIGURES

Have in Stock and are receiving by late arrivals—

430 CHESTNUT and 44 chests Superior Kalam Congo Tea;  
110 boxes Choice Tea, for family use;  
200 boxes Java and Ceylon Coffee;  
75 boxes Tobacco, smoking chewing;  
350 boxes Raisins, Layers, &c.;  
1000 boxes New Fig, 1 lb & 2 lb boxes;  
300 boxes Currants;  
50 boxes Nuts, Filberts, Walnuts, Almonds, &c.;  
50 boxes Candied Peel, Citron, Lemon and Oranges;  
19 boxes Scotch Refined Sugar;  
30 barrels Refined Sugar;  
80 boxes Confectionery;  
40 cases Washing Soda;  
75 boxes Baking Soda;  
60 barrels Pickles;  
48 cases Coleman's Mustard, in tins;  
8 cases Baked Brick;  
Rice, Pipes, Blacking, Cream Tartar, Red Cord, Brooms, Pails, Soap, Candles, Castor Oil, Liqueur, &c.;  
Spices of all kinds;  
Vinegar, Sals, Senas, Twine;  
Paper Bags, Wrapping Paper;  
Canned Goods, &c., &c.

All of which are offered very low for cash or approved paper.

DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

## FULLING MILLS

THE Subscribers announce to the public that their FULLING MILL is now in operation, and can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

TERMS:  
Dyeing, Fulling and Pressing, 20c. per yd.  
Fulling and Pressing, 12 1/2 " "  
Pressing, 6 " "

Hon. A. McQueen, Agent, Point de Bute;  
J. L. Black, Sackville;  
Danley Bros., " " "

Cash on Delivery of Goods.  
JOHN READ & SON,  
Port Elgin, Sept. 8th, 1877.

## JOB WORK.

In all its Branches executed at reasonable rates at this Office.

## GOODS

RECEIVED AT THE  
Sackville Drug Store.

2 GROSS THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL;  
1 gross Johnson's Liniment;  
1 gross Robinson's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil;  
1 gross Syrup of Phosphates (Chemical Food);  
1 gross Fallow's Hypophosphites;  
1 gross Shoshone's Remedy;  
1 gross Vanbuskirk's Sordozant;  
1 gross Campbell's Quinine Wine;  
1 gross Gates' Bitters and Syrup;  
1 gross Ayer's Hair Vigor;  
1 gross Hall's Hair Remover;  
1 gross Green's August Flower;  
1 gross Boschee's German Syrup;  
1 gross Gray's Specific Medicine;  
1 dozen Chester's Cure;  
1 dozen Constitutional Catarrh Remedy;  
1 dozen Wine of Beef and Iron;  
1 dozen Mergeson's Calcifuge;  
1 dozen Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;  
1 dozen Allan's Lung Balsam;  
1 dozen Uguhart's Sarsaparilla;  
1 dozen Burnett's Cocaine;  
1 dozen Campbell's Norway Cod Liver Oil;  
1 dozen Thermo-meters;  
1 dozen Wire Hair Brushes;  
10 gallons Olive Oil;  
10 gallons Castor Oil;  
10 gallons Neats Foot Oil;  
10 gallons Alcohol;  
10 gallons Turpentine.

ALSO ON HAND:

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

ALSO JUST RECEIVED:

100 lbs. Dulce, very nice and fresh;  
500 Cattle Soap;  
6 dozen Potash, for soap making, etc.;  
1 gross Aniline Dyes;  
12 dozen Assorted Toilet Soaps;  
A good Stock of Brushes, Combs, Hair Oils, Perfumes, etc., Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, Stationery and Confectionery, Apples, Oranges, &c.

Prescriptions carefully filled. nov8

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

For all the purposes of a Family Physician, and for curing Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, Stomach, Bile, Headache, Rheumatism, Biliousness, Dropsy, and all the ailments of the Bowels, and all the ailments of the Blood.

Are the most effective and gentlest of all purgatives. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels simply and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and accurate medicine that can be employed, cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the entire organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have won a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within the system can rarely stand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every family, but also the most dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and healthiest for children. By their aperient action they grip more than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these PILLS may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating, prevents all irritation of the stomach, and makes them pleasant to take, being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,  
Practical and Analytical Chemists,  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

## PAINTS AND OILS.

Just received per "Scandinavian"—

50 CASES PAINT OIL;  
12 cases PAINTS;  
5 cases PUTTY;  
16 bags GALVANIZED NAILS;  
12 bags GASTUBES;  
2 cases CHAIN;  
4 cases POCKET CUTLERY;  
8 cases LEAD PIPE;  
8 sheets LEAD.

W. H. THORNE & CO.,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

## LOGAN, LINDSAY &amp; CO.

Have received per steamer "Hibernian" from Liverpool, &c.,

65 CASES Valencia Oranges; 35 do. Malaga Lemons; 45 barrels Almendra Grapes; 10 cases New Layer Raisins; 200 boxes New Layer and London Layer Raisins; 300 do. New Valencia; 100 do. Sultanina; 35 barrels new Currants; 25 cases do. German Prunes; 25 bags do. Filberts.

DAILY EXTRACTED—17 bags new Soft Shell Almonds; 200 boxes do. Layer Raisins; 100 do. do. London Layers; 75 do. S. S. Onions, &c., &c.  
dec10 ST. JOHN, N. B.

## NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS having legal demands against the Estate of DE. T. WILLIAM KNAPP, late of Sackville, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, to the subscribers, within three months of the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZA B. KNAPP,  
Sole Executrix.  
Sackville, Nov. 20th, 1877.

## NOTICE

ALL PERSONS having legal demands against the Estate of EDWARD B. DIXON, late of Sackville, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, to the subscribers, within three months of the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

SUSAN E. DIXON,  
Sole Executrix.  
Sackville, Nov. 7th, 1877.

## New Stove and Tin Shop.

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

RETAIL TRADE OF THEIR  
**STOVES,**

And has now removed to his new Store, near Alex. Gray's house, Sackville, where he is prepared to furnish Stoves of nearly all description. Also,

**STOVE PIPE and TIN WARE**  
OF ALL KINDS.

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

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

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

## Buffalo Robes

AT LESS THAN  
Auction Prices.  
C. & B. EVERETT,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

## KANSAS

ALL about its Soil, Climate, Resources, Products, Laws, and its People are given in the KANSAS FARMER, a 10-page Weekly, in its 15th Post Paid, 3 mo., 50c. Address J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kansas.

Has quickly taken a high place among agricultural journals.—N. Y. Tribune.

We have considered it among the best of our exchanges, and a worthy representative of the West.—Practical Farmer.

Philad. Kan. Farmer, "This paper does not feed much pride in the high character and sterling worth of this State agricultural paper.—National Live Stock Journal.

We cheerfully credit it with being one of the best edited of our Western agricultural exchanges.—Spokane of the Times, N. Y.

## BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT  
REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Continuance for any length of time causes inflammation of the lungs, and sometimes results in consumption. It is a very mild, but effectual, and safe remedy for all the ailments of the throat, lungs, and chest.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have proved their efficacy, by a test of many years, and are now universally given in all cases of cough, cold, or sore throat, and in all cases of inflammation of the throat, lungs, and chest.

THE "WHITE" SEWING MACHINE is the easiest and best of all, and is the most reliable and durable of all the machines in the world.

It has a very large shuttle, makes the lock stitch, is simple in construction; very light-running, and almost noiseless. It is the best of all the machines in the world, and is the most reliable and durable of all the machines in the world.

Agents wanted, for the White Sewing Machine, in all parts of the world. Agents wanted, for the White Sewing Machine, in all parts of the world.

A Great Offer for Holidays! We will during these hard times, the Holidays dispose of 100 NEW PLANOS, and 100 ORGANS, at very low prices, and at a great discount.

BEST MADE, warranted for 5 years. Illustrated Catalogue mailed. Great inducement to the trade. PLANOS, 700 to 800; ORGANS, 150 to 200. Sheet Music at half price. HORACE WATERMAN, 14th Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED! For Particulars Address WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., 820 Broadway, New York City; Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.; San Francisco, Cal.; Or San Francisco, Cal.

## I CURE FITS!

WHEN I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I am a regular physician and have made the disease of

Pits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed, I have no reason for not receiving a cure from me. Send me to see for a Treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Apply to post office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. F. ROOT, 188 Pearl St., New York.

A FAVORITE WINTER RESORT, JAMAICA.

SIX to seven days from New York by the Atlas Company's steamers, will convey you to the finest climate in the world, where there is a choice of temperature and the most beautiful scenery, and Mountains, Valleys, and Winding Rivers. The climate is dry and warm, highly recommended by physicians as being specially adapted for invalids, and also a favorite resort for tourists.

The Atlas Company's British built, first class Iron Steamers, carrying the British Colonial and United States Mails, leave New York twice a month.

Fare (Saloon), \$20 A. Gold. Dr. BATTERSBY, Agent, 138 St. James St., Montreal; MRS. MORGAN & CO., 67 Yonge Street, Toronto; P. M. FORDWOOD & CO., General Agents, 56 Wall Street, New York.

WORK FOR ALL. In their own localities, the Firestone Visitors (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest paper in the world, with Mammoth Chromo Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address, F. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

40 EXTRA Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10c. post-paid. J. H. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

PIANOS PARLOR ORGANS, price \$240. PIANO PARLOR ORGANS, price \$240. PIANO PARLOR ORGANS, price \$240.

\$25 A DAY TO AGENTS. 1080 Samples worth \$350 sent free. V. A. COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

## Women Who Wish to Vote.

Presenting Their Arguments Before the Senate Elections Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day heard the arguments of delegates from the National Woman Suffrage Convention. About fifty representatives of the convention were present, and speeches were made by Mrs. Louie, of New York, President of the National Association; Julia Smith of Connecticut; and Elizabeth Cady Stanton of New Jersey, who advocated a sixteen amendment to the Constitution, not only for woman's protection but for the protection of the nation. She said that the nation could only expect prosperity by recognizing its citizens, and as the women of this country were its citizens, they should be recognized as such. If the several States were permitted to rule under what is termed the local government, this country could not be called a nation, because the ruling of said local government disallowed the right of millions of its citizens. Mrs. M. J. Gage of New York was the next speaker, and was followed by Mrs. Mary Stewart of Delaware, who delivered a very witty speech, causing much merriment. In closing she claimed that woman was better fitted to exercise her judgment at the polls than were the majority of the colored race. Elizabeth B. Harbert of Illinois claimed that, as a ruler, woman to-day stood the peer of man. Priscilla R. Lawrence advocated a sixteen amendment, giving women the right to vote, adding that, as it was given to the Irishman fresh from Erin, to the German and to negroes, it was certainly due to the mothers and sisters of the American people. The ballot of to-day, she said, was a fraud, and that the drunkard should be disfranchised, claiming that a man who was unable to govern himself was unfit to govern others.

Mrs. Sarah A. Spencer said that, owing to the pending of the petitions before the House of Representatives, upon which they expected action to-day, they would be glad if the committee would grant them a further hearing to-morrow. Whereupon Senator Hoar of Massachusetts moved that the committee meet at 10 a. m. to-morrow for the purpose of this was unanimously agreed to, and the committee adjourned.—N. Y. Sun.

## Tollmen on Plevna.

The *Vossische Zeitung* reports the following statement as having been made by General Tollmen in regard to the investment and capture of Plevna:

"When I came here," he said, "I was continually tormented by anxiety lest Osman should make his sortie too soon before the fortifications were strong enough. I was from the beginning opposed to the theory of taking his strong position by storm. It was not I but hunger that conquered him, though this was only rendered possible by surrounding him so firmly and effectively as was at length done by our trenches. Plevna teaches the lesson that the modern system of defence is quite different from what it used to be, and possesses enormous advantages against an assault. You have in the Vosges five or six Plevnas. In order to surround a natural position or an entrenched camp, and at the same time to continue to execute great strategic plans, it is necessary to bring twice as many soldiers into the field as are required by the defending army. To take any such fortified position by storm is with modern firearms impossible. It is at least, inopportune. One should not require more of an officer or soldier, however brave he may be, than it is possible for him to do; but the demands made upon our officers and soldiers in the storming of Plevna exceeded the bounds of possibility. Even when such a strategic adventure succeeds it is a mistake. Yet thoughtful men may say, let 10,000 troops fall, so long as we get the position; but they do not consider that if the position is lost, not only that 10,000 men fall, but that 50,000 are demoralized. . . . My chief care was so to arrange affairs that, wherever Osman might attempt a sortie, a sufficient mass of troops should be at once concentrated to oppose him. With this object I had double rows of trenches and redoubts made around Plevna so that, while the first was being attacked at any point, the concentration might be made behind the second." A correspondent having asked the general whether he thought that Osman might under favorable circumstances have saved part of his army, Tollmen replied, "No; Osman made the sortie with 25,000 men, the whole remainder of his army except some 5,000 or 6,000 reserves. If he had attacked us with half that number it might have been said that the cause of his defeat was the numerical superiority of his enemy. Osman attempted to do this, and he failed, and during attack with his whole army; but success was hopeless. In my opinion Osman made a great strategic mistake in not attempting his sortie sooner, and I never could understand why he did not do so. He was not content with the capture of the positions at Teliche. Even so late as six weeks ago he would have had a chance of saving part, if not the whole of his army; but he let the opportunity pass, and he labored incessantly to check him in more and more firmly. When such a position as Plevna cannot be relieved from without, the besieged army should endeavor to withdraw from it, as the besiegers can strengthen their circle of fortifications every day, and the garrison is forced by hunger to capitulate."

AFTER A LITTLE SOCALL.—He walked out of the front door, he was a large spare fellow, and he was taken for a rock. A superficial investigation seems to indicate that the construction of these buildings dates from some centuries before our era. The Council of Vaud has decided to have the late splendid wings indosed by a jetty stretching from the land, and to drain off the water so as to bring to sight what promises to be one of the most important archaeological discoveries.—London Telegraph.

HOUSE PLANTS.—Dust, insects, dry air and over-watering are the main difficulties they have to contend with. By arranging some light covering to put over them while the room is being swept, and occasional syringing in the bath-tub, Kitchen sink, or elsewhere, supplemented by sponging the leaves of all smooth-leaved plants, this great enemy to plant life may be kept under hand. Insects may be kept off by hand picking or a brush; if needed, use a weak solution of kerosene, or a box or barrel in which they may be thoroughly fumigated with tobacco smoke. Over-watering kills more plants than dryness. Pots in the house, especially handsome glazed ones, should be provided with abundant drainage—broken pots, cinders, oyster shells, anything to make open layer at the bottom; then a layer of moss to keep the earth from washing down, and then a soil make so open by sand that it will always allow the water to pass through. With these precautions there is no danger, but where the surface of the soil is muddy an hour after watering, something is wrong and plants will not thrive.—American Agriculturist.

A Des Moines druggist sent his clerk out to drum for sales of oil. He called upon a tradesman, and tossed a card upon the counter saying that he represented that establishment. The tradesman picked it up, gave it a steady look, and said it was a fine establishment, and was informed by the clerk that he had represented it about three years, whereupon he remarked to the youth that he supposed he was not a partner. The youth said he would be pleased to sell him some coal oil, and that his establishment handled more oil than any other in Des Moines, the tradesman took another look at the card, and asked the boy if he was not mistaken. He blushing guessed he was, as he returned the girl's picture to his pocket.

A LITTLE FOUR YEAR OLD BOY inquired concerning the stars: "Papa, what are those things up there—are they little drops of sun?"

The compositor who set "10,000" to read "10,000," might have prevented the mistake by a little forth ought.

## Tollmen on Plevna.

The *Vossische Zeitung* reports the following statement as having been made by General Tollmen in regard to the investment and capture of Plevna:

"When I came here," he said, "I was continually tormented by anxiety lest Osman should make his sortie too soon before the fortifications were strong enough. I was from the beginning opposed to the theory of taking his strong position by storm. It was not I but hunger that conquered him, though this was only rendered possible by surrounding him so firmly and effectively as was at length done by our trenches. Plevna teaches the lesson that the modern system of defence is quite different from what it used to be, and possesses enormous advantages against an assault. You have in the Vosges five or six Plevnas. In order to surround a natural position or an entrenched camp, and at the same time to continue to execute great strategic plans, it is necessary to bring twice as many soldiers into the field as are required by the defending army. To take any such fortified position by storm is with modern firearms impossible. It is at least, inopportune. One should not require more of an officer or soldier, however brave he may be, than it is possible for him to do; but the demands made upon our officers and soldiers in the storming of Plevna exceeded the bounds of possibility. Even when such a strategic adventure succeeds it is a mistake. Yet thoughtful men may say, let 10,000 troops fall, so long as we get the position; but they do not consider that if the position is lost, not only that 10,000 men fall, but that 50,000 are demoralized. . . . My chief care was so to arrange affairs that, wherever Osman might attempt a sortie, a sufficient mass of troops should be at once concentrated to oppose him. With this object I had double rows of trenches and redoubts made around Plevna so that, while the first was being attacked at any point, the concentration might be made behind the second." A correspondent having asked the general whether he thought that Osman might under favorable circumstances have saved part of his army, Tollmen replied, "No; Osman made the sortie with 25,000 men, the whole remainder of his army except some 5,000 or 6,000 reserves. If he had attacked us with half that number it might have been said that the cause of his defeat was the numerical superiority of his enemy. Osman attempted to do this, and he failed, and during attack with his whole army; but success was hopeless. In my opinion Osman made a great strategic mistake in not attempting his sortie sooner, and I never could understand why he did not do so. He was not content with the capture of the positions at Teliche. Even so late as six weeks ago he would have had a chance of saving part, if not the whole of his army; but he let the opportunity pass, and he labored incessantly to check him in more and more firmly. When such a position as Plevna cannot be relieved from without, the besieged army should endeavor to withdraw from it, as the besiegers can strengthen their circle of fortifications every day, and the garrison is forced by hunger to capitulate."

AFTER A LITTLE SOCALL.—He walked out of the front door, he was a large spare fellow, and he was taken for a rock. A superficial investigation seems to indicate that the construction of these buildings dates from some centuries before our era. The Council of Vaud has decided to have the late splendid wings indosed by a jetty stretching from the land, and to drain off the water so as to bring to sight what promises to be one of the most important archaeological discoveries.—London Telegraph.

HOUSE PLANTS.—Dust, insects, dry air and over-watering are the main difficulties they have to contend with. By arranging some light covering to put over them while the room is being swept, and occasional syringing in the bath-tub, Kitchen sink, or elsewhere, supplemented by sponging the leaves of all smooth-leaved plants, this great enemy to plant life may be kept under hand. Insects may be kept off by hand picking or a brush; if needed, use a weak solution of kerosene, or a box or barrel in which they may be thoroughly fumigated with tobacco smoke. Over-watering kills more plants than dryness. Pots in the house, especially handsome glazed ones, should be provided with abundant drainage—broken pots, cinders, oyster shells, anything to make open layer at the bottom; then a layer of moss to keep the earth from washing down, and then a soil make so open by sand that it will always allow the water to pass through. With these precautions there is no danger, but where the surface of the soil is muddy an hour after watering, something is wrong and plants will not thrive.—American Agriculturist.

A Des Moines druggist sent his clerk out to drum for sales of oil. He called upon a tradesman, and tossed a card upon the counter saying that he represented that establishment. The tradesman picked it up, gave it a steady look, and said it was a fine establishment, and was informed by the clerk that he had represented it about three years, whereupon he remarked to the youth that he supposed he was not a partner. The youth said he would be pleased to sell him some coal oil, and that his establishment handled more oil than any other in Des Moines, the tradesman took another look at the card, and asked the boy if he was not mistaken. He blushing guessed he was, as he returned the girl's picture to his pocket.

A LITTLE FOUR YEAR OLD BOY inquired concerning the stars: "Papa, what are those things up there—are they little drops of sun?"

The compositor who set "10,000" to read "10,000," might have prevented the mistake by a little forth ought.

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