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CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., FEB. 14, 1884.

LECTURES ON CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS.

Delivered by George Ville at the Experimental Farm, at Vincennes, France.

Furnished by Messrs. Jack & Bell, Halifax, N. S.

LECTURE I.

GENTLEMEN:—Since 1861, I have been in the habit of giving in a series of lectures the results of my studies on the means of husbanding and increasing the fertility of the soil, outside of those traditions consecrated by the experience of the past. My method belongs essentially to science, both in character and origin. From the beginning it has been conceived in the hope of giving a guide to Practice upon which she can safely rely. My efforts have been directed to freeing it as much as possible from all theoretic formulas which are not imposed by the nature of the subject. Since commercial liberty has become the economy of nations, we feel with added force the importance of agricultural questions. Under this new rule a nation can have a sound prosperity, but in proportion as it surpasses those nations to whom its interior is thrown open, it must produce more and more cheaply.

By what process can we obtain this end?

We will now seek it together, building upon the facts to which I have borne witness. Entering on my subject under its new aspect carries my thoughts back, and not without emotion, to the time when my labors were first thought worthy of encouragement by his gracious Majesty. Many doubted the results, as my efforts were founded on the studies of the laboratory. The emperor thought differently, and the founding of the experimental farm at Vincennes is an additional proof of the enlightened solicitude of our sovereign for our agricultural interests.

As I have already said, our agriculture must increase her products if she would reduce their cost. The laws which permit her so to do require me to begin with the most intricate problems of vegetation—in a word, to unveil to you the very elements of which plants are composed, since it is to these she must have recourse if she would increase her returns. In the composition of plants nothing is permanent. Their elements experience, in different organs, certain movements, veritable migrations, whose order and succession are regulated by fixed laws.

The structure of a plant depends on imponderable agents—light, heat and electricity. Now, to use these as auxiliaries it is absolutely necessary we know the effects of each. This we can only know by basing our deductions and laws upon the theories which precede them. The first question is: Of what is the substance of plants formed? From whence comes it? How do the combinations of elements which chemists show, operate?

Upon this point Chemistry is as clear as decided. She answers. Of fourteen invariable elements, which, for convenience, are arranged in two parallel series:

Organic Elements.	Mineral Elements.
Carbon,	Phosphorus,
Hydrogen,	Sulphur,
Oxygen,	Chlorine,
Azote.	Silicium,
	Iron,
	Manganese,
	Calcium,
	Magnesia,
	Sodium,
	Potassium.

Why are the first elements called organic and the second mineral? Because the first are found combined only in the living beings, and the second belong by their nature to the solid crust of the earth.

But how is it, we ask, that so limited a number of elements suffice for so many dissimilar productions?

The answer is very simple: Because they possess the power of indefinite combination, like the alphabet—though small in number—yet enough to form all the words of a language.

Another question arises: Is the composition of a plant the same in all its parts? Do its varied organs give the same result? Are the stem, the bark, the leaves and the fruit but different impressions of the same substance?

Far from that. In a certain degree, each organ has its own composition. But these variations, the result of conditions absolutely necessary to the reproduction of the species, can be reduced to a few simple propositions. "We begin with the mineral elements. In general the leafy parts of a plant contain more minerals than do the tougher parts. This is only because the various parts of the sap evaporate quickest in the first organs. Evaporation is active in proportion to looseness of tissue and directness of contact with the atmosphere. Thus, we find more minerals in grasses than in trees, more in leaves than in bark, more in sap-wood than in heart-wood.

In the fruit of a leguminose there are two distinct parts—the shell and the pea. The shell, which is in more immediate contact with the atmosphere than the pea, contains most minerals. Following the same order, the leaves of an evergreen hold fewer minerals than do those of a deciduous tree, being renewed at a season least favorable to evaporation.

The following figures show the proportions:

	Dried vegetable matter containing 100 parts mineral.
Grasses,	7.64
Trees,	0.94
Wood,	0.55
Sap-wood,	2.65
Bark,	7.47
Leaves,	14.20
Deciduous leaves,	6.60
Evergreen,	2.00
Pea-shells,	5.50
Peas,	3.10

Bad Air.

When a person has remained for an hour or more in a crowded and poorly ventilated room or railway car, the system is already contaminated to a greater or less extent by breathing air vitiated by exhalations from the lungs, bodies and clothing of the occupants. The immediate effect of these poisons is to debilitate, to lower vitality, and to impair the natural power of the system to resist disease. Hence it is that persons who are attacked by inflammatory diseases, as pneumonia or rheumatism, can generally trace the beginning of the disease to a chill felt on coming out of a crowded room into the cold or damp air, wearing perhaps thin shoes and insufficient clothing. If these facts were generally understood and acted upon, thousands of lives might be saved every year.

It is a well known fact that men who "camp out," sleeping on the ground at all season's of the year, seldom have pneumonia, and that rheumatism, with them, comes, as a rule, only from unwarrantable imprudences.

There are two facts that should be learned by every person capable of appreciating them, and they should never be lost sight of for a moment. One is that exhalations from the lungs—the breath—is a deadly poison, containing the products of combustion in the form of carbonic acid gas, and if a person were compelled to reinhale it unmixed with the oxygen of the air, it would prove as destructive to life as the fumes of charcoal. This is an enemy that is always present, in force, in assemblies of people, and only a constant and free infusion of fresh air prevents it from doing mischief that would be immediately apparent.

The other fact is that pure air is the antidote to this poison. The oxygen of the air is the greatest of all purifiers. Rapid streams of water that pass through large cities, receiving the sewage, become pure again through the action of the air after running a few miles. Air is the best of all "blood purifiers." Combined with vigorous exercise to make it effective, it will cure any curable case of consumption.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Personal and Political.

—Professor Huxley, in a private letter which has not long since published, says that he was the inventor of the term *agnosticism* and that it means a declining to say that one knows or believes that for which he has no scientific grounds for knowing or believing. He maintains that it is strictly scientific and rules out all miracles and theology at large.

—A neat story of the late Baron Rothschild is told in the French papers. He was very busy one morning, when the Vicomte de L. P. was admitted into his office. The Baron, absorbed in his reading, said without lifting his head, "I am at your orders, sir; take a chair." "Pardon me," was the answer, "I am the Vicomte de L. P." "Ah," said the Baron, not looking up, "take two chairs, then."

—While there is doubtless a good deal that is coarse and brutal in our political life, we by no means enjoy a monopoly of that sort of thing. The political opponents of Herr Lasker, the recently deceased German statesman, refused to attend his funeral, and the Conservative papers gave him the most virulent defamation of his memory. One of them, commenting on Bismarck's absence from the funeral, said that his presence could not be looked for on the occasion any more than Mr. Gladstone could be expected to follow Bradlaugh to the tomb.

—The Cincinnati Price Current has made a special examination of the wheat stocks in the country and published the results recently. The report shows the total supply of wheat to be 175,000,000 bushels. To this is added 35,000,000 bushels in flour in the hands of dealers, making a total of 210,000,000 bushels for the remaining half of the crop year. The estimated requirements for the time are: For domestic food, etc., 126,000,000 bushels; for export, including flour, 57,000,000 bushels, leaving a surplus of 27,000,000 bushels. This is calculated upon the basis of exports for 1883 of 120,000,000 bushels last year against 148,000,000 bushels last year.

—Mr. Shields, by laying pipes perforated at intervals some hundreds of yards out of Folkestone harbor, and forcing oil through them, successfully carried out, the other day, his invention for calming stormy water and making easy the entrance for vessels in distress. As the oil for the purpose can be procured for six pence a gallon, and as fifteen to twenty gallons completely calmed the entrance to Folkestone in a very stiff breeze, it is manifest how easy of appliance and cheap the plan is.

—Milk from unknown cows should be boiled in order to destroy any possible germs of disease.

Clarissa's Choice.

It is growing dark. The fire in the library, although the time is early June, is burning briskly. A greyhound, a very handsome specimen of its kind, lies sleeping on the hearth-rug. There is a general air of comfort in all the surroundings, yet Mr. Dugdale—whose admiration for the country is not unrestrained, and who has come down to his neglected estate only because a long-forgotten sense of duty and a new steward have called him—is sitting with his hands before him, wondering, in a melancholy fashion, what on earth he is going to do with himself for the next month.

If, he soliloquizes, he even knew any one in the county! Of course, they will all call, the Katkins especially, but new acquaintances are such a bore. And dinners where French cooks are unknown—pah! He doesn't know a tenant on his estate, or a landlord in the district, except old Major Hyde, who, probably, would be considered unbearable in town. He wonders, vaguely, what Thistleton is doing now, and Dunmore, and all that lot; perhaps—

"A lady wishes to see you, sir," says Hickson, speaking in a respectful undertone from the doorway.

"I sincerely hope not, Hickson," responds his master, lazily, without turning his head. "I really couldn't, you know. I have come down here, against my will, partly to escape all that kind of thing. And, having sacrificed myself, I insist on quiet."

"She says, sir—"

"I know all about it," with an impatient gesture; "just say I am ill, dying, dead, buried—anything, only send her away."

"I beg your pardon, sir," with an apologetic cough, "but she seemed so urgent, and I could not possibly take it upon myself to dismiss the lady in question. I believe you would not wish it, sir, if—"

"You have evidently made up your mind I shall receive her," resignedly; "there is, therefore, nothing left but to submit; I am incapable of argument under my present depressing circumstances. Is she," desperately, "a woman or a lady, Hickson?"

"A lady, sir; quite the lady."

"Ah!—old or young?"

"Not old, sir; and not too young, either."

"Neither old nor young. That generally means forty. Is she forty?"

"Dear me, no sir—nothing of the kind. I beg pardon, sir, I merely meant to imply she was a good deal more than eighteen."

"You are invaluable, Hickson; I have always said it," with a flash of admiration. "Show her in."

"Another of the personal begging-letter sort," says Mr. Dugdale to himself, with a meek shrug, unlocking a drawer that contains money. "Better have it ready; the only thing I know to get rid of them is to give them what they want in a hurry." Sinking back in his chair, he puts on his most miserable air, and prepares for an ignominious defeat.

There is some slight delay; then the faint rustle of a woman's skirt, a word or two from the admirable Hickson, who then throws wide the door, and announces "Miss Carew," in his usual well-bred monotone.

Dugdale, rising from his seat with some precipitancy, makes her a deferential bow. There is extreme respect, though a good deal of irrepressible surprise, in his manner as his eyes meet hers.

She is young—about three-and-twenty—very slender, very excellently formed, of middle height, and extremely pretty. Her eyes are a clear, dark gray; her light brown hair is covered by a large hat, trimmed most handsomely with feathers; a gray gown fits her rounded figure to perfection; her hands are incased in irreproachable gloves. Dugdale, as he looks at her, repents him of the "begging-letter" idea, and, at the first glance, he remembers that, of it, colors slightly. So does his visitor, though from far different motives.

"I must ask you to pardon this—this intrusion," she says, in a low tone, though perfectly distinct, and full of dignity and sweetness. "I would not have come myself, but my brother is quite an invalid, suffering from an accident, and it was necessary one of us should see you. When we heard you were returning to town again so soon, it frightened us into action.

"I do not return to London for a month."

"Indeed!" with suppressed chagrin. "We were told you intended leaving to-morrow, or next day. Had I known the truth—"

"Pray sit down," says Dugdale, courteously handing her chair, "and let me know what I can do for you."

"I should have introduced myself," she says, with a faint smile. "My brother and I are your tenants, Mr. Dugdale, we have, I think, some slight claim on your forbearance. The place—Weston Lodge, you know it?—has been in the possession of our family for years. First, my grandfather had it from your grandfather; then my father had it from your father; now my brother has it; but our lease has expired." She pauses.

"You make me feel ashamed that I know so little of my tenants, or their wishes or concerns," he says. "I know, indeed, nothing of the neighborhood. My living so much abroad is by only excuse. But that my late steward, poor fellow, died, and that the new man insisted on my presence here for a few weeks, I should not be in the house now. Yes, you want a new lease—is that it?"

"That is it," with a glance of surprise at his evident indifference to, or ignorance of, all that has been going on of late. "The question is, shall we get it? The new man you speak of—Graham—has, I think, advised you to the contrary. He wishes to take our farm and incorporate it with the fields that lie beyond it, and let it all out at a higher value. Of course we can retain the house, but without the land it is useless to us, as my brother is fond of farming. We are willing you should raise our rent—we would gladly take all those fields, I speak of that stretch to the south of us, but, unfortunately, just now we cannot. I thought, if I were to ask you, you would perhaps reconsider your steward's advice, and let us keep our home."

The sweet voice trembles ever such a little, the gray eyes fall, the little delicately-gloved hand taps nervously upon the table near her.

"Have you spoken to Graham?" asks Dugdale, who, just at this moment, could have soundly rated his over-zealous manager.

"No. We thought it better to see you, yourself. Will you think of it?" She raises her eyes again, and regards him earnestly, entreatingly. "It would not be so much matter," she adds, gently, "but my brother—his heart is in the place; he has been delicate of late, and all this anxiety preys upon him and retards his recovery. We have been good tenants; I would ask you not to dispossess us."

"I shall speak to Graham to-morrow. Pray do not disturb yourself about; I promise you," says Mr. Dugdale, who is singularly pliable where beauty pleads. "You shall keep your home. Nobody shall dispossess you."

"How shall I thank you!" exclaims she, with grateful warmth, rising. Tears of emotion shone in her dark eyes. "I hardly dared hope when I came, and now"—she pauses, and again a smile curves her lips—"I can go back to George and make him happy."

"It makes yourself happy, too, I trust?"

A little shadow falls into Miss Carew's eyes. They droop.

"Thank you—yes," she answers, but there is a faint weariness, a curious pain discernible in her tone.

She bows slightly, and turns to the door.

"Let me see you to your"—carriage he is going to say, but hesitates. She looks like a woman who should have carriages at her disposal, but he remembers hearing from Graham that Weston is but a small place, and checks himself.

"Yes—I drove over," she says, quietly. And then he follows her to the hall-door steps, and sees there waiting for her a tiny phaeton, a tiny pony, and a groom holding its head. All is well appointed, and, though small, perfect.

Miss Carew gives her hand to Dugdale, and steps into the phaeton; the groom springs in behind and hands his mistress the reins; she turns and bestows upon her landlord a smile, short, though exceedingly sweet, and in another minute pony, tiger, lady and all have disappeared down the avenue.

He is left standing upon the gravel, watches her retreat until distance has, indeed, swallowed up all traces of her, and as he looks he muses.

What a sad little face she had, but how expressive! What sweetness in the eyes! Yes, beyond doubt it all lay in her eyes! There wasn't much to speak of in the rest of her features, except her mouth, which was charming, but there was certainly a fascination in her eyes. It would be worth while, by creating such confusion, all about a paltry few pounds a year, more or less? How he did Graham mean by creating such a scene. Heaven knows he is not most officious of him. After all, a fellow ought to come down and see about his tenants every now and then, and consult their wishes and see after their—

"Well, Dugdale, my boy, and how are you?" says a mellow voice behind him, and turning, he beholds the Major.

"Ah, Hyde, I'm uncommonly glad to see you," exclaims he, brightening, and telling the honest truth. Even Hyde, old-fashioned as he is, brings a welcome with him, being, as it were, a breath from the world of town.

"Thank you. Heard of your arrival, and just dropped down to get a look at you, and ask you to dine to-morrow night. Know how slow you must find it vegetating in the wilderness. I came through the park, and just saw Miss Carew driving away. Monstrous pretty girl, I take it. Came about the lease, eh? You must give her her own way there, Dugdale, you must indeed, she's a good girl," says the kindly Major.

"I have given it," says Dugdale.

"Glad of it—glad of it. The only right thing to do. I might have known that you would get no refusal from you. Beauty in distress, my boy, is all powerful, eh? You haven't lost your touch on that score, you're the same old," says the ancient hero, with an airy laugh that still retains the freshness of nineteen. "I let you anything you like, you haven't seen a prettier girl this year."

"Yes, I have," laughing, "but few so—so—*haunting*. I like gray eyes. Come in and dine with me, Hyde; it will be a charity, and may, perhaps, save me from suicide; I can't stand my own company."

"I shall be delighted," says the Major, who, next to having some one dine with him, likes best to dine with some one. He is fond of society and young men, and is especially fond of Dugdale.

As they lounge through the gardens, enjoying a cigar before dinner, the Major grows communicative, and relates many things. Touching on the Carews, he finds himself encouraged by his host, and forthwith enlarges on the topic.

"There are only she and George," says he, "and they are quite devoted; she thinks there is nobody like George, and he thinks the same about Clarissa, and I quite agree with him."

"You seem rather *èpris* there," says Dugdale, smiling. "George, as you call him, is ill, is he not?"

"Knocked himself to bits last winter, out hunting. Ribs, leg, head, all went to smash, and even now he is only slowly recovering. No doubt he will pluck up in a hurry, now this lease worry is at an end, but at one time I confess I thought he was done for. That poor child, Clarissa, was quite ill between grief and nursing."

"Ah! That is what makes her look so sad, I suppose."

"Well, no — not altogether," mysteriously.

(Continued on fourth page.)

Business Cards.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE this day associated in Partnership with me HENRY A. FORSTER, Esquire. In future all business entrusted to us will be carried on under the name, style and firm of

CHAPMAN & FORSTER.

ALLAN W. CHAPMAN.
Dorchester, Jan. 24, 1884. 3m

REMOVAL.

Halifax Banking Co.
HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THE MUSIC HALL BLOCK.

Savings Bank.
Office hours: Daily, from 10 a. m. until 3 p. m.—Sundays and Holidays excepted. On Saturdays, from 10 a. m. till 1 p. m., and from 7½ till 8½ p. m.
T. A. H. MASON,
dec12 AGENT.

Business Cards.

Travellers Column.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1883 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1884

ON and after MONDAY, the 10th December, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE:

Express for Halifax and Pictou	5.33 a. m.
Accommodation for Moncton	8.13 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou	1.06 p. m.
Express for St. John	2.18 p. m.
Spring Hill Accomodation	7.50 p. m.
Express for St. John & Quebec	8.58 p. m.

WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:

Express for Halifax and Pictou	5.05 a. m.
Accommodation for Moncton	9.00 a. m.
Express for Halifax & Pictou,	12.37 p. m.
Express for St. John	2.45 p. m.
Spring Hill Accommodation	7.08 p. m.
Express for St. John & Quebec	9.25 p. m.

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., December 6th, 1883.

To the Horse-Owning Public.

THE subscribers have entered into a Co-partnership under the name and style of JOHNSON & DOBSON, and have secured the premises opposite the Brunswick House, lately occupied by Mr. Abner Smith as a shoe store, where they will

Carry on the Business of
HARNESS MAKING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Repairing of all Kinds
Executed Promptly at Low Prices.

Hoping by strict attention to business and moderate charges to meet a share of public favor, we respectfully solicit your patronage.

JAMES JOHNSON.
JOSEPH DOBSON.
Sackville, Jan. 23, 1884.

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., FEB. 21, 1884.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The debate on the proposed loan of $22,500,000 to the Syndicate was concluded yesterday morning, and the Government has been sustained by seventy majority. Sir Charles Tupper in his speech declared the Company was perfectly competent to fulfil its contract and complete the line in 1891 without asking for Government aid, but he considered the importance of having the line opened for traffic in 1885, or six years sooner, was so great that it was worth the proposed loan. It may be asked in what way will the country gain by the loan? It must be evident to any one that the sooner the through line is opened North of Lake Superior and also over the Rocky Mountains to British Columbia, the sooner will Canadian business men be placed in a position to compete for through trade to China, Japan, etc., and the quicker also, will our own vast territories in the West become seats of civilization and populated by millions, each one of whom is worth to the Canadian revenues some six dollars per annum. Thus we see that the Revenues of the country are directly benefitted in proportion as population increases. The importance to the Maritime Provinces of swelling as rapidly as possible the population of the North-West cannot be over estimated. Where a fixed revenue is to be obtained, the greater the number of tax payers, the less the individual burdens. The North-West contributed last year over $3,000,000 to the revenues of Canada, showing, as a revenue producer, she is already eclipsing the Maritime Provinces combined. While these Eastern Provinces may regret to see themselves relatively outshadowed by the North-West Colossus, the tax-payers here will not begrudge to the West the burdens its growth gives it.

The Company gains vastly by an early completion of the work. The item of interest alone stimulates them into extraordinary efforts. Say the $30,000,000 instead of being expended before 1886, is expended yearly up to 1891. It is evident that the Company pays interest on the sum expended to date say, $58,000,000 for a further period of five years, but also pays interest on the yearly expenditure to be made until the Railway is completed. Five years interest on 58 millions at 5 per cent., is a sum equal to about 14 million dollars. Add the interest on expenditure extended through seven years ($30,000,000), say 6 million dollars, and we have $20,000,000 interest saved by an early completion of the line.

The Company will or will not make a default in its agreement.

If it makes no default, the loan costs the country nothing.

If it makes a default, the whole road, branches, plant equipment, lands and extensions revert to the Government, and it secures a Railway from ocean to ocean at a sum vastly less than was originally estimated—at less than $90,000,000.

THE REVENUE.

The Dominion revenue is failing. The fact is beyond question. As the Conservatives have plumed themselves on millions of surplus revenue rolled up the past four years, may not a large decrease be an indication of the failure of Conservative policy and pretentions? No doubt the loyal Opposition will find fault with the reduction as they have with the surplus. To what is the decrease to be attributed? To a reduction in imports, principally in classes of goods that are now being manufactured in the country, and that afford our own mechanics and operatives work. The figures for January are:

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Customs,	$ 1,235 225	$ 1,611,805	$ 1,623,906
Excise,	387,592	488,642	469,584
Post Office,	177,988	282,047	190,272
Public Works,	264,805	307,553	201,557
Miscellaneous,	219,494	104,946	334,248
Total,	$ 2,285,104	$ 2,794,993	$ 2,819,567
Revenue to Dec. 31st,	16,561,421	$18,065,597	$16,167,624
Total,	$18,846,525	$20,860,590	$18,987,191
Expenditure,	$ 4,270,770	$ 3,592,719	$ 4,387,856
Expenditure to Dec. 31,	13,756,024	$12,519,335	$11,332,074
Total,	$18,026,794	$16,112,054	$15,719,930

Thus it will be seen that the customs receipts have contracted 25 per cent. A continuance of this reduction will contract the volume of foreign bills to pay, and do much to place next summer's business on a sound footing.

—The Legislature of Nova Scotia was opened in due form last Thursday by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Ritchey. The speech from the throne referred to the transfer of the Eastern Extension Railway, the resumption of work on the Nictaux and Atlantic, the expenditure of the appropriation for the Western Counties Railway, the bridges built during the past year, and the proposal to return the money deposited by the Barings. New legislation is promised in reference to the system of pleadings and practice in the provincial courts, and with regard to the property of married women. An attempt is to be made to secure a larger allowance from the federal treasury for local purposes. Some of the supporters of the Government have been asking their leaders very embarrassing questions.

THE PROPOSED JOGGINS RAILWAY.

Scheme to Tap Important Mineral, Stone, Lumbering, and Farming Districts.—Enormous Undeveloped Wealth.—Present Business and its Possibilities.—Companies and Capital Interested.

During the session of 1883 of the Nova Scotia Assembly, an act was passed incorporating a company to construct a Railway from the I. C. R. to the Joggins Shore. Early in the summer, Sir Charles Tupper directed a survey be made of the route and plans and estimates made, which was done under the direction of Peter Archibald, Esq., C. E. On the 14th August last the Company was organized at Amherst, N. S., with the following officers:

Gen. D. B. Warner, President.
Gilbert Seaman, Vice-President.
W. C. Milner, Sec'y.-Treas.
General Warner,
Gilbert Seaman,
George Hibbard,
R. Cruikshank,
D. W. Clarke, } Directors.

In 1883 an order of the Privy Council was passed directing that rails be furnished by the Railway Department for the undertaking. The promoters have secured a free right of way, partially by donation of the land owners and partially by the assumption by the district of the payment of land damages, where required. Thus the undertaking has secured corporate rights, plans of surveys, free right of way, and free gift of rails. The proposed line leaves Maccan Station of I. C. R. and proceeds in a westerly course across the Maccan River, ascends the height of land between the Maccan and River Hebert south of the present highway, skirts the east side of River Hebert for a mile till opposite the Victoria coal wharf at which it crosses, skirts the left bank for half a mile and then proceeds to the Joggins Shore north of the highway, the terminus being at the Government breakwater. The entire distance is 12.4 miles. The following are the estimates of cost:

Clearing and grubbing	$ 3,520
Earth excavation	45,000
Rock "	8,000
Bridges with crib work and protection	28,324
Rails, track-laying and ballasting 12.4 miles	59,024
Stations, engineering, contingencies, crib works and wharf at terminus	22,500
Total	$166,368

The leading interest served by the construction of this line is the coal. Over eighty seams of coal are displayed on the cliffs of the Joggins Shore within the limits owned by the Joggins Mining Company. These seams extend easterly in most regular formation for a distance of twenty miles at least, and for ten of these, the railway route is above and with the general strike of the coal, facilitating the opening of collieries anywhere along the line. This formation contains vast deposits of coal, so extensive, it cannot be exhausted inside of many hundreds of years of constant mining. Two of these seams only have been worked at the Joggins, viz:

Hardscrabble, thickness	45 inches.
Joggins, thickness	70 "
Total	115 "

Applying the ordinary rule, used by Mining Engineers, to this thickness and on the basis these seams constitute the whole workable seams of the Joggins series and extend for ten miles, the total amount of marketable coal would then be 73,600,000 tons or sufficient coal to keep up a supply of 100,000 tons per annum for over 700 years.

At River Hebert, four miles east of the Joggins, three seams have been worked to a greater or less extent, viz:

Lawrence	60 inches.
Hibbard	45 "
Milner	38 "
Total	143 "

Applying the same rule and on the basis that these seams constitute the only workable coals in the Joggins series and extend for a distance of 10 miles, the total quantity of marketable coal would be 91,520,000 tons or enough to supply 100,000 tons for over 900 years.

Thus it will be seen that the supply of coal that is known to exist is abundantly great to warrant a large expenditure of public money to provide facilities for marketing it. In its present condition, it is of infinitely less value to the country than if the annual production were increased to 100,000 tons per annum, yielding a royalty of $10,000 to the Treasury, employing labor and setting in motion a hundred new springs of industry.

Private capitalists have long recognized the magnitude of the mineral resources of this district and have not been afraid to invest largely in attempts to develop it. Probably not less than half a million of money has been expended in the mines, mills and quarries of this district for the purpose of developing its dormant resources, besides not less than half a million more in mining and territorial rights. The leading company is the

JOGGINS COAL MINING ASSOCIATION.

This company recently opened a new slope, a mile and a quarter from the docks. The power is furnished by a new double winding engine 18x36, geared 3 to 1 and of 250 horse power. They have added, also, a cable and riddling engine, 14x24, and a first class pumping apparatus. The coal cars are transported to the dock and the empties returned by means of an endless chain cable over a double track road. The capacity of the cable is 1,000 tons per day. The slope is driven and thoroughly equipped a distance of 1,328 feet. The present capacity of pit is 400 tons per day.

THE PROSPECT COAL CO.,

has a pair of double engines 14x30, possessing a nominal horse power of 100. The slope is sunk 600 feet. The mode of shipment is ½ mile to dock by a horse tramway.

MINUDIE COAL CO.

have a slope several hundred feet, with steam pumping and hoisting equipment, coal sheds, engine house, &c., and a tramway one mile long to their wharf. Several thousand tons were shipped during the present season. Present capacity, 20,000 tons.

VICTORIA AND LAWRENCE

companies have not worked their areas since the abrogation of Reciprocity, previous to which time they shipped largely to the United States in such small class of vessels as could navigate the River Hebert to their wharves, to which coal were transported by tramways.

MILNER

areas have only been of late prospected,—a slope has been sunk at the River Hebert and gravity drainage obtained at river level. A tramway has been built ⅓ mile to River

HAY

area has not been opened.

LAWSON

was originally completely equipped, extensively worked and a very superior coal mined previous to abrogation of Reciprocity, which was shipped from the Company's wharves at Maccan River. Since that date, the mine has been closed. The machinery has never been removed.

THE COAL TRAFFIC

afforded to the proposed Joggins Railway by these various mines and areas is in a certain degree a matter of speculation, as the output is controlled by the demand, and the demand in turn is ruled by the business of the country, competition from other collieries, &c. On the supposition that the condition of the country was normal, creating a normal demand at moderate prices the following mines would the first season be prepared to ship the following coals over the line:

Joggins	25,000 tons.
Prospect	10,000 "
Minudie	10,000 "
Milner	5,000 "
Total	50,000 "

The above are additions to the water shipments during the season of navigation. The Railway once opened and offering facilities for the cheap and prompt transportation of coal would induce the opening of other pits throughout its length, affording a traffic that would largely increase the above estimate, and while one can readily fix the resources of these areas, it is not so easy to estimate the demand, which can only be arrived at by practical operation. It may be safely assumed, however, that the above mines would increase their output and that together with the additional pits opened would double the above output, within a short period and render the shipments of coal by rail one hundred thousand tons per annum. The Joggins Mining Company have had offers of purchase of thousands of tons of coal, which they have not been able to deliver for want of transportation facilities, and the other companies have been denied the privilege of going into the market to sell their coals, for the same reason.

PHOSPHORIC LIME

on the Joggins coal property promises not only an item of traffic, but an important source of wealth to the country. This limestone exists in the form of a seam 2½ ft. thick. It is thickly studded with fossil remains of shell-fish, teeth and bones of marine animals, &c., showing the character of its formation. An analysis of it ground shows:—

Carbonic Acid	36.36
Lime	50.92
Phosphoric Acid, P. O. 25	0.96
Insoluble	5.93
Soda, Iron, &c.	5.83
Slight trace of potash	
	100.00

"The phosphoric acid present is equal to about one and a half part of soluble phosphate in a hundred, or thirty lbs. in the ton." The above analysis was made by Dr. W. G. Goodwin, Professor of Chemistry at Kingston. An analysis of another sample, when burnt, made by A. Norman Tate, F. I. C., Liverpool, shews:

Lime	44.54
Carbonate of lime	23.66
Sulphate	4.78
Phosphate	1.88
Peroxide of iron	2.64
Alumina	4.99
Insoluble	1.90
Water	13.80
Loss	.85
	100.00

The Company propose to burn it for agricultural purposes, and have taken preliminary steps to that end.

GRINDSTONE

made at the steam stone cutting works of A. Seaman & Co., Lower Cove, constitutes a business that needs Railway facilities to be extended to meet the demands of the market. Many tons of these goods are now teamed 14 miles to Maccan Station, I. C. R. Their production in 1882, (*Vide* Mines Report) was—

2,400 tons grindstone, value	$20,000
3,500 boxes scythestones "	3,500
	$32,300

AGRICULTURAL

resources of the Minudie district are very considerable, the dyked marsh lands being extensive, productive and valuable, and the uplands being well tilled. The census of 1880, shews:

Population	4,610	
Occupied	83,000	acres
Improved	16,000	"
Under crop	8,600	"
In pasture	7,500	"
Oats	23,000	bush.
Potatoes	100,000	"
Hay	8,100	tons

A large quantity of hay is shipped from this district annually and beef cattle fattened on these marshes, are taken to Maccan Station and shipped to supply home markets. The farm produce traffic as estimated over the Joggins Railway is as follows:

Hay	1,000 tons per annum
Cattle	1,000 head " "
Sundry	1,000 tons " "

LUMBER

shipments from River Hebert (after river navigation ceases) to the Joggins shores is an important element. Young's and Kelly's gang saw mills, at River Hebert manufacture about 5½ millions of lumber annually, and other smaller mills manufacture from one to two millions. Prescott & Gillespie's mills at Shulee, manufacture 2½ millions. The shipment of piling from these places has been large. The lumber supply of this district may be considered exhaustless for many years yet.

While the lumber manufactured on the shores and shipped from there will only become a part of the traffic of this line, the supplies for mills and logging would no doubt add materially to the business of the line. The following are the statistics of the shipping and trade of this place as supplied by the collector of the port of Amherst:

OUTPORT OF JOGGINS, N. S., FROM JAN. 1, 1883, TO JAN. 1, 1884.

No. of reports inwards from sea	126
" " outwards for sea	114

EXPORTS.

	Value.
Coal, 4,517 tons	$ 5,286
Grindstones	12,905
Piling	16,221
Lumber	4,429

This is exclusive of the coastwise trade, of which the Customs do not obtain statistics.

A considerable portion of the lumber manufactured in Cumberland would naturally seek

SHIPMENT AT JOGGINS

because of its easy accessibility to the great lumber centre, St. John, and to the fact it would be the nearest and cheapest port, and a large traffic from this source is confidently anticipated.

In short this railway would serve two purposes of great moment to the industrial and commercial future of Cumberland, viz: give her a much needed port on the Bay of Fundy for the shipment during summer of lumber, timber, hay, coal and produce; secondly, enable her coal products to be shipped in winter over the I. C. R., and thus permit her mines to be worked also during the winter season and obviate the great loss of capital and labor involved in closing up large industrial works for five months of the year.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Debate on the C.P.R. Resolution.—Reports of Ministers, &c.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.—Sir Charles Tupper laid on the table the correspondence regarding the C. P. R., etc.

The debate on the Canadian Pacific Resolutions was resumed by Mr. Davis, of P. E. I., who as followed by Prof. Foster, of Kings.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.—Hon. Mr. McLelan laid on the table the report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

A bill further to amend the Indian Act of 1880 was introduced by Sir John Macdonald and read a first time.

A bill further to amend the Patent Act of 1872 was introduced by Mr. White, of Renfrew, and read a first time.

Mr. Cameron, of Huron, moved the House into committee on his bill to amend the law of evidence in criminal cases so as to allow prisoners to testify on their on behalf.

Mr. Tupper, Pictou, renewed his objections to the bill, and denied that it was a measure of reform. He argued that an innocent prisoner might prejudice his own cause by becoming confused under skilful cross-examination, while a bold criminal might escape by falsehood.

Mr. Landry, of Kent, also opposed the bill and claimed that if a guilty were allowed to go on the stand there would be presented to him an irresistable temptation to commit perjury, and, in view of the increasing disregard for the sanctity of the oath, he thought no legislation should be adopted which would present so strong an incentive to perjury.

Mr. Cameron, of Huron, did not believe that regard for the sanctity of an oath was any less than it was thirty or forty years ago. He believed that the provisions of the bill might with advantage be extended to all classes.

Mr. Boss objected to the bill because it would put a wife in the witness-box to decide between her love for her husband and her oath, and to choose between her love for her children and her truth. There was nothing in the bill to help the good administration of justice or benefit the people.

Mr. Blake denied that the crime of perjury was so prevalent as has been alleged by Mr. Landry. He defended his opposition to a similar bill in 1877, by saying that at that time public opinion was not ripe for such a measure, and he had voiced public opinion.

To day the bill, with probably some changes in its details, could safely be passed. He ridiculed the claim that the measure should not pass till the judges had spoken in its favor, and thought that if the gentleman who made that objection was determined not to have a legal reform till the judges cried out for it, he would not be much troubled with any legal reform.

Mr. Chapleau, Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Davis and others spoke with regard to some of the details of the bill, and the motion to go into committee was carried on division: Yeas 86; nays 81.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.—A petition was presented from the Society for the protection of Women and Children, praying that an Act prohibiting the employment of children under twelve years old.

Mr. Hay presented a petition from the Knights of Labor, praying for the passage of a Factory Act. Another petition from the same society was presented, praying for the abolition of assisted passages.

Sir John Macdonald laid on the table the report of the Minister of Justice.

Mr. Mulock's bill to prevent frauds in the sale of patent rights passed through committee.

The House went into committee on Mr. Charlton's bill to provide for the punishment of seduction, and, after considerable discussion, the first clause, which provides for the punishment of seduction, was lost on division. The second clause, providing for the punishment of persons who by fraud inveigle females into houses of ill-fame, was passed.

Mr. Casgrain's bill to amend the act for the prevention of fraud in contracts involving the expenditure of public money passed its second reading and was referred to a special committee.

Mr. Massul's bill for the prevention of fraud in the manufacture and sale of agricultural fertilizers was read a second time, and referred to a special committee.

Mr. McMullin moved for a return of all sums paid by the Government to the Gazette Publishing Co., of Montreal, for work or material during the last six years. Sir Hector Langevin said he was willing to furnish the information, but thought the motion had better be amended by adding the words, "and all other newspapers," after the word Montreal. Sir Richard Cartwright was afraid this would cause delay and make too much work for the department, but Sir Hector said he thought that it was worth the labor, and that they were bound to give the hon. gentleman all the information possible. The motion was then amended in the manner suggested and passed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.—A return was laid on the table by Sir Charles Tupper, containing several papers and documents between the C. P. R. and the North American Railway Construction Co. Sir Richard Cartwright urged delay in giving the C. P. R. resolutions the first place until all the documents could be printed. Mr. Curran said he was authorized on behalf of his constituency, the great business centre, Montreal, to state that in the opinion of the leading business of both sides of politics, the interests of the Dominion depended upon the passage of the resolutions. Mr. Girouard effectually disposed of the idea that the claims of the Province of Quebec should be mixed up with the question of a loan to the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Flemming said that the earnings of the C. P. R. during the next two years, from all sources, would be over twenty-eight millions or more than would be required to build the road.

Mr. Hector Cameron introduced an Orange bill, which is identical with that introduced last year.

Mr. Temple, of York, was introduced and took his seat. This makes eight supporters of the Government introduced this session, while the number of supporters of the Opposition introduced is three.

MONDAY, Feb. 18.—Sir Leonard Tilley, in answer to a question, said that it was the intention of the Government to provide legislation affecting benefit insurance companies now doing business in Canada.

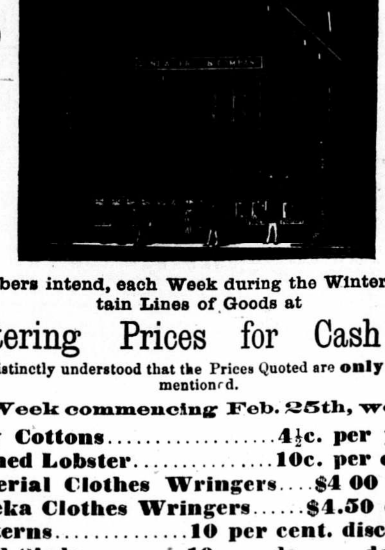
The debate on the C. P. R. resolutions was resumed, and Cameron moved an amendment to the effect that the subject should be referred to a select committee who should enquire into the operations and acquisitions of the company and the cost of the work remaining to be done.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.—After the receipt of several petitions and other routine business, the debate on the C. P. R. Resolutions was resumed. Mr. Wood, of Westmorland, made a pithy speech in which he reviewed the leading points of the controversy in a clear, practical manner which secured the attention of the House even at that late stage of the debate. He was followed by Charlton, Dawson, Patuson, of Brant, and Ross, of Lisgar. The latter, although generally a supporter of the Opposition, spoke stronly in favor of the resolutions. The division was made after midnight and the vote stood 132 for the Resolutions to 62 against, being a majority of 70 for the Government.

—The Western States are experiencing a recurrence of the floods that worked such devastation last year. A year ago the Ohio river rose 66 feet, two feet higher than any flood had previously reached. This month the waters have gone more than five feet above last year's line. The town of Portsmouth, with a population of 12,000, has been entirely submerged and it is thought will have half its houses washed away. Extensive ruin has also been wrought in Cincinnati, Steubenville, and Marietta in the State of Ohio; in Newport and Louisville, Kentucky; in Lawrenceburg, Aurora, Jefferson, and Evansville in Indiana; and in Wheeling, West Virginia. In the last mentioned place it is thought the losses will foot up to six millions of dollars. The damage to property in Pennsylvania is estimated at $20,000,000. The State of Ohio has appropriated $200,000 in aid of the sufferers and a similar appropriation of $300,000 has been made by Congress at Washington, while subscriptions are pouring in from private sources in all parts of the United States.

Hon. John Costigan.

On Tuesday night, Hon. Mr. Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, moved the adjournment of the debate despite the protest of Sir John A. MacDonald. This points to only one result, viz: the severance of his connection with the Government. It does not appear that the Government lost any supporters on the Pacific Railway Resolutions except Mr. Costigan, and it does not appear that he differs from them on this question.



Advertisements this Day.

For "Property for Sale or to Let," &c., see fourth page. "Business Cards" on first page.

Livery Stable	John Laws
Logs at Auction	Josiah Wood
Hotel to Let	J. L. Black
Auction	A. E. Wall
New Tweeds, &c	Geo. E. Ford
Men's Felt Hats	C. A. Bowser
Groceries	Stephens & Figgures

To Advertisers.—Advertisements are requested to be sent to this office before Wednesday noon if wanted to appear the same week they are sent.

Special Locals.

Philoderma.

Large Paper Bags for sale cheap at this Office.

Beautiful Print Cottons, new designs, and Domestic Ginghams, at C. A. Bowser's. li

Two Front Stores, two side door Offices or Shops, to rent on the premises formerly occupied by C. A. Bowser. tf

LOCAL NEWS.

Ask your Druggist for Philoderma.

LENT commences next Wednesday.

LARGE PAPER BAGS for sale at this Office. tf

FROM SHEDIAC.—Police Magistrate Abercrombie was somewhat seriously injured by falling on the ice last Monday.

THE FUNERAL of the late C. C. Barnes, Esq., took place on Thursday last and was one of the largest attended here for years.

CLEARANCE SALE.—An advertisement of the Amherst Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Co.'s Great Clearance Sale will appear next week.

LECTURE.—Rev. Mr. Duke lectures in the Methodist Church, at Rockport, next Saturday evening, at 7.30. Admission, 10 cents.

CARNIVAL.—The second and last carnival of the season will take place in the Tantramar Skating Rink, here, on Saturday evening.

DON'T forget the carnival on Saturday evening, where you will hear good music and see many attractive features on the ice.

A POST OFFICE is wanted at St. Andrews Settlement, Tedish. It is 4½ miles to the nearest P. O. There are 200 people in the settlement.

MR. A. L. SPENCER, of St. John, will be at the Brunswick House on Saturday with a splendid assortment of Costumes for the Carnival.

LOUPCERVIERS.—On Thursday last John C. Best, of Sackville, while teaming in the woods for John Robinson, of Midgic, was attacked by two large loupcerviers, but managed to escape without injury.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. Frederick Chapman, of Little Shemogue, while watering his horse on Monday, 11th inst., was thrown off, receiving serious injuries about the body, and having his shoulder bone and some ribs broken. He is under the care of Dr. Trueman, of Bayfield.

LECTURE.—Owing to the violent storm last evening the attendance at Lingley Hall was very small, except from the Institutions. Those who attended it, however, were repaid for their trouble, for Rev. Mr. Brewster delivered his very pleasing lecture—"The Sunny Side of Life"—which he substituted for the one previously announced.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Students' Missionary Society will be held in the Methodist Church next Sunday evening. Addresses will be delivered by the students, and music will be furnished by the choir, under the direction of Prof. Cranz. The annual sermon of the Society will be preached in the Methodist Church on Sunday morning by Rev. C. H. Paisley, M. A.

Y. M. C. A.—At a meeting held in the Reading Room, on the 13th inst., the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—President, Rev. Dr. Kennedy; Secretary, G. J. Laird; Treasurer, F. A. Dixon. Vice-Presidents, representing the various denominations connected with the Association: W. A. Turner, A. E. Cogswell, C. A. Bowser, Dr. Moore. Meetings for the transaction of general business will be held on the second Wednesday of each month. All meetings to commence at 7.30 p. m., Standard time.

CHURCH OPENING.—The Methodist Church at Jolicure was opened for public worship last Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Phinney, of Sackville, preached the dedicatory sermon. In the afternoon, Rev. Mr. Dobson, of St. John, preached. In the evening, Rev. Mr. Fenton, of Hillsborough, preached. Miss Marvin, of Point de Bute, was organist for the day, and the choir performed their part of the work so well as to be the subject of flattering remarks by visitors. The house was literally packed at each service, and in the afternoon quite a number were compelled to go away unable to get even standing room. The collections at the three services amounted to $118. The building, which is a credit to the community, is 51x31 ft., finished in Gothic style, with a handsome spire on the side. The base of the spire forms the lobby or vestibule from which two doors open. One into the main chamber and the other into the vestry. The pews are cushioned, and the aisles matted. There are six handsome chandeliers, four in the main building, and two in the vestry. The pulpit is neat and the chairs modern style. The sale of the choice of pews on Monday realized the amount necessary to free the church from debt. The following gentlemen, who are the trustees, are to be congratulated: Job P. Oulton, Humphrey Bowser, Busby Oulton, Bliss Oulton, Alder Dobson, Edward Copp, E. Tingley. The opening of this church makes the eighth Methodist church that has been dedicated in the last eight years in the eastern part of this county, at a cost of about $20,000.

GENERAL NEWS.

Philoderma.

—It is alleged that Cetewayo was poisoned.

Philoderma cures Chapped Hands.

—Chili and Bolivia have arranged a three years' truce.

—Several persons perished in a blizzard in Dakota last Monday.

—The Duke of Edinburgh will command the naval contingent in the Red Sea.

—The anti-Jewish feeling is so violent at Kief, that attempts have been made to incite a Jewish massacre.

—The late Wendell Phillips by his will leaves all his property, valued at a quarter of a million, unconditionally to his wife.

—The Halifax Banking Company has opened an agency at Antigonish. Duncan C. McDougall is agent. He was formerly agent at Pugwash.

—It is announced that Mr. Jotham O'Brien, of Maccan, has been awarded the contract for building a steamer to replace the "Princess Louise."

—A fearful storm swept over Alabama on Tuesday last. Houses in large numbers were blown down and many persons are reported killed.

—The British Government have offered the United States the use of the steamer "Alert" for the Greely Relief Expedition. The offer has been accepted.

—The President of the Society of Public Analysts in England recently bought 300 samples of milk in London, and found 203 of them either skimmed or watered.

—It is reported that a mass of ice near the Caspian Sea, upon which fifty fishermen were working, was carried out to sea, and it is believed all the fishermen were drowned.

—The oldest editor in Pennsylvania, and possibly the oldest printer in the United States, is W. P. Elliot, of Lewiston, who was born on Jan. 12, 1793, and founded the Lewiston *Gazette* in 1811.

—The Italian barque "Lugu," 250 tons, with a cargo of coal, has been picked up at sea and taken into Queenstown by the mate and three of the crew of the ship "Eurydice," Captain Kilgalen, of St. John.

—The statement is made that there are about 66,000 locomotive engines in the world, and 120,000 passenger and 500,000 freight cars; there are 200,000 miles of track, and the capital invested is $20,000,000.

—The ground on which an Iowa man asks for a divorce is that his wife is a drunkard; and the peculiarity of the complaint is its specification that she acquired the habit of intemperance while tending bar in his own saloon.

—The disfiguring eruptions on the face, the sunken eye, the pallid complexion indicate that there is something wrong going on within. Expel the lurking foe to health. Ayer's Sarsaparilla was devised for that purpose; and does it.

—As an article for the toilet, Ayer's Hair Vigor stands unrivalled. It cleanses the scalp and preserves it from scurf and dandruff, cures itching and humors, restores faded or gray hair to it's original dark color, and promotes it growth.

—The Commissioners under the Dominion Liquor Licence Act have been appointed in the various counties. The Commissioner for Westmorland Co., is D. S. Harper, for Albert Co., Geo. Calhoun, and for Kent Co., Thos. T. B. LeBlanc.

"The Old Life Preserver" is what they call *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* way up in Maine where it is made. This name is well deserved, for it is the best liniment in the world. It will certainly prevent diphtheria, and will relieve croup and asthma instantly.—*Western Paper.*

—A fearful accident, due to the floods, occurred in Cincinnati last Friday. Portions of three brick dwellings which had been undermined fell in, burying many of the occupants in the ruins. Twelve people are known to have been killed, and there is a probability of more lives having been lost.

—Luminous harness is the latest device used in England to make the dark horse visible at night. A phosphoric paint applied to the blinkers, collar, and other prominent parts of the trappings is used to bring about the result, and the night trotter, thus prepared, is said to resemble chain lightning as he plunges into the darkness of the country side.

—A despatch dated Feb. 17th, says:—There is much excitement at Point Jefferson, N. Y., over the abduction of Cecilia Sills, a colored girl aged 18, by John Baylis, white, a trustee in the Methodist Church. Baylis is a married man. The girl's mother was with her when her daughter was abducted and died within an hour from the shock and fright.

—The Spanish Cortes have just voted the sum of $180,000 for the purchase of the Duke of Osuna's library. The manuscripts number 2,770 volumes, and the printed books 32,567 volumes, besides 660 separate sheets and a number of prints arranged in series. The commission appointed to consider the purchase valued the books at nearly $60,000, while it declared the manuscripts to be of inestimable worth.

—Last Saturday night, a negro, named William Kent, was killed in the house of another negro, named Howard Jordan, about two miles from Digby, N. S. From the evidence given at the inquest it appears that Kent, who was under the influence of liquor, went into Jordan's house and made a criminal attack upon his wife. A struggle ensued between Kent and Jordan during which Kent received six cuts from an axe. Kent died soon after, asserting than Jordan was his murderer, but it is generally believed that the fatal wounds were inflicted by Jordan's mother-in-law, Elsie Williams.

Temperance News.

—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia held their quarterly session at Pictou on the 5th and 6th inst. The session was largely attended and their reports of the officers were very encouraging.

—Yarmouth is considered the banner county of Nova Scotia in Temperance matters, but the Scott Act has not yet been adopted there. Steps are now being taken to secure the passage of the Act and the time of holding the election has been fixed for the 5th of next March.

—Yesterday, Mrs. Jas. Peter Smith was fined $50 and costs, for infraction of the Scott Act, by Commissioner Cahill. James Peter, who was fined some months ago, but who had avoided payment by making himself "scarce" when wanted, ventured too near the Court during the trial and proved too attractive for the affectionate natures of the constables to resist and they took him to their arms.

Expose That Fraud.

Patent medicine venders are putting up condition powders in packages as large as a nigger's foot for 25 cents, but they are utterly worthless. One small package of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condidion Powders* is worth a dray-load of them.

She Declares it Saved Her Life.

Mrs. F. Taylor, of Toronto, was a great sufferer from inflamatory rheumatism, which for long time baffled all treatment. At last she tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and declares it saved her life.

A Certain Result.

If your blood is impure it will burst forth in blotches, pimples and sores, festering and unsightly. Burdock Blood Bitters will thoroughly cleanse the blood and eradicate all foul humors from the system.

Dorchester Items.

—The friends of Rev. Mr. Dykman made him a donation visit last week and left him $60 in cash.

—The members of Sussex Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M., made a fratunal visit last Saturday to Mr. Thos. M. Adams, who is a member of that lodge, and presented him with an address of sympathy and condolence in reference to the death of his son, James Adams, who was brutally murdered at Calgary a short time ago.

—Bliss Darragh, of Sackville, and Frank Cushing, Samuel McDougall, and William Downey, of Moncton, broke out of Dorchester jail last Sunday during the absence of Jailer Tait and his family, who were at Church. The escape was effected by cutting off the bar that fastened the cell door with a pocket knife. It is understood that all of the jail-breakers went to Moncton, where the authorities have been searching for them.

Baie Verte Items.

—Hay is scarce and prices high.

—The going on the ice is all that can be desired and is well taken advantage of.

—Several parties are engaged in hauling large numbers of logs to the old shipyard, from whence they will be rafted as soon as the ice permits to Copps' mill, Port Elgin.

—William Polly, of Bayside, while chopping in the woods, last Friday, cut himself on the cap of the knee. The wound is a very serious one.

—H. A. Powell, Esq., lectured on Monday evening at the Hall. Subject: "Oliver Cromwell." The audience was large, the lecture good and the music excellent.

—A rumor causing consternation among the foes of "Scott" was going the rounds on Monday morning last, that complaints had been made and issued by Commissioner Sharpe against four venders of the "needful" in Port Elgin and one in this place, and that the same were placed in the hands of the much dreaded Bulmer, but towards evening it was ascertained that the whole thing was a hoax, and the Anti-Scotts put on a cheerful countenance and fearlessly resumed the work of obliging the thirsty.

Cumberland Items.

FROM JOGGINS.

—King alcohol exercises his sway at the Jogging.

—A thousand tons of ship timber are being got out for the Churchills, of Hantsport.

—During the thirteen years Mr. B. B. Barnhill has had charge of the Joggins Mines, not a life has been lost in them, though he has from 150 to 200 men employed.

FROM OXFORD.

—It is understood that A. McPherson & Co. intend starting a rotary saw mill in connection with their already flourishing business.

—Mr. Miller, proprietor of the Eureka House, is circulating a petition to be signed by the ratepayers, praying that a license be granted him to sell liquor.

—There was a sociable at the residence of Messrs. Wood and King on Friday evening last, in aid of the Methodist church. The amount realized was $22.16. There are more to follow.

FROM PUGWASH.

—The fine skating on the harbor last Saturday was enjoyed by a goodly number, principally of the younger portion of the community, of both sexes.

—Professor John McDonald, of Pictou, is teaching a large singing class—about eighty—principally the young of the place, are in attendance, receiving instruction and advancing rapidly in the art of vocal music.

—While returning from the singing school, on Saturday evening, two young men, playfully jostling and tripping each other, fell; one, having a pair of skates in his hand, accidently struck the other while falling, cutting his face pretty badly and causing the blood to flow profusely from face and nose—nothing very serious.

—On Wednesday evening of last week the friends of Rev. A. D. Morton paid him a visit at the parsonage, and, after spending a very enjoyable evening, presented him with $65 cash and various other articles of value and useful to the family. Mr. Morton had also a fine pile of wood upon which a raid was made a day or two after the visit, and it was all cut up fit for the stoves.

FROM MEMRAMCOOK.—Here we are daily inversing the words of the poet:

"Far from the mudding crowds' ignoble strife."

We are in the midst of it, and the mudding business is voted to pay. Messrs. McManus have teams hauling marsh manure on their uplands; so have Mr. J. P. Sherry, Mr. S. C. Charters, Jr., Mr. Max. Vienneau, Mr. W. A. Black and others. Mr. W. A. Black put 94 cartleads on a field last winter. From 3 bushels he raised 40½ bushels of wheat. A near neighbor, who did not use marsh mud, had only 20 bushels of wheat from the same sowing. The coming farmer will preach the gospel of marsh mud.

A Brilliant Carnival Offering.

The Carnival Number of the Montreal *Herald* with its fine illustrations and its full and graphic descriptions is undoubtedly the most valuable contribution to Carnival literature that has been published. It contain handsome four-color illustrations of the Ice Palace and the Snowshoers' Arch, and full page views of Dominion Square, skating, tobogganing and curling scenes, etc., making some twenty-five large pictures in all. The descriptive matter fills twenty-two large pages and is the most complete description of the Carnival given by any Canadian paper. The *Herald* carnival number can be obtained of all booksellers and news agents. Price 25 cents.

—The *Gazeta de los Hospitales*, Valencia, reports a case of cure of trichinosis in eighteen days by use of alcohol in six to nine ounces in twenty-four hours.

Personal and Political.

—N. B. Legislature meets on Thursday next.

—Bradlaugh has again been elected for Northampton by about 400 majority.

—Earl Gresvenor, who died the other day, was a young nobleman of immense size and of rather eccentric habits. As a rule he did not get out of bed till three in the afternoon and a large part of his time was spent in running an engine on one of the northern trains.

—The Pope has been stirring up the French bishops by writing them an encyclical letter. The moral and intellectual condition of the European nations he considers to be very low and exhorts the bishops to exert themselves actively in bettering this state of affairs.

—Sir Edward Mortimer Archibald, who was for many years British Consul-General in America, died recently in London at the age of seventy-three. He was a native of Truro, N. S., and was the son of S. G. W. Archibald, the distinguished Nova Scotia orator and statesman of fifty years ago.

—A mass meeting was held in London last Saturday for the purpose of denouncing the Egyptian policy of the Government. Sir Robert Peel offered a resolution, which was carried, to the effect that Parliament had ceased to be in accord with the people and ought to be turned out.

—Queen Victoria's new book was given to the public last week. It is simply a diary covering events from August 21st, 1862, to September, 1882, and deals mainly with personal and domestic affairs in which, as might be expected, John Brown figures extensively. The political references are few and mainly concern Lord Beaconsfield.

—"Wendell Phillips," says George William Curtis, "had come to think that the respectable classes were the dangerous classes, because, as he held, their mad and sole pursuit of wealth corrupted the church and the college, and bred a selfishness that consumed the feeble and the needy, and threatened anarchy."

—Bob Ingersoll's father was a Congregational preacher. He was very successful as a revivalist and eventually gave up the settled pastorate in order to devote his time to itinerant evangelistic work. It seems that Bob was skeptical from childhood and used to take pleasure in "cornering the governor" on knotty points in the scriptures.

—For strong Miltonic powers of imagination commend us to the average American newspaper correspondent. This is the way in which one of them describes Mr. Gladstone: "Mr. Gladstone, feeble in body, feeble in brain, cannot be got to make up his mind on anything, refuses to talk politics, leaves his colleagues utterly at sea till the last moment, and in the House sits pale, mournful, and abstracted."

—The late editor of the London *Times* was born in Barbadoes in 1826. For a while he was a lawyer; in 1868 he was appointed Professor of Arabic at Oxford; and in 1877 he succeeded Mr. Delane as editor of the *Times*, being, however, only moderately successful in that capacity. The vacant position has been offered to Mr. Leonard Courtney, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, but he has declined.

—One by one our idols are shattered. John Hancock, who has come down to us a hero of undaunted courage in view of his being the first to sign the Declaration of Independence, has been disinherited of his fame. It has been recently found out that in reality his promptitude in signing was due to his being frightened nearly out of his life, because he had been smuggling liquors to the value of $400,000 and thought he was going to be prosecuted by the British Government.

Re-Opening of the Brunswick House.

On Wednesday last the newly built Brunswick House was opened to the travelling public. A full description of it has already appeared in the POST. On occupation the house in the interior proves itself to be very pleasant, the various apartments being roomy and sunshiny; the hallways are large and airy and the sleeping chambers commodious and comfortable. The furniture, in ash and walnut, was manufactured at Oxford, N. S., and makes a very excellent appearance, quite creditable to our own manufacturers. The house is made very comfortable by hot air ranges from Robb's Foundry, Amherst. The house is not only creditable to the enterprise of the place, but is by a long ways the best country hotel in the Maritime Provinces. We wish the proprietors success.

—We are glad to welcome to our table that most admirable eclectic magazine, *Littell's Living Age*. In it one gets, for eight dollars a year, a weekly collection of choice articles selected from a wide range of periodical literature and comprising not only matter of a solid nature, but serial stories, short tales, and poetry. Everything in short of substantial merit in the quarterly reviews, the monthly magazines, or the weekly journals, is sure to be provided for the readers of *Littell*.

OBITUARY.—Mrs. Martha L. Lugrin, widow of the late C. S. Lugrin, Esq., died on Wednesday evening, 13th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, W. P. Flewelling, Esq., of Fredericton. Mrs. Lugrin was widely known and greatly esteemed, and her loss will be mourned by a large circle of relations and friends.

—The *Hants Journal* is indignant at the insults which it alleges have been offered to our comet and its caudal appendage by New Brunswick papers, and bids them "let the tail alone!" Who's a-touching it?

—Three thousand troops under the command of Major-General Sir Gerald Graham have been ordered to Suakim.

Trade and Industry.

—The profits of the Halifax Banking Company for 1883 were $51,555. The sum of $15,000 was transferred to the reserve fund, which now amounts to $50,000. The amount on deposit, with interest accrued, is $840,536.

—J. S. Mayo, a somewhat extensive operator in oils, &c., at Montreal, has got into rather wide spread shape, and is in the need of some indulgence in the way of extra time. Liabilities will probably reach to somewhere about $80,000.

—The drilling for salt in Parkhill, Ont., has been satisfactory. After drilling 1,130 feet a layer of 22 feet of salt was drilled through, and when 1,360 feet had been reached it was thought sufficient, as 107 feet of salt deposit altogether was found. A company is to be formed to go on with its manufacture.

—The annual meeting of the Provincial Building Society, St. John, N. B., was held a few days ago. The statement presented to the directors showed assets of $137,928 and liabilities of $71,676, leaving a balance over all indebtedness to the public of $66,251. The society has now entered upon it fifteenth year.

—The British revenue returns are fairly satisfactory. There is an increase for the past nine months of £1,031,066, of which £820,000 is due to income and property tax, £153,000 to customs duties, £190,000 to excise, £30,000 to stamps, £41,000 to house duty, £150,000 to the Post Office, and £40,000 to the telegraph service. For the past quarter the total increase is £425,026.

—The Board of Trade returns reveal the fact that the imports of of merchandise at the port of Toronto for the month of January last were smaller than those of the same month in 1883. The value of merchandise imported in January, 1884, was $1,076,000 against $1,661,620 in January of last year. This seems to indicate that Canadian manufactures are increasing, and making their influence felt upon the trade of the country, for, considering the rapid increase of population, it is not reasonable to suppose that the difference has been made by reducing the quantity of goods consumed. The following are the principal items of the goods imported:—

	Jan. 1884.	Jan. 1883.
Cotton goods,	$115,954	$331,655
Fancy goods,	32,092	93,456
Hats and bonnets,	16,428	37,075
Silk goods,	44,022	81,999
Woollen goods,	166,607	208,012
Total dry goods,	375,103	752,197
Books,	37,857	34,002
Coal, hard, 18,997 tons,	85,792	98,605
Coal, soft, 7,584 tons,	35,997	22,883
Iron and steel goods,	59,783	122,294
Seeds,	17,726	6,796
Paper goods,	14,078	23,207
Leather goods,	15,502	39,279

An examination of the above figures shows that the largest decrease is in cotton goods, although the proportion is larger in some other lines. Seeds and books show an increase, and their is also a marked increase in soft coal, while the importation of hard coal has fallen off to a considerable extent. This latter fact is probably due to the increased importations of coal from Nova Scotia.

Scott Act.

Owing to the press of Crown business before the Court at Fredericton, (there being about twenty-five Scott Act cases entered for argument,) Mr. Wells and Mr. Powell, who were to have argued the *ex-parte* Gillis and *ex-parte* Holmes convictions had under the Canada Temperance Act before Walter Cahill, Esq., Commissioner of the Parish of Sackville Civil Court, came to an agreement by which the rules for *certiorari* were to be made absolute, and the cases argued on return of the writs of *certiorari* next term. By this course the cases will be argued early next April term, if the points upon which Mr. Wells depends are not sooner decided upon by the Court. The Canada Temperance Act is a very slovenly drawn act, whatever opinions may be entertained of its general policy. At this present term the main point relied on in the case from Milltown was that the word "information" was through carelessness of the draftsman left out in the closing part of the 115th Section of the Act. On this particular point the Judges gave no intimation of what their opinion was, but if it is hostile to the prosecution it that case, the drawing of an information will hereafter be a very formidable task, and we cannot see any possible means of condensing it into less than five or six pages of foolscap. The point on which Mr. Wells relies, in these Sackville cases, is that the Dominion Parliament had no power to throw criminal jurisdiction on Parish Court Commissioners, who constitute a merely civil tribunal, and have been appointed solely for civil purposes. Mr. Powell's contention in answer to this, is simply that the Dominion Parliament have power under the B. N. A. Act to constitute courts for the enforcement of any laws of Canada, and the fact that a man is a judge of a civil court in no way relieves him from his obligations as a citizen of Canada to obey the laws of parliament, whether those laws require him to act as a judge or pay custom duties, or do anything the law required of him. And the selection of parish court commissioners to preside is a court for the trial of Scott Act cases in merely designating men whose appointment to a judicial position by the Local Government the Parliament accept as a sufficient guarantee of fitness. Mr. Powell contends that this matter has already been settled by the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in Valin vs Zanglois.

Yesterday, Jerome Gillis was brought before Walter Cahil, Esq., to answer an information laid before him for violation of the Scott Act. The case was adjourned until afternoon and Gillis handed over to a constable for safe keeping until court again met, but in the meantime Mr. Gillis gave leg bail and was not on hand when the case was called in the afternoon. The last that was seen of Gillis was when in company with his council, Mr. Wells, he was noticed in a nice looking sleigh with a Hambletonian pacer disappearing at a 2.20 rate down the road leading to the "Do Drop In," or the Hotel de Gillis.

Complimentary Notice.

The attention of our readers is respectfully called to the advertisement, in another column, of D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ontario, the celebrated seedsmen. They do the largest business in their line in the United States; raise the bulk of their seed on their own farms, by the most approved methods, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for the quality and variety of the seed they put upon the market, and their integrity in filling all orders entrusted to them. Their beautiful Seed Annual for 1884, sent free to all who apply for it, will be found of practical value to all who desire to purchase seeds true to name.

Fires at Charlottetown.

A fire broke out at 2 a. m. in Kennedy's confectionery shop, supposed to have originated from a lamp. The family above were rescued with great difficulty. Flames spread east and west and all the buildings between Stamper's Corner and St. Patrick's Hall were destroyed. Also the P. O. opposite, Loss $250,000. Insurance about $100,000.

At 9 a. m. a stable near North American Hotel was on fire, and that with the Hotel, etc., were destroyed. The *Patriot* office was also burned out. Water tanks gave out, and rendered the difficulty of suppression the greater.

Joseph Weeks, Esq., an old and esteemed resident, while carrying water, dropped dead.

A Dry Place.

(From Shediac.)

The vigorous action of the Scott Act Committee, at Shediac, has been like a summer's drouth in parched places. The oldest inhabitant goeth forth to his work in the morning without a "refresher," and at night, seeketh his couch in a state of beastly sobriety. The midnight brawler is home in bed and the lockup door is wide open. To such perilous and disastrous straits have the Scott Act brought this devoted town. Not even one good old drunk! Not even the luxury of black eyes! The following are the names of those against whom fines of $50 and costs have been entered on the books of Police Justice Abercrombie:

Daniel Nickerson.
James Farrell.
Max. Porier.
Denis Gould.
Jude Beliveau.
Martin McDonald.
Aimee Bourque.
John McDonald.
John Murray.
Malcolm McKinnon.

Proof Positive.

If you suffer from pain in the region of the shoulders, head ache, irregular bowels faintness, sick stomach, variable appetite, bad taste in the mouth and sallow complexion, your liver and biliary organs are seriously affected, and Burdock Blood bitters is the prompt and certain remedy.

From Mr. John B. Hillman, Southampton:—Mr H. Paxton Baird, Apothecaries' Hall, Woodstock, N. B.—Dear Sir: Your W. T. Baird's Cure-All Liniment is the best Liniment I have ever used. Nov. 10, 1881.

Try Philoderma.

MARRIAGES.

At Westmorland Point, on 19th inst., by Rev. David Lawson, Mr. Amos Patterson, of Cole's Island, to Parthenia, daughter of James Smith, Esq., of Westmorland Point.

At Reading, Mass., U. S., on 10th Jany, 1884, by Rev. James K. Ewer, Mr. Chas. H. Russell, of Reading, to Miss Myra R. King, of Rockport, N. B.

At Moncton, on 13th inst., by Rev. G. O. Gates, Mr. Emmerson Steadman to Miss Ida Elliott, all of Moncton.

At Baie Verte Road, on 13th inst., by Rev. S. R. Ackman, Mr. Arthur E Glennie, of Fort Lawrence, to Miss Agnes A., daughter of the late John E. Copp, Esq.

At Grand Digue, Kent Co., on the 11th inst., by Rev. Father McKinnon, Mr. P. L. Breau, of Shediac, to Mlle. Suzane Boucher, of Grand Digue.

DEATHS.

Died on 18th, at his residence, 137 Gates Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Charles E. Milner, youngest son of late Rev. C. Milner, of this place, aged 53 years.

At Bristol, Botsford, on 14th February, 1884, William McMorris, Esq., in the 78th year of his age. The deceased was a native of the North of Ireland; he emigrated to this province when young, and settled in Bristol, where he accumulated a large amount of real estate. He leaves a widow, five sons and two daughters.

SHIPPING NEWS.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ARRIVED.

At New York, 16th inst, schrs Maggie Willett, Hamm, and Sarah Hunter, Mowry, from St John.

At Vineyard Haven, 15th inst, brig'nt Alida A Smith, Smith, from New York for Halifax.

At Port Eads, 13th inst, bark John Black, Stevens, from Barbados and sailed for Doboy.

At Samarang, Dec 18th, ship Revolving Light, Durkee, from Singapore.

At New York, 14th inst, bark Hiawatha, McKay, from Matanzas; schr Thrasher, Haley, from St John; 15th, bark Anna L Taylor, Parsons, from Gonaives; brig'nt Augusta, Fox, from Mauritius.

At Gravesend, 13th inst, bark Annie Burrill, Haines, from Newport News.

At Havre, 11th inst, bark Arda, Kay, from Galveston.

At Havana, 3rd inst, brig'nt Anna P Odell, McLean, from St John.

At Hyannis, 12th inst, schr C U Chandler, Buck, from New York for St John.

SAILED.

From Liverpool, 15th inst, bark Ruth Palmer, Smith, for New York.

From New York, 14th inst, bark N B Morris, Smith, for Marseilles; 15th, brig'nt Eleanor, Cann, for Montevideo.

From Liverpool, 1st inst, bark Arklow, Pye, for St John.

From St John, 15th inst, schr Merlin, Riley, for Boston.

From Montevideo, 4th ult, bark Harriet Upham, Florian, for Barbados; brig'nt Willie, Wood, for Buenos Ayres.

From Antwerp, 13th inst, bark Thomas Keillor, Jones, for New York.

From Mobile, 11th inst, bark Robert A Chapman, for Liverpool.

MEMORANDA.

In port at Matanzas, 8th inst, bark Bertha Anderson, Grant, for North of Hatteras.

The brig'nt Martha Ann Palmer, condemned, was sold at St Thomas on 23rd Jany for $816.

Bark Matilda C Smith, from Rotterdam for New York, before reported at Norfolk in distress, was still undergoing repairs on 12th inst.

Odds and Ends.

—"I'm afraid, Bridget, that we will not be able to live together any longer." "An' sure, mum, where is it ye'd be goin'?"

—Pat: "An' who is it lives there, Mike, in the big stone house?" Mike: "Why, that old gintleman I was tellin' ye of that died so sudden last winter of a faver."

—His excellency: "You have brothers?" Captain: "One, your excellency." His excellency: "It's curious. I was talking with your sister, and she said she had two brothers. How is that?"

—"He's a perfect paragram of of politeness," said a rich, ignorant, but ambitious woman. "Excuse me" said a wag, but do you not mean parallelogram?" "Of course I do" she replied. "How could I have made such a mistake?"

—"Say, captain," said a fresh young man on a sound steamer, "what's that thing over there?" "A hawser," was the brief reply. "A horse? Dear me! What do you use it for, captain?" "Well, when fools like you get tired of sailing, we just put a saddle on it and let them ride ashore," growled the gruff old mariner.

MAIL NOTICE.

ON and after Monday next, the 11th inst., Mails will be dispatched by the Night Trains between McAdam Junction and St. Stephen and between McAdam Junction and Woodstock.

JOHN McMILLAN,
P. O. Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office, St. John, N.B., Feb. 6, 1884. } 3i

Trustee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that THOMAS ANDERSON, of Buctouche, in the County of Kent, Lobster Packer, has this day assigned all his property to me in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

The Trust Deed lies at the office of the undersigned for inspection.

All persons indebted to the said Thomas Anderson will make immediate payment to me.

Dated November 21st, A. D., 1883.

THOMAS A. KINNEAR,
nov28 Trustee.

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of JOHN OULTON, late of Sackville, farmer, deceased, will present the same, duly attested, to the subscriber within three months; and all persons indebted to the Estate will pay the same to the subscriber.

OLIVIA OULTON,
Executrix.
Sackville, Nov. 30, 1883. 3m

Estate Notice.

MR. S. EDGAR WILSON is authorized to settle accounts of the Estate of the late William Wilson, Esq., M. D., and receive moneys due the Estate.

ELLEN HICKMAN,
Administratrix.
Dorchester, Feb 17, 1882. tf

(Continued from first page.)

"Any thing more?" turning sharply; "not a disappointment in love, surely! It is an impertinence even to imagine it."

"I may as well tell you about it." says old Hyde, who adores the sound of his own voice, and is beginning to enjoy himself, intensely. "All the world here knows the story, so as you are sure to hear it from some quarter, sooner or later, I shan't be breaking confidence by telling you. And you may as well hear a true version of it. You made a good guess; it was an unhappy love affair."

"He had bad taste, whoever he was," says Dugdale, with a faintly unpleasant ring in his tone. He has already begun to feel an interest in his lovely tenant, and when a man feels an interest in a woman, however slight, he takes it badly when he is told she, in her turn, has felt an interest in some foreign quarter.

"You know Sir Wilfred Haughton? Well, he was the man. They were engaged to be married about three years ago; every thing was arranged; never was there a fellow so much in love, as we thought, when suddenly a cousin of Clarissa came on the scene. A pretty girl, I am bound to say, but bad, sir, bad to the heart's core. There was something fetching about her, I suppose, because every man in the neighborhood (except myself, Dugdale, I am proud to say) made an ass of himself about her. But she laid her plans cleverly, and never ceased till she had wiled Haughton from his allegiance, and, I verily believe, broke Clarissa's heart. She has never held up her head since. Fairly crushed she was, and all for a most unworthy object, as I cannot help thinking him."

"You put it mildly. A man who could be guilty of such an act must be termed an unmitigated blackguard," says Dugdale, calmly, knocking the ash off his cigar.

"So I think. But the cream of the joke is to follow. Madame Violet, having made her little game, and cajoled Haughton to the top of her bent, coolly threw him over at the last moment, and married a city man with no birth to mention, but unlimited coin."

"Served him right," viciously. "I knew him slightly, but can't say I fancied him; weak, it seemed to me, and self-opinionated. He has been abroad for some time."

"Fit of the spleens. They say he is coming home at the end of the month, so I dare say he has got over it."

"How will Miss Carew like his being in the neighborhood again?"

"She is very game," says the Mayor; "proud you know, and that—she won't show what she really feels. Perhaps his coming will cure her effectually, and settle matters forever."

"You mean she will probably accept him a second time?"

"*Accept* him! Nonsense, sir; she will *reject* him, and that with scorn—with *scorn!*" says the Major, flushing with indignation.

A month renders the Carews very intimate with their landlord—which is hardly to be wondered at, as hardly a day passes without his coming to Weston, avowedly to see George, but in reality to see Clarissa.

Now, he does not even care to conceal from himself the fact that his early admiration for her has deepened into love. Yet his attachment causes him only unhappiness, having in it all the elements of disappointment to come. Clarissa, apparently, being utterly indifferent to it. She is very sweet, very gentle, and treats him with all the familiarity of a sister, but even he cannot deceive himself into the belief that there is anything substantial in her regard.

One evening towards the close of this month, Dugdale happens be be dining at the lodge. He has dined there often of late, young Carew having taken an enormous fancy to him, being, indeed, almost low spirited when he is out of his sight.

All through dinner Clarissa has been singularly distraite and meditative; there is a far-off look in her clear gray eyes, her lover is quick to mark. Strolling in the garden with her, later on, through the warm, sweet, wooing July air, he suddenly breaks the long silence by saying:

"How quiet you are this evening. Has anything vexed you—disturbed you?"

"Have I betrayed myself to you?" she says, with a smile and a rare faint blush. "No—yes—I confess it; I should not be disturbed, but I am—in that lies my self-contempt. It makes me angry with myself to know that I am annoyed, but I cannot help it. I heard to-day that Sir Wilfred Haughton is coming home to-morrow!" Her voice has fallen slightly.

"Yes, I know." He has turned his face away from hers.

"Of course you have heard all that old story," she says, quite calmly, but with another blush so vivid as to bring tears to her eyes. "It seems very old now. Every one knows it; that thought was very bitter to me just at first, but now I scarcely seem to mind it, and you are so good a friend I can speak to you about it. It is very disheartening, is it not," with a little constrained laugh, "that after all one's inward lectures, one should find one's self as far from indifference as ever?"

Mistaking her meaning altogether, he winces perceptibly.

"Does his coming distress you!"

"Yes," slowly, "it distresses me; and yet I cannot say whether it makes me glad or sorry. After all, he was an old friend before—before any thing foolish occurred between us. I do not forget that."

"No doubt he has, long ere this, repented his crowning—nay, his only act of folly." They have got down to the wicket-gate by this time, that leads into the paddock, and he, leaning his arms upon it, continues, always with his eyes turned from hers, "What if he is coming home because the first and best love is strong within him? It may be that he is coming to gain forgiveness."

"O, no, no!" shrinking, "I hope not. That would be terrible. I hope not! But," with an effort, "it is impossible."

"I think it so utterly possible that I am almost sure of it," says Dugdale, who takes a savage pleasure in piling up his own agony. "No man, under the circumstances, would elect to come to the place again, unless with such an object."

"You frighten me," she says; and then she sighs, and brushes back her soft hair impatiently from her temples. "Would you act so in such a case?" she asks, presently, in a slow, dreamy tone.

Then he turns to look at her, and their eyes meet. The tender silence of coming night is all around. The faint, melodious lowing of the oxen in the far-off meadows alone breaks the stillness of the evening that is dying with such lingering sweetness.

"I cannot answer that question," returns he, a little unsteadily. "I could not picture myself in such a case. Had I dared to love you, it would have been with such a love as would have lasted to my dying day!"

Silence again. She has grown very pale, and the hand that trifles with the huge bunch of crimson roses so lately plucked is trembling slightly. The cows are coming slowly toward them through the cool deep grass; the birds, high over their heads, are twittering drowsily a last good-night; George's voice from the verandah calls them to return.

"You are thinking of the past?" says Dugdale, hurriedly, taking one of the roses from her.

"Yes—and of the future," she replies in a troubled tone.

"Clarissa! you still love him?"

"How shall I tell," returns she, with a touch of passion. "I have so long brooded over my unhappy story—so often told myself I shall never again ——" She pauses abruptly. "I want to see him," she says, after a slight hesitation.

"Naturally," with some bitterness.

"No, you mistake. I want to see him," slowly, "because when I do—on the instant—I shall know."

"Know what?" eagerly.

"My own heart," replies she, somewhat sadly.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Not to be Trusted.

Upon going into a down town office last week, I saw two boys at work addressing envelopes, or rather one was at work, while the other, with his pen in his hand was looking out of the window.

Their employer was seated near by, and when he caught my eye he smiled.

"Which of those two boys is the better workman, and the most valued, do you think?" he asked me, in a low voice.

"The one at work, I suppose," I rejoined.

"No, sir; that lad who is looking from the window now, does so because he thinks there is no harm in it—does it, you see, under my eye. On the other hand, while my eye is on them, the other boy is the most industrious, but I find in my absence he does nothing. So you see he adds deceit to his other fault. I would not trust him out of my sight"

"It seems to me that neither of them is worth very much."

"To be sure," came the immediate answer, "a boy who attended to his duties at all times would be best; but a boy who renders eye-service merely, who cannot be trusted to work without watching, is not to be tolerated."

The man who had said this had seen much of the world; he knew whereof he spoke, and perhaps some of our young readers will profit by his words.

The Consumption of Gold.

The consumption of gold for other than monetary purposes in Europe, America and Australia has more than quadrupled in thirty years, and has quite trebled in twenty years. It is more than five times what it was half a century ago. The great mass of gold which has flowed from the mines has been absorbed in the same opulence and luxury of the times which have swallowed up the flood of gems, great in volume beyond any former precedent, from the diamond fields of South Africa, and increasing prices will be quite as likely to whet the appetite for both as to check it. Five-sixth of the current productions of gold is absorbed in the arts and manufactures in the Western world and in British India. A part of the remaining sixth is lost in the wear of coins, and fires, shipwrecks and forgotten hoards. What is left to increase the stock of gold money in proportion to the increase of population, exchanges and wealth of the world?—*North American Review.*

Perpetuity of Nature.

BY BULWER-LYTTON.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forever more.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain, or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear;
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away;
They only wait through wintry hours
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

—An Irishman, seeing the gas lighted shortly after his arrival in London, examined the fixture closely, went to a store and purchased one like it, threw up a good job, and returned post-haste to Ireland. "An' why is it ye're home so soon?" inquired his old mother. "Shure, whisht it is, mother. It's a fortune I've brought behint me. Wait a bit, an' I'll show ye." Pat accordingly proceeded to make a hole in the mud wall, and to fix the gas-pipe therein. "In about the waste of a minute yer eyes 'll be fit to hang me hat on," he remarked to the wondering family, as he struck a match and applied it to the end of the pipe. Match after match burned away without producing the brilliant flame which Pat had seen in London. He sat down and scratched his head in despair. "Shure," he said, "if it would only go as it went in London, I'd 'a made no end of a fortune sellin' it."

For Sale and to Let.

FARM AND MARSH FOR SALE.

At a bargain: 20 acres of Upland situate in Middle Sackville, with a new House furnished and two good Barnes. This property must be sold, as the subscriber intends leaving the country. Also, will sell Marsh with Farm if desired. Apply at once to WILLARD HICKS,
nov28 tf Sackville.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber's UPLAND FARM, at Jolicure, containing 60 acres; buildings in good repair; situate near a school and church.

jan30 3m WATSON HEWSON.

Marsh for Sale.

14 ACRES of MARSH on the West Marsh; 7 acres of Broadleaf adjoining, known as the Humphrey Marsh

WM. MORICE.
Sackville, Jan. 15th, 1881.

Farm for Sale.

I WILL sell the FARM situated on the Lower Fairfield Road, formerly owned by the late Charles Bainbridge. For particulars apply to the subscriber, Middle Sackville.

THOMAS AMOS.
Sackville, June 1, 1882. tf

RARE CHANCE!

Nine Building Lots

FRONTING on Station Street opposite the Junction of the Cape Railway with the I. C. R. Also, three Lots with good Dwellings thereon; also, half an acre of Land with a new Hotel 30x50 three storeys high with an ell 25x40 in process of construction, and a new Barn. A splendid Well on the premises with ten feet of excellent water. For further information apply to

nov28 H. L. MITCHEEL.

LOTS FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber offers for sale Forty Building Lots, fronting on Union and Academy Streets, situated about midway between the Academies and the Stations of the Intercolonial and Cape Tormentine Railways. The location is one of the most convenient and desirable in the Town, and only a few minutes walk from either the Station or Academies. Price moderate. Terms accomodating. Title undoubted Apply to

W. H. HARRISON.

Valuable Building Lots

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, in lots to suit purchasers, part of the homestead of Christopher Humphrey, late of Sackville, farmer, deceased. This property is situate on the main road, a short ditance from the Station and Wesleyan Academies, and forms an eligible property for investment, Terms liberal; good title given.

WILLIAM MORICE,
Executor and Devisee.
Sackville, Dec. 30, 1879. jan

Valuable Property

For Sale or to Rent.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Real Estate at Grand Ance, near Johnson's Mills, and close to the

New Copper Discoveries,

known as the Boss Doherty's Property, fronting on Shepody Bay, in a commanding fine view, situate 7 miles from Dorchester Court House, and 10 miles from Crane's Corner. Possesses a double frontage; piling and lumber vessels for U. S. load off; easy access to mud as a fertilizer; good shad privilege. Contains 46 acres, 20 cleared and in meadow and pasture. Good house and barn on the premises; buildings and fences in thorough repair. Title clear. Greater part of purchase money can remain in security.

Enquire on premises of

may9 WM. A. DOHERTY.