

THE CHIGNECTO POST
PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY,
—AT—
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CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 13.—NO. 24.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 647.

WHAT BECAME OF HER.

By HELEN FORREST GRAVES.

There was a great commotion in Foxville when old Parson Fox died. It was not only because he was the pioneer of the place, having come there when the woods were one primeval mass of green, and himself having erected the old stone parsonage around which the thriving village had grown up with almost incredible rapidity.

It was not that he had preached the gospel to them for four and forty years; it was not that his footsteps had been instant on every threshold where sickness came or sorrow brooded.

All this had been received as a matter of course, and forgotten as soon as the necessities were past. But it was because Foxville curiosity was on the qui vive about Joanna, his grandchild, the sole remaining blossom on the grand old family tree who was left quite unprovided for.

"I declare to goodness," said Mrs. Emmons, "I don't know what is to become of that girl!"

"She hasn't no faculty," said Sabina Sexton, the village dressmaker, "and never had."

"Books possessed no charm to her!" sighed Miss Dodge, who taught the Foxville district school. "She always cried over her parsonic rhetoric, and I never could make her understand cube root or trigonometry."

"There's no denying that the old minister was as near a saint as we often see in this world," said Mrs. Luke Lockedge, piously. "But he hadn't ought to let Joanna run loose in the woods and fields as he did. Why, I don't suppose she ever made a shirt or fried a batch of fritters in her life!"

"Is it true," said Miss Dodge, peering inquisitively up under her spectacle glasses, "that she is engaged to your Simon, Mrs. Lockedge?"

Mrs. Lockedge closed her mouth, shook her head and knitted away until her needles shone like forked lightning.

"Simon's like all other young men, Miss Dodge," said she—"took by a pretty face and a pair of bright eyes. And her set on the same bench at school. And as long as we 'sposed Parson Fox had left property why there wasn't no objection. But there wasn't nothing—not even a life insurance. So I've talked to Simon and made him hear reason. There can't nobody live on air!"

"But that's rather hard on Joanna, ain't it?" said Mrs. Emmons, with a little sympathetic wheeze.

"Reason is reason!" Mrs. Lockedge answered. "My Simon will have property and the girl he marries must have something to match it. So that Joanna Fox, sitting listlessly in her black dress by the window, where the scent of June honeysuckles floated sweetly in, and trying to realize that she was alone in the world, had divers and sundry visitors that day."

The first was Simon Lockedge, looking as if his errand was somewhat connected with matrimony. Joanna started up, her face brightening. She was only sixteen—a brown-haired, brown-eyed girl with a solemn, red mouth and a round, white throat, banded with black velvet.

"Oh, Simon," she cried, "I knew you would come when you heard!"

Simon Lockedge wriggled uneasily into a seat, instead of advancing to clasp her outstretched hand.

"Yes," said he. "Of course it's very sad, Joanna, and I'm awfully sorry for you. But—"

Joanna stood still, her face hardening into a cold, white mask, her hands falling to her side.

"Yes," said she. "You were saying—"

"It's mother!" guiltily confessed Simon. "A fellow can't go against his own mother, you know. She says it's nonsense our engagement, and we shouldn't have anything to live on! And so," with a final twist, "we'd better consider it all over. That's the sense of the matter—now ain't it, Joanna?"

She did not answer.

"I'm awfully sorry," stammered Simon. "I always set a deal of store by you, Joanna."

"Did you?" she said, bitterly. "One would scarcely have thought it."

"And you know, Joanna," he added, awkwardly, mindful of his mother's drill, "when poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window!"

Joanna smiled scornfully.

"It seems," said she, "that love does not always wait for that."

And she turned and walked like a young queen into the adjoining apartment, while Simon, slinking out of the door like a detected burglar, muttered to himself:

"It's the hardest job o' work that ever I did in my life. Splitting stumps is nothing to it. But mother says it must be done—and mother rules the roost in our house!"

Next came Mrs. Emmons.

"Joanna," said she, "I'm deeply grieved at this 'ere affliction that's befallen you!"

"Thank you, Mrs. Emmons," said the girl, mechanically.

"I've come to ask you about your plans," added the plump widow. "Because if you have no other intentions, I'll be glad to have you help me with the housework. I'm going to have a house full o' summer

boarders, and there'll be a deal more work than me and Elvira can manage. Of course you won't expect no pay, but a good home is what you need most, and—"

"Stop a minute!" said Joanna. "Am I to understand that you expect me to assume the position and duties of a servant, without a servant's wages?"

"You'll be a member of the family," said Mrs. Emmons; "and you'll set at the same table with me and Elvira, and—"

"I am much obliged to you," said Joanna. "But I must decline your kind offer."

And Mrs. Emmons departed in righteous wrath, audibly declaring her conviction that pride was certain sooner or later to have a fall.

"I have plenty of friends," said Joanna, courageously, "or rather dear grandpa had. I am sure to be provided for."

But Squire Barton looked harder than any flint when the orphan came to him.

"Something to do, Miss Fox?" said he. "Well, that's the very problem of the age—woman's work, you know, and ain't smart enough to solve it. Copying? No, our firm don't need that sort of work. Do I know of any one that does? No, I can't say I do; but if I should hear of an opening, I'll be sure to let you know. Ahem—I'm a little busy this morning, Miss Fox; sorry I can't devote more time to you. John, the door. Good morning, my dear Miss Fox! I assure you, you have mine and Mrs. Barton's prayers in this sad visitation of an inscrutable Providence."

Old Miss Gringe, who had fifty thousand dollars in interest, and who had always declared that she loved dear Joanna Fox like a daughter, sent down word that she wasn't very well and couldn't see company.

Dr. Wentworth, in visiting whose said daughter near old Parson Fox had contracted the illness which carried him to his grave, was sorry for Miss Joanna, of course, but he didn't know of any way in which he could be useful. He understood there was a kid-glove factory to be opened on Walling River soon.

"No doubt Miss Fox could get a place there; or there could be no objection to her going out to domestic service. There was a great deal of false sentiment on this subject and he thought—"

But Joanna without waiting for the result of his cogitations excused herself.

She would detain him no longer, she said; and she went away with flaming cheeks, and resolutely repressed tears.

"When she got home she found one of our trustees of the church awaiting her."

He didn't wish to hurry her, but the new clergyman didn't want to live in such a ruinous old place; and it was their calculation, as the parsonage was mortgaged much beyond its real value, to sell it out, and buy a new frame house near the depot, with all the modern conveniences, for the use of the Reverend Silas Speakwell.

"Am I to be turned out of my home?" said Joanna, indignantly.

Deacon Blydenburgh hommed and hawed. He didn't want to hurt no one's feelings; but as her home, it was well known that to all intents and purposes the old place had long ago passed out of Parson Fox's ownership; and they were willing to accord her any reasonable length of time to pack up and take leave of her home.

So Joanna, who could think of no remaining friend but her old governess, who had long ago gone to New York to fight the great world for herself, went down to the city, and appealed to Miss Woodin in her ex-ecution; and Miss Woodin cried over her and kissed her and crossed her, like an old maid un-derstand.

"What am I to do?" said poor, pale Joanna. "I can't starve!"

"There's no necessity for any one starving in this great busy world," said Miss Woodin, cheer-fully. "All one wants is faculty. Joanna shrank a little from the hard, stereotyped word which she had so often heard from the lips of Mrs. Emmons, Miss Sabina Sexton, and that sisterhood."

"But how do you live?" said she.

"Do you see that thing there in the corner?" said Miss Woodin.

"Yes," answered Joanna. "Is it a sewing machine?"

"It's a type writer," announced Miss Woodin, "and I earn my living on it."

"But what do you write?" said Joanna.

"Anything I can get," said Miss Woodin.

And thus in the great heart of the great wilderness of New York, Joanna Fox commenced her pil-grimage of toil.

First on the type-writer, then pro-moted to a compiler's desk in the "Fashion Department" of a pro-minent weekly journal; then by means of a striking original sketch, slipped into the letter-box of the "Ladies' Weekly" with fear and trembling, to a place on the con-tributors' list; then gradually rising to the rank of a spirited young novelist, until our village dame had her pretty "flat" furnished like a miniature palace, with Miss Woodin and her type-writer snugly installed in one corner.

"Because I owe everything to her," said the young authoress, gratefully.

And one day, glancing over the exchanges in the sanctum of the *Ladies' Weekly*, to whose columns she still contributed, she came across a copy of the *Foxville Gazette*.

"Hester," she said, hurrying home to Miss Woodin, "the parson- age is to be sold at auction to-mor- row, and I mean to go up and buy it; for I am sure quite sure that I could write better there than any- where else in the world."

Miss Woodin believed most firmly in whatever Joanna believed. In her loving eyes the successful young writer was always right.

So Joanna Fox and Miss Woodin, dressed in black and closely veiled, went up to Foxville to attend the auction sale.

Every body was there. They didn't have an auction sale every day in the week.

Squire Barton was there, with a vague idea of purchasing the old place for a public garden.

"It would be attractive said the squire. "These open air concert gardens are making no end of money in the cities. I don't see why we Germans need pocket all the money that is going."

Mrs. Emmons came because every body else did. Miss Dodge, who had saved a little money, thought if the place went cheap she would mortgage for the remainder.

"And my sister could keep boarders," she considered, "and I could always have a home there."

But Simon Lockedge was most determined of all to have the old parsonage for his own.

"I could fix it up," he said to himself, "and live there real com- fortable. It's a dreadful pretty location, and I'm bound to have it—especially since mother's in- vestments have turned out bad. We've got to sell the old farm. Noth- ing hasn't gone right since I broke off with the old parson's grand- daughter. It wasn't quite the square thing to do, but there seemed no other way. But, let mother say what she will, it brought bad luck to us."

And the rustic crowd surged in and out, and the auctioneer mounted the platform, on an old kitchen table, and the bidding began at five hundred dollars, and "hung fire" for some time.

"Six!" said cautious Simon Lockedge, at last.

"Seven!" piped Miss Dodge, faintly.

"Eight!" said Simon, resolutely.

"A thousand!" uttered the voice of a quiet, veiled lady in the corner. Everyone stared in that direction.

"Tain't worth that," said the squire, sotto voce; "all run down—square goes to nothing."

But Simon Lockedge wanted it very much.

"E—leven hundred!" said he, slowly and unwillingly.

"Fifteen hundred!" spoke the soft voice, decidedly.

"Fifteen hundred!" bawled the auctioneer. "I'm offered fifteen hundred dollars for this very de- sirable property. Fifteen hundred—fifteen—teen—teen—Fifteen hundred once—fifteen hundred twice—fifteen hundred three times and gone? What name, ma'am, if you please?"

And the lady, throwing aside her veil, answered calmly:

"Joanna Fox."

The old parsonage was rebuilt, and studied with bay windows and meager porches. Laurels and rhododendrons were set out in the grounds, the little brook was bridged over with rustic cedar-wood, and Joanna Fox and Miss Woodin came there to live in modest comfort.

But Mrs. Lockedge and her son Simon moved out of Foxville when the mortgage on their old place was foreclosed, and the places that had known them once knew them no more.

And Mrs. Emmons said:

"She's done real well. Joanna has. I always knew there was something in her."

And Mrs. Wentworth and the Misses Barton tried desperately to become intimate with the young authoress, but without avail.

For there is nothing like the wide world so successful as success, and it is a fetish which has many worshippers.

George W. Simpson's Proposal.

"Do you dance?"

"No, I dropped on myself two seasons ago," was the response, in a strong, manly voice.

Veronica McGuire looked up at George W. Simpson, an expression of wonder and surprise in her soft, velvety eyes. Very beautiful was this girl, as she stood in the dim, half-light of the conservatory, the pearly flesh and rounded curves of her arms and shoulders seeming more than humanly beautiful, while her loving eyes the successful young writer was always right.

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Hugging in the Park.

From an Unknown Journal.

The Fitchburg Sentinel advises the removal of seats from the park be- cause hugging is done on them. Great heavens, has it come to this? Are the dearest rights of the Ameri- can citizens to be abridged in this summary manner? Let us call the attention of that powerful power to a clause in the Declaration of inde- pendence, which asserts that all men are created free and equal, endowed with certain inalienable rights, and are like a lion that has done duty in the pursuit of happiness. When the framers of that Declaration of inde- pendence were at work on that clause they must have had in view the pas- time of hugging in the parks. Hug- ging is certainly a pursuit of happi- ness. People do not hug for wages, that is, except on the stage. It is a sort of spontaneous combus- tion, as it were, of the feelings, and has to have proper conditions of the atmosphere to make it a success. Parties who object to hugging are old, usually, and have been satisfied, and are like a lion that has done duty in the pursuit of happiness. When the framers of that Declaration of inde- pendence were at work on that clause they must have had in view the pas- time of hugging in the parks. Hug- ging is certainly a pursuit of happi- ness. People do not hug for wages, that is, except on the stage. It is a sort of spontaneous combus- tion, as it were, of the feelings, and has to have proper conditions of the atmosphere to make it a success. Parties who object to hugging are old, usually, and have been satisfied, and are like a lion that has done duty in the pursuit of happiness. When the framers of that Declaration of inde- pendence were at work on that clause they must have had in view the pas- time of hugging in the parks. Hug- ging is certainly a pursuit of happi- ness. People do not hug for wages, that is, except on the stage. 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CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., OCT. 19, 1882.

Commercial Advantages of Maritime Ship Railway.

The late Hon. John Young in his famous report of 1875 condemning the Bay Verte Canal project presents six reasons for the conclusions reached by the Commission for recommending that it be not constructed. It is obvious that so far as these reasons or any of them have been since proved incorrect, the conclusions based on them must be *pari passu* erroneous. Seven years have added much to the knowledge possessed of the resources and capabilities of Canada and the possibilities of interprovincial and foreign trade and have in a measure destroyed the arguments advanced by the Commission in 1875, and have given their decision only a temporary and transitory value. But what shall be said of the value of a decision based on facts and figures that were monstrously wrong? Hon. John Young is dead—*requiescat in pace*—we do not charge him with intentional error—to-day, were he alive to acknowledge the mistakes he committed, and to ask the public to reconsider the judgment then formed. The very first and leading argument advanced by him and the foundation of the other five, was so wildly astray, so obviously incorrect, one wonders first how it could possibly have been made and next, why it was not detected at the time, and why the subsequent enquirers on this subject, during a period of six years, never discovered it. The Commission's first argument was one of distances—the distance saved by this route as compared with the route by the Straits of Canso or round Cape North. On page 13, he says—

Via Gut, Via Canal, Offic.

From Montreal to St. John, 1199 364 225
The saving to St. John via the Canal of 225 miles is repeated in terms in the evidence and also in the table of distances, page 139, showing how firmly the impression was fixed in Mr. Young's mind that the distance saved would be 225 miles!

The public may well be surprised on learning that the distance saved is not 225 but 600 miles over the Gut of Canso route. In other words the Canal Commissioners committed an error of over 375 miles in question of distance and based a mountain of elaborate argument on this fundamental mistake. No great error was calculated to grossly prejudice the public mind against isthmian transit, and to influence adversely the Chignecto Maritime Railway undertaking. Mr. Ketchum, C. E., in promoting the latter detected the mistake and brought it to the notice of the Government. An investigation took place and it was traced in the original report in the handwriting of the late Hon. John Young. So monstrous a blunder at the basis of elaborate argument on this fundamental mistake. No great error was calculated to grossly prejudice the public mind against isthmian transit, and to influence adversely the Chignecto Maritime Railway undertaking.

—Many of the States of the Union have at one time or another partially or wholly repudiated their debts. Had the Constitution been left as it was originally framed, the bondholders might have sued the defaulting States before the Supreme Court of the Union. But the power to this was withdrawn by the Eleventh Amendment adopted in 1798. Every State, however, was still left in possession of the right to bring a suit against any other State. This fact has accordingly been utilized for the purpose of repudiating the bondholder in his rights. A year or two ago some gentlemen living in Lingley Hall, got a bill passed by the Legislature of New York empowering the State to make a transfer to the State. The necessary transfer having been made by some one, we do not know by whom, a suit was promptly brought by the State of Louisiana, and the case is now pending before the Supreme Court at Washington. But it is scarcely probable that the plaintiff will be successful. The State of New York sues as trustee for the owners of the bonds, and were this allowed, the result would be a virtual nullification of the Eleventh Amendment mentioned above. The only *bona fide* way of attaining the wished for end would be for the State to buy the bonds out and out, but this is obviously impracticable.

—The great state of Ohio, which is usually Republican in its politics, has gone Democratic on its State ticket by a majority which is not less than 20,000 and will very likely turn out to be a good deal more. Out of 21 Congressmen, the Democrats are sure of 14 and claim that they will secure another on the official count. This destroys at one blow the small Republican majority in the House of Representatives at Washington, and if the Democrats continue to make gains in the November elections they will be again in a position to control Federal legislation. It is just possible, however, that the prospect of this may reconcile the Jarring Republican factions in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, so far as any rate as to retain the majority of their congressional delegations.

Municipal Elections.

The Elections take place on Tuesday, 31st inst. The Candidates in Botsford are understood to be Wm. Avar, Esq., who has served a number of terms, and Mr. Patrick Mahoney, Esq., the present Councillor, having retired. They are to be opposed by Ezekiah Simons, Esq., and James Carroll, Esq. In Shediac the old Councillors will probably be returned without opposition.

In Westmorland, Messrs. E. C. Gooden, G. B. Willett and Trueman are talked of as candidates. In Sackville, the candidates are Councillors Campbell and Ogden, and Mr. A. W. D. Knapp. In Dorchester, Councillor Richard will be a candidate. Councillor Dobson at present declines a nomination.

Exhibition Notes.

—1,500 entries at Yarmouth Exhibition last week. Local manufacturers were doubled over previous Exhibition.

—At the Carleton Co. Fair, the following were the entries:—of cattle, Grades 26, Jerseys 10, Ayrshires 28, working cattle 3, yokes 8, 240 to 500. During the past three days of horses and colts. In sheep: Grades 40, Leicesters 13, Cotswolds 30.

—From the Manitoba crops reports just published it appears that the average yield of wheat is 62 bushels, oats 44, barley 30, and clover 500. The yield of the past three months is estimated that fifteen thousand persons entered the county. May and June are said to be the best months to select homes.

SALE OF JERSEYS.

In the first week of the present month a very large sale of Jersey stock took place in the city of New York. The herd was the property of Mr. T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pennsylvania, and was 75 in number. The sum total received was \$45,810, or slightly over \$624 for each animal, the highest average ever reached in America. In connection with a sale equally large, Sir George, a bull between 3 and 4 years old, brought \$5,100, the highest price, it is stated, ever paid for a Jersey. The bull Cicerio was knocked down at \$3,100, and the cows Mabel II., Medusa, Melvyn, Bobby's Gem, and Lady Gertrude II., sold respectively for \$2,200, \$1,700, \$1,350, \$1,350, and \$1,100. All the above named animals, except Cicerio and Medusa, were bought by Col. Russell, of Milton, Mass. who purchased Cicerio for \$13,510. The public may well be surprised on learning that the distance saved is not 225 but 600 miles over the Gut of Canso route. In other words the Canal Commissioners committed an error of over 375 miles in question of distance and based a mountain of elaborate argument on this fundamental mistake. No great error was calculated to grossly prejudice the public mind against isthmian transit, and to influence adversely the Chignecto Maritime Railway undertaking.

—The great comet which at present "flames in the forehead of the morning sky" has been having rather a hard time of it. When nearest the sun in its passage round that body it got completely demoralized, though, since it was making the handsome time of 376 miles a second, it evidently didn't star round any longer than it could help. For a week or so back astronomers have noticed that its head had been broken into three pieces. And now a small comet having the same motion in a precisely similar orbit has been discovered quite near it, being evidently torn away by the tremendous forces in operation in the vicinity of the sun. A similar accident occurred in 1846 when Biela's comet broke in two. These two parts, setting up in the comet business for themselves, succeeded in paying out or two visits to the sun and then, it is supposed, were broken up into meteors. Comets, it will be seen, have their troubles, notwithstanding their fine appearance and elevated station.

—The Methodist Church in these Provinces has started a movement looking to the commemoration of the hundredth year since the establishment of Provincial Methodism by Rev. William Black. Sermons on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary will be held in all the circuits, and subscriptions will be solicited for the purpose of building a Memorial Collegiate Hall in Sackville. This building will be of stone and is to be built on the hill to the westward of the college occupied by the President of the College. Tenders for its construction are at present being advertised for. On Sunday last the centennial sermon was preached in the Methodist Church of this place by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Phillips. The sermon was a very interesting one and was listened to with attention by a large audience.

—The Monetary Times raises a storm signal in banking circles. It points out that the expansion of bank liabilities in Ontario and Quebec is abnormal and will lead to serious consequences. The cash reserves in 1880 were \$15,300,000; in 1882 they were \$31,000,000. In 1880 their liabilities were \$38,000,000; in 1882, \$131,000,000—an enormous increase with a corresponding decrease of money to meet them.

—Reported that the Bank of Nova Scotia will absorb the Union Bank of Nova Scotia. This will prove a great advantage and prove a step towards raising the Province of the intolerable nuisance of Island Bank bills.

—Kings Co. Election as follows:—Nomination, Oct. 31; Polling, Nov. 7; Declaration, Nov. 10. Prof. Foster and Mr. Dunville are the only candidates as yet announced.

Personal and Political.

—Remoted that Mr. Archibald, Supt. of P. E. I. Ry., and Mr. Jas. Coleman, Divisional Supt., between St. John and Halifax are to exchange places.

—Mr. J. A. S. Mott, of the St. John News has been appointed Assistant Receiver General of the Branch of the Finance Dept. of Winnipeg.

—Mr. Charles Fallon, of Montreal who fasted 33 days lately under the hallucination that there was a command from God for him to do so, is very slowly recovering.

—Edward Clark, president of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., died at home, Cooperstown, N. Y., on Saturday, in his 73rd year. He is credited with an estate valued at \$25,000,000.

—Mr. DeChair, former of midshipman DeChair, around whom a good deal of interest centred during the late campaign of Egypt, is nearly related to Colonel DeWinton, and expects to obtain a position on the Midway Hall estate as the Governor-General returns from British Columbia.

—The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Webster was celebrated by a distinguished gathering at his tomb, at Marshfield, his old home. Addresses were delivered by the President of the Webster Historical Society, the President of the United States, several governors and others.

—At St. Martin's Cathedral Toronto, Sunday, Archbishop Lynch made a sharp attack on Martin J. Griffin of the *Mail*. Of course the attack was directed by the *Mail* at the editor of the *Mail*, but even so, the editor of the *Mail* declared the editor as a political puppy, and laid the more stress on the attack from the fact that Mr. Griffin was a Roman Catholic.

—Three officers of the Salvation Army, London, have accepted gifts of gold watches from grateful audiences contrary to the rules of the Society. General Booth required them to give them up, but the temptation was too strong, and they declined. "Very good," the general is reported, "you are for time, I am for eternity." The others have organized an opposition campaign.

—"Dancing Jim" McDonald, as he was distinguished from the other Jim McDonalds, and who was a contractor on the Albert Railway and builder of the Maritime Penitentiary, is spreading himself out all over the North West, and he must wait around pretty lively if half the stories are true told of the magnitude of his operations. The construction of bridges, mills, hotels, opera-houses, blocks of houses, workshops, aggregating \$1,300,000 and employing 1,000 men are at present affording him exercise and amusement.

—The Archbishop of Canterbury has pleasantly surprised England after his long illness by a paper on the Oxford Ritualistic movement. It is written with the Prime's usual breadth of view and moderation. While sympathizing in some respects with the movement, he sees in the "eccentric or priestly guise in which the Oxford theology of to-day has enveloped not a few of its votaries" the strong cause of the lack of a large number of independent many students for holy orders. He finds a cause for Oxford skepticism of which he complains in the endeavor of the Tractarians to "stiffen the great national church for an alien and antiquated model of movement." It is written with the Prime's usual breadth of view and moderation. While sympathizing in some respects with the movement, he sees in the "eccentric or priestly guise in which the Oxford theology of to-day has enveloped not a few of its votaries" the strong cause of the lack of a large number of independent many students for holy orders. He finds a cause for Oxford skepticism of which he complains in the endeavor of the Tractarians to "stiffen the great national church for an alien and antiquated model of movement."

—When Sir Garnet Wolseley was young he was a good deal of a fop in Dublin, as the Duke of Wellington in his youth, and he used to drive a pair of his brothers daily into Dwyer's repository, now the family seat, near Dublin. He then wore long curls. Time had worked much change when he was staying at the Clarendon in 1862 with Col. Rowan. It has worked still greater change. He is now spare, lantern-jawed, with short gray hair and a blonde moustache. He wears a yellow sun helmet, wound about with a handkerchief of white and violet check; his red coat is open at the chest, and spotted with many stains of grease; he has a variegated necktie, a woollen shirt of old pattern, gray-checked trousers, yellow riding boots and spurs, an opera glass, and a yellow revolver belt with cartridge case; yellow gauntlets, a violet pocket handkerchief stuck in his red coat, and a pair of dark blue spectacles, and in his hand he flourishes a fan to keep off the flies.

—Henry Ward Beecher delivered a two-hour address to the N. Y. and Brooklyn Congregational Association, on Tuesday week, in which he expounded at length his new spiritual belief, and its close withdrawal from the body. His views upon all the most important subjects were substantially orthodox. He was in harmony with the Westminster Confession as to the nature of God and the inspiration of the Scriptures, with the exception that he did not at all believe in attributing to God decrees for the damnation of men or angels, or that he was in any possible sense the author of sin. His statement of belief in the subject of the Atonement was more criticized than any other in the discussion which followed, and it was substantially similar to the views held by the late Dr. Horace Bushnell. Indeed, the only point of difference between Mr. Beecher's views and those held by orthodox authorities which laymen could appreciate appeared to be that instead of believing that man began as perfect being and fell, he believed that man began at the lowest possible point and had developed from that stage. The action of Mr. Beecher is the real sensation of the week in the United States.

What is Seen in Salisbury.

DEAR SIR:—As I read the Post from week to week I often see notes from Salisbury. Your correspondent or correspondents in that quarter may note the principal things as they transpire, yet there is a good deal they have left unsaid, and I think too, a good deal that would be interesting to your readers. If you will allow me a little space in your paper I will endeavour briefly to draw the attention of the public to this somewhat interesting little town. To the stranger Salisbury is not attractive, but even the stranger may find amusement and instruction by wandering round the town, noticing what is to be seen, and making a few enquiries of the off-handed natives, and as I call here from time to time and wait for trains, or attend to other business, I have learned quite a lot about Salisbury. The village was built on the north side of the post-road, midway, or nearly so, between Pettipodac and Moncton. Here fifty years ago was the midland Hall estate, the home of the late Mr. J. A. S. Mott, now old men, I understand now make their home there. The most of the people were then engaged in lumbering, and indeed about as much attention is still given to that industry as any other. The late Mr. J. A. S. Mott, a historical sketch, at least at this time, but simply to note some of the points of present interest. The E. & N. A. Railway when built ran close by the back part of the village, but this naturally drew the town towards it, and the old midland Hall estate, the home of the late Mr. J. A. S. Mott, a historical sketch, at least at this time, but simply to note some of the points of present interest. The E. & N. A. Railway when built ran close by the back part of the village, but this naturally drew the town towards it, and the old midland Hall estate, the home of the late Mr. J. A. S. Mott, a historical sketch, at least at this time, but simply to note some of the points of present interest. The E. & N. A. 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DRESS GOODS:
Fine All-Wool Serge in Myrtle, Garnet, Navy, Seal, &c.; All-Wool Suitings, Mottled Dress Goods—Trimming and Buttons to match, latest styles; All-Wool Black Cashmeres (extra value, bought in London); Black and Gold Velveteens, &c.; Millinery—Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ornaments, Laces, Collarlets, Frillings, Satins, Crapes, Ribbons, &c., with a great many of the latest Novelties.

Ladies' Fur Jackets, \$25 to \$40; Ladies' Rubber Gossamers, Mantles, Ulsters, Fur Caps, &c.

Ready-Made Clothing.—Over-Coats, \$4.50 up; Tweed Suits, Reefing Jackets, &c.

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Tapestry and All-Wool Carpets, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c.

10 per Cent. Discount for Cash on Dress Goods, Millinery, Ready-Made Clothing, Fur Caps, Huffs and Bows.

AMHERST, N. S., Oct. 7, 1882. **W. J. MORAN.**

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Pronounced by those who have tried it as very strong and very FINE FLAVOR. GIVE IT A TRIAL, and we feel convinced you will re-order. Also received from Boston:

50 Bbls. Water-White Ker. Oil,

Cheap by the Barrel.

The HIGHEST Market Prices paid for Butter, Eggs, Goose Feathers, Socks, Mitts, and Woollen Yarn.

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VELVETEENS!

ONE Case Black Velveteens, Silk Finish,—very low.

ONE Case Brocade and Colored Velveteens, very fashionable and cheap.

ONE Case All-Wool Dress Goods, in all the leading shades. (A bargain.)

ONE Case Table Linen, Towels, Sheetings, Factories, Shirtings. (Marked lower than the lowest.)

ONE Case Union Dress Goods in Cheviots, Serges, Zulu Cords, Twilled Lustres, Black and Gold Cashmeres, and All-Wool Cashmeres. Best value ever offered.

JUST OPENED.

W. D. MAIN & CO.

AMHERST, N. S.

Butter, Socks and Oats taken in exchange for Goods.

NOTICE!

WE have just received our SPRING STOCK of

Ready-Made Clothing,

LADIES' AND GENTS'

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,

HATS AND CAPS,

all of the latest Styles, which we offer at Moderate Prices.

E. C. GOODEN & CO.
Bay Verte, April 28, 1882.

Guns. Guns.

A NEW LOT OF

Breech Loading Double Barrel

GUNS.

For Sale Very Cheap.

sept20-11 C. A. BOWSER.

Horses for Sale.

FOR sale, two heavy DRAUGHT HORSES, also one superior driving HORSE. I will sell them together or separately.

GEORGE W. TOWSE,
Upper Sackville, Sept. 20, 1882.

Schooner for Sale.

A SCHOONER of 45 tons burden, 6 years old, thoroughly built, well fitted out, now lying at Parramatta, N. S. Price moderate. Terms easy. Apply J. E. PAGE, Amherst, N. S.

NOTICE

AS the subscribers intend making a change in their business, they require all amounts due to be PAID by the 1st DECEMBER next, accounts not settled at that time will be placed in power for legal collection.

BAIRD & GEORGE,
Sackville, Sept. 27, 1882.

Money to Loan.

APPLY TO T. A. KINNEAR, Attorney-at-Law Sackville, N. B.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

—The Windsor Cotton Mill has commenced business.

—The foundation of a new R. C. chapel has been laid at Grand Falls.

—The potato yield in P. E. Island this season is estimated at 2,000,000 bushels.

—Four hundred and fifty cars of freight were reported inward and outward at the Halifax Terminals last week.

—Eighty persons have been baptised in Brussels Street Church, St. John, since Mr. Chubbuck commenced his labors.

—The ladies of the Baptist sewing circle (Goshen Corner, E. B. A. C.) intend having their annual bazaar on Tuesday, 31st October.

—On Saturday afternoon the corner stone of the new Episcopal Church was laid in Windsor by the Venerable Archdeacon Gilpin.

—Gert wanted to do general housework. High wages given. Good references required. Apply to R. C. WILSON, Sackville.

—Mr. R. A. Chapman is getting out the frame for a new school similar to that built by him last year. Mr. Chapman has built many the vessels.

—The Canada Gazette daily announces that Hon. E. McLeod, Attorney General, and Hon. F. E. Morton, Solicitor General, have been added to the list of Q. C.'s.

—A young man named Coates Carter, of Manchester, Cumberland Co., lost an arm on Saturday morning, by allowing it to come in contact with the cylinder of a threshing machine.

—Berkshire Pigs for sale by Ed. Read, Sackville, Sept. 27.

—Geo. E. Ford is taking F. E. Island notes for goods.—21

—Wanted—Two good Boot-Makers at Jas. R. Ayer's, Sept. 27.

—Tenement Houses to let. Apply to CHARLES FAWCETT, Sackville Foundry.

—A Junior Clerk—one with some experience preferred—wanted at Geo. E. Ford's. Apply at once.

—Ocean Flour, finest pastry; 1 ton Nails and spikes, from \$2 to \$3 a ton; 2 tons of Feed. Just received at Blair Estate's.

—The best value in Tapestry Carpet ever offered. New and elegant designs at 48c. All-Wools and Unions, surprisingly cheap.

—Dr. Graham wishes to inform his friends and patrons that he leaves Sackville on 15th November for St. John. All desired work done will call at once.

—Miss McCarthy returns to-day and is prepared to fill orders at once. We are now showing all the latest novelties in Millinery. Be sure and see the stock at Geo. E. Ford's. 21

—The launch of Capt. O'Brien's new vessel takes place at Macoon on the 26th.

—A 100 yard foot race for \$40 is to be run on 26th, at Spring Hill.

—On Monday night some persons by means of a ladder entered the window of Mr. Calder's store, in Shediac, by breaking two panes of glass, as yet nothing has been missed, but no doubt the store was not immune from the burglary.

—The annual school meeting was held on Thursday last, D. S. Harper, chairman, Mr. V. Burke and C. H. Gallant, Esq., were nominated candidates to fill the vacancy in the Trusteeship; a poll was taken and the result was as follows:—

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Memorandum Notes.

—Farmers are busy saving their crops, potatoes, wheat and hay, promise a good crop; oats will be much inferior to last year.

—Several expected to be M. D.'s in a year or two have left for Montreal University lately, to pursue their studies there.

—The College is over-crowded with students; they have the largest number this year they have had since the opening of the institution, which speaks well for itself.

—The new road opposite the R. C. Chapel, about which so much opposition was given by most of the anti-Landry party, is a great convenience to the people, and adds much to the village.

—Dr. E. Gaudet, who removed from Sackville to Memramouic last spring, has purchased the house, &c., lately occupied by Dr. Maillet. He has made improvements and it now is one of the finest residences in the parish. His office, lately built, is in front of the College.

—The Bishop of Sodor and Man is a wag. Recently at an English railway station a porter offered to assist him with his luggage. "How many articles, your lordship?" "The number I am carrying is not important," replied the man, "I'm afraid," replied the bishop, "I perceive you are a Dissenter."

—The fact that King Oscar of Sweden and Norway had his life insured for six hundred thousand crowns, or about \$162,000, before making his recent tour among his Norwegian subjects, excited much of some persons who lay claim to aristocracy. One of the great Roman heroes, after leading his country to victory, rejected the material rewards which a grateful people offered him, and retired to his humble cottage to live as a common husbandman. The King of Holland cannot boast of having achieved any military triumphs, but he exhibits the same indifference to pomp and grandeur as the illustrious Roman. We are told that instead of

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