

APR

CHICAGO POST.

WILLIAM C. MILLNER,
Proprietor.

VOL. 9.-NO. 48.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1879.

Terms: \$1.50 per Annum, Postage
prepaid. If paid in advance \$1.25.

WHOLE NO. 464.

LITERATURE.

Lou's Beggar.

From Harper's Bazar.

Clara Vernon, the cold, languid belle, was evidently impressed for once in her life, and that, too, by a perfect stranger. Not but that she knew his name, however; she found that out the very first evening she saw him at the opera, idly surveying stage and audience from the best box in the house. It was Hugh Blair, just returned from California, where he had been living for ten years, and dazzling rumor allotted him a gold mine for every year. Gold was not the only charm, however, if one might trust Mrs. Vernon's gossip. He was not exactly handsome, she said, but something more than handsome; not exactly distinguished-looking, but something better than distinguished-looking; and had an air of old-fashioned chivalry, and she did not believe he would pay silly compliments. She must certainly make his acquaintance; but how? Would he—oh, would he be at Mrs. Gale's Wednesday evening reception? She had been to see Mrs. Gale's party, and easily prevailed on that lady to send him a card; and after that success she dropped in at Mrs. Vernon's to talk it all over. Allie was up stairs in her own room, near before a cozy fire, trying a new slipper ditty, while Lou Halleyne held the pattern for her, and the two were chatting merrily.

Mrs. Vernon was not discomfited as finding Lou there, for Lou was a nice girl, and never satiated, so, after kissing them both she took the easiest chair she could find, and held up her little Paris boots toward the friend.

"Where do you keep your self, Lou Halleyne?" she exclaimed. "Upon my word, I don't think I've seen you since that day in December when I wouldn't give you my old blue poplin for the mission school. But you know I had to hand it over to her, or she would have left me on the spot, and there isn't her equal for dressing hair."

"Hello! she has more suits now than I!" said Lou, laughing, as she put by the slipper pattern, and rose.

"Lou, you shant go!" exclaimed Allie, pulling her back into her chair. "If you don't keep your promise I won't do a thing for you. You see, Clara, Lou is the best company in the world, only you can never catch her, she is so busy. So I have learned a trick. She came round this morning to beg something for a sick woman, and I promised her my nice, warm old gray wrapper, if she would stay and talk to me two hours. She couldn't resist the bait, and the time won't be up till noon. Now sit down and be good, Lou. And I'll give you a nice, soft old blanket-shawl!"

"But now, girls, about Mrs. Gale's party!" interrupted Clara, impatient of this by-play. "Who do you think is invited?" And then she ran off into an enthusiastic description of Hugh Blair's perfections, and how she must get acquainted with him; and would be to the reception, did they think? For, as she concluded, impatiently men didn't seem to care whether they were in society or not.

"Why, Harry knows him!" said Allie Stevens. "He was talking about him only last night, and how surprised he was to have him come walking into the studio all of a sudden."

"Harry knows him!" exclaimed Clara; "why, then, he could make him go to the party with him, if you would only say one word. Will you ask him, Allie?"

"No," said Allie, laughing; "but you may ask him yourself. Come, girls, what do you say? Let's all go down to the studio and see Harry. He'll be ever so glad, and then I'll go to see a portrait he is painting of me. Come; you had ought to patronize art a little, as well as parties and mission girls!"

Harry Essex was engaged to Allie, and she was proud of her artist lover, entering into all his dreams and ambitions, and fitting about him like a pet bird, with little songs and caresses, whenever she was in his studio.

On this particular morning he was full of a new subject which he had just sketched upon the canvas. It was to be a figure-piece—a real "composition," he said, for he was tired of smooth landscapes, and coveys up to their knees in water, and trees, and ruins. In fact, the most successful bits he had ever painted had been sketches from life of saucy news-bags, ragged match girls, and others of that ilk. This time he meant to attempt something more ambitious on a canvas six feet by four; and as rags are more picturesque than good clothes, the main figure was to be a beggar, and the most impressive beggar he could find a model for. For this ideal beggar Harry Essex had haunted the most miserable portions of the city, and had watched the wretched throng that gathered garbage from the heaps and sewers, had chased every ragged beggar he saw fluttering away in the distance; and yet he was not suited. He did not want a knave, nor an absolutely crushed and hopeless victim; his beggar, though a beggar, must be noble; must have a mute protest in his eyes against the wrongs of society and yet be a beggar for his smallest alms. The search had been in vain until to-day; but this very morning Harry Essex was satisfied, and sat at his canvas with a model before

him as ragged, as noble, as sad, as utterly forlorn as heart could wish. Other pictures were buddled carelessly aside; even Allie's sunshiny face, still unfinished on the easel, was set away in a distant corner to smile at cobwebs, that all the room and all the light might be lavished on the beggar and the canvas.

"There, now, old fellow?" exclaimed Harry, when it was near noon, "I've got you splendidly sketched in; a mere outline, you know. There, don't get up; you don't move; I'll wheel it round for you to see. I can fill up the rags, and patches any time; but I want to get a little of your face before we go to dinner, for fear I never catch the perfect impression again. I'm going to paint in your eyebrows, my boy; so keep still and don't move a least."

"Which I wish to remark, it is rather a crampy business," said the beggar, with a slight laugh.

"Oh, don't laugh!" cried Harry, in dismay; "it takes the frown out of your brows. Do keep still! You know I'm not end obliged to you, and as much for you over and over again, if you'll only sit for me. I never could capture such a splendid beggar before. There, look most pathetic, confound it; think of your starving family at home, and the mammoth of unrighteousness, and everything. There, that's it! Now don't stir."

And Harry piled his brush vigorously, gaining on his picture with every stroke. Time was precious; and it was not with absolute delight that he heard, a few moments after, the click of dainty boot-heels on the right, and the door opened and his quiet, inviolable by—the three graces, he would have said, if he had been gladder to see them.

First came Allie, bright and sweet as a May morning, sure of her well-earned position, and her picture, with every stroke. Time was precious; and it was not with absolute delight that he heard, a few moments after, the click of dainty boot-heels on the right, and the door opened and his quiet, inviolable by—the three graces, he would have said, if he had been gladder to see them.

"First came Allie, bright and sweet as a May morning, sure of her well-earned position, and her picture, with every stroke. Time was precious; and it was not with absolute delight that he heard, a few moments after, the click of dainty boot-heels on the right, and the door opened and his quiet, inviolable by—the three graces, he would have said, if he had been gladder to see them."

him as ragged, as noble, as sad, as utterly forlorn as heart could wish. Other pictures were buddled carelessly aside; even Allie's sunshiny face, still unfinished on the easel, was set away in a distant corner to smile at cobwebs, that all the room and all the light might be lavished on the beggar and the canvas.

"There, now, old fellow?" exclaimed Harry, when it was near noon, "I've got you splendidly sketched in; a mere outline, you know. There, don't get up; you don't move; I'll wheel it round for you to see. I can fill up the rags, and patches any time; but I want to get a little of your face before we go to dinner, for fear I never catch the perfect impression again. I'm going to paint in your eyebrows, my boy; so keep still and don't move a least."

"Which I wish to remark, it is rather a crampy business," said the beggar, with a slight laugh.

"Oh, don't laugh!" cried Harry, in dismay; "it takes the frown out of your brows. Do keep still! You know I'm not end obliged to you, and as much for you over and over again, if you'll only sit for me. I never could capture such a splendid beggar before. There, look most pathetic, confound it; think of your starving family at home, and the mammoth of unrighteousness, and everything. There, that's it! Now don't stir."

And Harry piled his brush vigorously, gaining on his picture with every stroke. Time was precious; and it was not with absolute delight that he heard, a few moments after, the click of dainty boot-heels on the right, and the door opened and his quiet, inviolable by—the three graces, he would have said, if he had been gladder to see them."

him as ragged, as noble, as sad, as utterly forlorn as heart could wish. Other pictures were buddled carelessly aside; even Allie's sunshiny face, still unfinished on the easel, was set away in a distant corner to smile at cobwebs, that all the room and all the light might be lavished on the beggar and the canvas.

"There, now, old fellow?" exclaimed Harry, when it was near noon, "I've got you splendidly sketched in; a mere outline, you know. There, don't get up; you don't move; I'll wheel it round for you to see. I can fill up the rags, and patches any time; but I want to get a little of your face before we go to dinner, for fear I never catch the perfect impression again. I'm going to paint in your eyebrows, my boy; so keep still and don't move a least."

"Which I wish to remark, it is rather a crampy business," said the beggar, with a slight laugh.

"Oh, don't laugh!" cried Harry, in dismay; "it takes the frown out of your brows. Do keep still! You know I'm not end obliged to you, and as much for you over and over again, if you'll only sit for me. I never could capture such a splendid beggar before. There, look most pathetic, confound it; think of your starving family at home, and the mammoth of unrighteousness, and everything. There, that's it! Now don't stir."

And Harry piled his brush vigorously, gaining on his picture with every stroke. Time was precious; and it was not with absolute delight that he heard, a few moments after, the click of dainty boot-heels on the right, and the door opened and his quiet, inviolable by—the three graces, he would have said, if he had been gladder to see them."

him as ragged, as noble, as sad, as utterly forlorn as heart could wish. Other pictures were buddled carelessly aside; even Allie's sunshiny face, still unfinished on the easel, was set away in a distant corner to smile at cobwebs, that all the room and all the light might be lavished on the beggar and the canvas.

"There, now, old fellow?" exclaimed Harry, when it was near noon, "I've got you splendidly sketched in; a mere outline, you know. There, don't get up; you don't move; I'll wheel it round for you to see. I can fill up the rags, and patches any time; but I want to get a little of your face before we go to dinner, for fear I never catch the perfect impression again. I'm going to paint in your eyebrows, my boy; so keep still and don't move a least."

"Which I wish to remark, it is rather a crampy business," said the beggar, with a slight laugh.

"Oh, don't laugh!" cried Harry, in dismay; "it takes the frown out of your brows. Do keep still! You know I'm not end obliged to you, and as much for you over and over again, if you'll only sit for me. I never could capture such a splendid beggar before. There, look most pathetic, confound it; think of your starving family at home, and the mammoth of unrighteousness, and everything. There, that's it! Now don't stir."

And Harry piled his brush vigorously, gaining on his picture with every stroke. Time was precious; and it was not with absolute delight that he heard, a few moments after, the click of dainty boot-heels on the right, and the door opened and his quiet, inviolable by—the three graces, he would have said, if he had been gladder to see them."

him as ragged, as noble, as sad, as utterly forlorn as heart could wish. Other pictures were buddled carelessly aside; even Allie's sunshiny face, still unfinished on the easel, was set away in a distant corner to smile at cobwebs, that all the room and all the light might be lavished on the beggar and the canvas.

"There, now, old fellow?" exclaimed Harry, when it was near noon, "I've got you splendidly sketched in; a mere outline, you know. There, don't get up; you don't move; I'll wheel it round for you to see. I can fill up the rags, and patches any time; but I want to get a little of your face before we go to dinner, for fear I never catch the perfect impression again. I'm going to paint in your eyebrows, my boy; so keep still and don't move a least."

"Which I wish to remark, it is rather a crampy business," said the beggar, with a slight laugh.

"Oh, don't laugh!" cried Harry, in dismay; "it takes the frown out of your brows. Do keep still! You know I'm not end obliged to you, and as much for you over and over again, if you'll only sit for me. I never could capture such a splendid beggar before. There, look most pathetic, confound it; think of your starving family at home, and the mammoth of unrighteousness, and everything. There, that's it! Now don't stir."

And Harry piled his brush vigorously, gaining on his picture with every stroke. Time was precious; and it was not with absolute delight that he heard, a few moments after, the click of dainty boot-heels on the right, and the door opened and his quiet, inviolable by—the three graces, he would have said, if he had been gladder to see them."

him as ragged, as noble, as sad, as utterly forlorn as heart could wish. Other pictures were buddled carelessly aside; even Allie's sunshiny face, still unfinished on the easel, was set away in a distant corner to smile at cobwebs, that all the room and all the light might be lavished on the beggar and the canvas.

"There, now, old fellow?" exclaimed Harry, when it was near noon, "I've got you splendidly sketched in; a mere outline, you know. There, don't get up; you don't move; I'll wheel it round for you to see. I can fill up the rags, and patches any time; but I want to get a little of your face before we go to dinner, for fear I never catch the perfect impression again. I'm going to paint in your eyebrows, my boy; so keep still and don't move a least."

"Which I wish to remark, it is rather a crampy business," said the beggar, with a slight laugh.

"Oh, don't laugh!" cried Harry, in dismay; "it takes the frown out of your brows. Do keep still! You know I'm not end obliged to you, and as much for you over and over again, if you'll only sit for me. I never could capture such a splendid beggar before. There, look most pathetic, confound it; think of your starving family at home, and the mammoth of unrighteousness, and everything. There, that's it! Now don't stir."

And Harry piled his brush vigorously, gaining on his picture with every stroke. Time was precious; and it was not with absolute delight that he heard, a few moments after, the click of dainty boot-heels on the right, and the door opened and his quiet, inviolable by—the three graces, he would have said, if he had been gladder to see them."

him as ragged, as noble, as sad, as utterly forlorn as heart could wish. Other pictures were buddled carelessly aside; even Allie's sunshiny face, still unfinished on the easel, was set away in a distant corner to smile at cobwebs, that all the room and all the light might be lavished on the beggar and the canvas.

"There, now, old fellow?" exclaimed Harry, when it was near noon, "I've got you splendidly sketched in; a mere outline, you know. There, don't get up; you don't move; I'll wheel it round for you to see. I can fill up the rags, and patches any time; but I want to get a little of your face before we go to dinner, for fear I never catch the perfect impression again. I'm going to paint in your eyebrows, my boy; so keep still and don't move a least."

"Which I wish to remark, it is rather a crampy business," said the beggar, with a slight laugh.

"Oh, don't laugh!" cried Harry, in dismay; "it takes the frown out of your brows. Do keep still! You know I'm not end obliged to you, and as much for you over and over again, if you'll only sit for me. I never could capture such a splendid beggar before. There, look most pathetic, confound it; think of your starving family at home, and the mammoth of unrighteousness, and everything. There, that's it! Now don't stir."

And Harry piled his brush vigorously, gaining on his picture with every stroke. Time was precious; and it was not with absolute delight that he heard, a few moments after, the click of dainty boot-heels on the right, and the door opened and his quiet, inviolable by—the three graces, he would have said, if he had been gladder to see them."

him as ragged, as noble, as sad, as utterly forlorn as heart could wish. Other pictures were buddled carelessly aside; even Allie's sunshiny face, still unfinished on the easel, was set away in a distant corner to smile at cobwebs, that all the room and all the light might be lavished on the beggar and the canvas.

"There, now, old fellow?" exclaimed Harry, when it was near noon, "I've got you splendidly sketched in; a mere outline, you know. There, don't get up; you don't move; I'll wheel it round for you to see. I can fill up the rags, and patches any time; but I want to get a little of your face before we go to dinner, for fear I never catch the perfect impression again. I'm going to paint in your eyebrows, my boy; so keep still and don't move a least."

"Which I wish to remark, it is rather a crampy business," said the beggar, with a slight laugh.

"Oh, don't laugh!" cried Harry, in dismay; "it takes the frown out of your brows. Do keep still! You know I'm not end obliged to you, and as much for you over and over again, if you'll only sit for me. I never could capture such a splendid beggar before. There, look most pathetic, confound it; think of your starving family at home, and the mammoth of unrighteousness, and everything. There, that's it! Now don't stir."

And Harry piled his brush vigorously, gaining on his picture with every stroke. Time was precious; and it was not with absolute delight that he heard, a few moments after, the click of dainty boot-heels on the right, and the door opened and his quiet, inviolable by—the three graces, he would have said, if he had been gladder to see them."

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., April 3, 1879.

What is doing in Fredericton.

MONDAY, March 31.

debate is still leading the topic. It took the Secretary two days to unburden himself of what he knew of the Finance of the Province. Mr. Blair, the new leader of the Opposition, could not, consistent with self respect, do less than occupy equal time. Mr. Fraser following in his rejoinder, completes the second day of this afternoon. Thus are the members being saturated with Finance. The superiority of this House to that at Ottawa is apparent when it is recalled that Mr. Tilley took three and a half hours in his great N. P. revelation and during the same sitting, Mr. Cartwright, Dr. Tupper and Mr. Mackenzie, all made their speeches in one afternoon and evening, while the British Parliament with the three hour Budget Gladstone oration are out in the shade entirely! But the same allowance must be made for the momentary character of the topics discussed here! Old Carlyle would have cried again: "the country is all going to wind and gab," and indeed, it is that cardinal obligation, "Silence is the eternal duty of man."

The hon. members will probably have delivered themselves of their pent up eloquence on the Budget this week. The House will perhaps last not over two weeks longer. The SECRETARY'S SPEECH

was abandoned in details, covered the whole ground and was able. MR. BLAIR'S REPLY

is admitted to be the ablest delivered on that side for years. A leading point of attack was the Government policy respecting the

GRAND SOUTHERN.

The Government gave the Grand Southern Company a letter of credit on the Bank of Montreal, on 4th March last, stating that they would reserve \$185,000 out of the subsidy to the Company, to be paid to them upon certain conditions, and the conditions were that the money should be paid from time to time as the money was earned, and secondly, that it should be paid out of the final money that might become payable to the Company under the contract. Mr. Blair argued that the Railway was a fraud from beginning to end; that the letter of credit given by the Government was unjustifiable as attempting to bolster up a subsidy scheme that the country did not require, that capitalists had no confidence in, that had broken down itself, and that had already absorbed some \$120,000, money that is now needed. He believed the letter to the Company was tantamounting to do so, in replying to a question about Customs officers he said it would be necessary to retain certain officers at stations "where there are no duties to perform," and explained, when the question of the subsidy was taken up at a Government day, in consequence of there being no session on Tuesday, and when Sir John made the motion required to put this understanding in force, Mackenzie objected to it as out of order, and, insisting on his objection, obtained the Speaker's ruling, which was, of course, in his favor. Having thus shown his smartness, he made no objection, at a later hour, when the same motion was made by Sir John.

Our Ottawa Letter.

(FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, March 31.—Mr. Mackenzie began the business of last week by the display of a little bit of

SHARP PRACTICE.

which Sir John Macdonald aptly and justly, if somewhat emphatically, described as a trick. Sir John and Mr. Cartwright, when the "heaven born" was leading the Opposition, took as a Government day, in consequence of there being no session on Tuesday, and when Sir John made the motion required to put this understanding in force, Mackenzie objected to it as out of order, and, insisting on his objection, obtained the Speaker's ruling, which was, of course, in his favor. Having thus shown his smartness, he made no objection, at a later hour, when the same motion was made by Sir John.

BOWELL'S BILL.

The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell raised a laugh without intending to do so, in replying to a question about Customs officers he said it would be necessary to retain certain officers at stations "where there are no duties to perform," and explained, when the question of the subsidy was taken up at a Government day, in consequence of there being no session on Tuesday, and when Sir John made the motion required to put this understanding in force, Mackenzie objected to it as out of order, and, insisting on his objection, obtained the Speaker's ruling, which was, of course, in his favor. Having thus shown his smartness, he made no objection, at a later hour, when the same motion was made by Sir John.

WESTMINSTER CHIVALRY.

Sir Albert Smith got himself into rather bad odor again by following up his tactics of insulting the absent. He moved, last week, for the items of the account of Mitchell & Co., of Montreal, with the Government, and intimated that he had reason to believe that they had been patronized by the Government. Sir Peter Mitchell sat in the House, and then beginning a series of attacks on him as soon as he was no longer there to defend himself. Even the Opposition members could hardly refrain from applauding these shots. Mr. Donlin broadly stated that Sir Peter had been looking for Sir Albert with the view of personally chastizing him, and had been prevented only by an attack of illness which had confined him to his room. Sir Albert's course, in meeting his criticism upon the blunders (or crimes) perpetrated in his department under his administration, is strongly condemned on all sides as contemptible.

WONDERFUL MILLS.

Mr. Mills, who is not a lawyer at all, but is said to be studying with a view of getting admitted as an attorney, has a great ambition to identify his name with important legislation. He had a batch of bills before the House last session, which even the majority his Government controlled could not force through, and returned with another big batch this session. When one of them was refused a second reading, the poor author mournfully asked if it would be of any use for him to trouble the House with the rest of his bills, and suggested that some hidden motive, and not the reasons given, inspired the Minister in refusing to allow his bill to become law. Mr. Mills cannot understand how any set of sensible men can be blind to the merits of his bills.

MR. TILLEY AND THE TARIFF.

Mr. Tilley's speech on the resumption of the tariff, on Wednesday, has been the subject of much admiring comment. It was remarkable for the courteous severity of its tone and the eloquence of its delivery. Not even Sir John in his best mood pleases the House as did Mr. Tilley's of the Opposition. He cut right and left with his keen sabre. It was the Tilley of ten years ago who spoke. Not being able to complain of the strokes under which they smarted, as Mr. Tilley was as guarded in his

assault as he is at his coolest moments, the Opposition orators have been whining about the impassioned tone of the speech. Mr. Cartwright, in a voice so high pitched as to indicate that he took the House for a picnic gathering, began to talk about Mr. Tilley's loud tones being indicative of a consciousness of weakness, and of course the House applied the speaker's theory to himself.

SPEECHES IN BRICKS.

Several Grit orators, on Wednesday and Thursday, ventilated their objections to the tariff. Mr. Casey doesn't like it because eggs are not protected. Mr. Casey is a farmer and keeps hens. Mr. Oliver objects to it because hair oil is not taxed as much as some other things. He uses a wig and doesn't need hair oil. Mr. M. C. Cameron proved that the tariff was all wrong by picking up isolated instances of sophistries and overthrowing them. Mr. Robertson (Shelbourne) declared that, although cloth was protected, it was only a minor interest in Nova Scotia. Perhaps he means to say minor interest. If not, I feel believe his statement. Mr. King ciphered out a wonderful taxation on lumber by a species of arithmetic that must have been exceedingly useful to him as a country store-keeper.

WELDON AND DONVILLE.

were among the speakers on Friday. The last day of the Parliamentary week. Mr. Weldon pictured the horrors of the situation in New Brunswick with all the skill of a special pleader, and was replied to by Mr. Donville with his inimitable mixture of audacity, humor, and good sense. Mr. Donville is too many guns for the lawyer in the House, as he always gets a good hearing, and lawyers, as a rule, do not. Mr. Weldon's style of speaking will never gain him attention here. There are only a few speakers who really get listened to.

"THE GLENDON."

The charge that there were two reports sent to the Marine Department respecting the "Glendon," before the purchase of that tub by Sir Albert Smith, one condemning the steamer and the other praising her, has been proved by the discovery of the condemnatory report in an out-of-the-way corner of the record office. This report, not suiting the Department, on account of its being determined upon to buy the vessel, it was picked up and the report asked for from an officer who knew his business well enough to know what was wanted of him. This is one of the most scandalous jobs ever brought to light. The whole affair will be published shortly.

A Slight Inaccuracy.

Sir Albert J. Smith is reported in Hansard, page 144, as saying "The Glendon cost, for building, \$30,000, and, after she had been running for two years, she was purchased by the Government for \$20,000. The purchase was made on the recommendation of Mr. William M. Smith, Steamboat Inspector, an officer appointed by the late Government."

He was a man of some experience, and competent in every respect to certify as to the qualities of vessels. So far as the "Glendon" was concerned, he thought he stood entirely acquitted of blame. They naturally looked to their officers for information in these matters, and, before he closed the bargain, he sent to Sir John for the necessary information. He was assured that any investigation into the transactions in his department would not impair his position in any way his integrity and honesty."

The Toronto Mail, 29th March, has the following:—"The Free Press this evening, replying to the St. John Sun, states by authority—the authority I presume being Sir Albert Smith—that the British Government demands for its intervention in obtaining a loan, particularly those giving England control of the Asiatic Provinces."

The St. Petersburg *Anglo-Russ* announces that Austria, England, Russia, Turkey and Italy have consented to take part in the mixed occupation of Eastern Roumelia.

Italy has made some reservation. There will be no Commander-in-Chief of mixed contingent, each nationality having its own command. The troops will act in accordance with the instructions drawn up in common by the powers. The sole object of the occupation is to prevent any conflict between Turks and Bulgarians. A DESPATCH FROM TORONTO SAYS:—"Toronto coal dealers have increased the price of coal 50 cents a ton on the 31st inst. The coal dealers in other goods have increased their prices in proportion to the tariff. Taking this into consideration, and the fact that stocks having been heavy before the new tariff was introduced, there was, therefore, no reason for the increase. A number of gentlemen met this evening to discuss what was to be done in the premises. It was decided to open a number of regulation stores, from which the industrial classes would be served at little above cost price, and to obtain the coal direct from the mines, and other goods direct from the manufacturers or producers. There is also a project for shipping bread-stuffs to Nova Scotia, so that the vessels can return coal laden."

We learn that for some time past there have been hawkers driving round the county, selling cloths to the farmers and others. Their system is to go from house to house, and then exhibit their goods; to extolize the quality of these articles, represent how merchant A, B and C have bought hundreds of dollars worth, and by these means effect a sale, getting cash or taking a note, usually payable at three months, and leaving behind their almost worthless shoddy articles. We learn that they have succeeded in obtaining thousands of dollars by their petty trade in this manner. It is strange people cannot learn caution in trusting to strangers about whom they know nothing, and are silly enough to imagine they can get the value of their money from these hawkers. But if they will allow themselves to be duped they must take the consequences. The law is very strict against persons guilty of fraud or false pretences, and it is to be hoped that some of the victims will bring the matter before some Justice who will take the matter into his own hands, and where they will be secure to answer before the Grand Jury of the County for their impostures.

We learn that, having been sent this County, they are about favoring Cumberland with their presence.

The Railway under the Late Government.

From Moncton Times, 2nd April.

Our Ottawa despatch yesterday reported the remarks of the Minister of Public Works and the late Minister in answer to a question about the sale of certain property by Mr. Prydzke. The report of this conversation in the Opposition papers is as follows:—"In moving for papers relative to the sale, by C. J. Brydges, of certain buildings at Metopola, Mr. Robitaille thought they were sold altogether too cheap. "Dr. Tupper said the property was purchased and the houses erected by contractors of the Intercolonial Railway, and passed into possession of the Government when the road was assumed by it. The Government sold, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retainers (the passenger) to care for and protect; hence the necessity for the House of Lords. The House of Commons—the other branch of the Legislature—was for the interest of Commons, viz., those who were not landowners. England was obtained by conquest, and the land naturally fell into the hands of the conquering generals and other high officials. These became lords of the land, with their retain

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

BANKRUPT STOCK

AT BANKRUPT PRICES!

THE WHOLE STOCK OF GOODS formerly belonging to the Estate of The Amherst Warehouse Co., and bought from the Assignee at an immense sacrifice, is now offered to the public at corresponding prices. This well-known Stock still embraces

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries,
China and Glassware,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Japans, Turpentine,
Window Glass, Putty, Manila Rope, Nails,

Room Paper, Furniture, Carpets,

HEAVY & SHELF HARDWARE.

The attention of Carriage Builders and Saddlers is requested to come lots of Goods in their line, which will be disposed of at a great reduction.

The Stock of DRY GOODS is complete in

Mourning Goods, Silks, Serges,
Alpacas, Cords, Winceys, &c.

Sheetings, Tickings, Flannels, Gent's Tweeds, Beaver Cloths, &c.

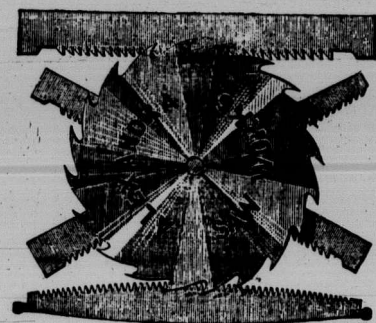
A LARGE LOT OF FURS

Will be sold at a sacrifice, rather than carry them over.

Intending purchasers who wish to SAVE money have now an opportunity to buy at the LOWEST PRICES ever offered in this place, as the Stock MUST BE CLEARED OUT. Terms cash, or short approved credit. Sale on now.

Amherst, N. S., March 5, 1879.

WM. FOWLER & CO.



ALEXANDRA

WORKS.

J. F. LAWTON, Proprietor.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

SACKVILLE

Boot and Shoe Store.

JUST RECEIVED:

300 PAIRS

Ladies' Misses' and Children's

Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Ladies' Size, at 60c, 75c, \$1.15, \$1.50,

\$2.25, and \$3.00;

Ladies' Size Kid and Patent Fixings, from

\$1.40 to \$2.25;

Ladies' American Kid Button Boots, from

\$2.25 to \$3.00;

French Kid, from \$3.50 to \$4.75;

Kid Button Shoes, \$2.00;

Tweed Slippers, 70 c-nts;

Child's Shoes, from 45 cents to \$1.50;

which, with all the lines manufactured by me, makes the BEST ASSORTMENT ever offered in this place.

Price, Quality and Style to suit all.

Call and Examine for Yourself.

ABNER SMITH.

Sackville, March 27, 1878.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE Subscriber begs to return thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received during the past season, and to intimate that he will continue the business the coming season, and is now prepared to receive orders for

Fresh Meats

of the BEST QUALITY, and at the most reasonable prices.

EDWARD READ,

Upper Sackville.

MILL SUPPLIES.

THE attention of Mill owners is directed to our Stock of

ROBBED BELTING, LEATHER BELTING,

LUBRICATING OILS,

Dixons' Celebrated Gang and Circular Saws,

Silk Bathing Cloth,

Files, Lacing Emery Wheels, Steam Packing and Steam Fittings, House and Yard Pumps—a specialty.

ESTLEY, ALLWOOD & CO.

Successors to Z. G. Gabel,

Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B.

mar123m

Local and other Matters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, THIS WEEK.

Flour, Herring, &c. John Bell.

New Goods. W. D. Main & Co.

Colchester Fishery. W. P. Whitcher.

Dental Card. W. W. Johnson.

Hammocks. Stephen Ayer.

Cedar Shingles. do.

Tea, Coffee, &c. Stephens & Figures.

Easter Cards. do.

Flour, Apples, &c. Geo. S. Balfour.

Wild Geese have made their appearance in large numbers.

The conclusion of our Fredericton correspondence arrived too late for today's issue.

Mr. JOHN HENDERSON, station agent at Shediac, lost a valuable horse on Friday last.

For MANITOBA.—A party of 100 emigrants left Picton for the West, on Monday last.

LECTURE.—The Rev. S. B. Dunn, of Halifax, will lecture in Lingley Hall this (Thursday) evening.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, Mr. James Hickey had two of his fingers cut off by a planer in Mr. Doull's factory.

RELIGIOUS.—Baptist services will be held on Sunday next, April 6, at 11 o'clock, at 11 a. m.; Salem Chapel, 3 p. m.

ELDER D. C. LAWSON will preach in the Hall, Westmorland Point, Sunday, April 6, at the hours of 2.30 and 7 p. m.

G. W. CHIEF TEMPLE TAYLOR, I. O. G. T., intends visiting Evening Retreat Lodge, No. 37, Westmorland Point, Saturday evening, April 5.

WE ARE GLAD TO HEAR that a most successful operation for cataract has been performed at Montreal upon the Rev. Canon Townshend of Amherst.

NEW APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Jas. E. Stevens has been appointed Agent at this place of the Dominion Telegraph Company, in place of W. K. Reynolds, Jr., resigned.

The Rev. G. W. Brownell will preach in the Presbyterian Church, Jolicoeur, on Sabbath, April 6th, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; and in the Presbyterian Church, Sackville, at 3 o'clock.

SUICIDE.—Wm. Dutton, aged 45, committed suicide by shooting himself at his residence, Montreal, last Saturday. He was a bookkeeper, of steady habits and much respected.

CUSTOM TAILORING.—Geo. E. Ford has received new Spring Fashions, new forsted Clothing, Scotch and West of England Suitings, Coatings, Trousering, &c., which he is prepared to make at short notice and at very low prices. A call is solicited.

STUDEN DEATH AT PICTON.—A man named Ronald McDonald, who acted in his position of Constable, as a collector of debts for the Magistrate and Lawyers of the town, died quite suddenly on Saturday while talking to James McEae, Esq., in the latter's office.

PREACHING at Upper Rockport on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. A building committee at the close of the service. Also on the Sabbath at Grand Aunce at 10.30 a. m., at Rockport at 7 p. m., Westport at 6.30 p. m., Wood Point at 2.30 p. m., Fairfield at 2.30 p. m.

IN OUR OBITUARY COLUMN is a brief notice of the death of William E. Moore, who has resided for many years past at Dorchester, where, by his courteous manner and kind disposition, he had endeared himself to numerous friends, who deeply regret his decease.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning last, a load of hay, on which Mr. Eliakin Newcomb, of Amherst, was riding, upset, and he was thrown against a stump and partly under the load, having an ankle dislocated and a bone of the same leg broken, besides receiving injuries in the back.

Geo. E. Ford's DRESS-MAKING and MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS will be open about the 10th inst. Miss G. A. Christie, now so well known, will have charge of the Millinery department. The dress-making will be under new management, and a lady of large experience and good taste, who comes with numerous first-class recommendations which cannot be doubted. My customers can depend on good satisfaction in both departments.

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday evening last, Mrs. Benjamin Wilkinson upon retiring to dress for bed, complained of a pain in her chest and called her daughter, Dr. McCurdy was immediately in attendance, and ordered hot appliances, the Doctor then returned to his office for some medicines, but before his return, which was not over ten minutes, Mrs. Wilkinson was dead.—Chatham Gleaner.

C. A. ANDERSON, Dentist, will be absent from Sackville until further notice. Due notice of his return will be given. Parties requiring dental work are requested to await his return. His work has had ten years' test in Sackville, and with very few exceptions has given the highest satisfaction; and during that time he has had to do over again a large part of the work of every dentist who has ever practised in Sackville.—if

Loss of the BARQUE "LUDWIG DUKKE."—A despatch from New York, received at Yarmouth, N. S., on Saturday night, reports the loss of the barque "Ludwig Dukke," of Yarmouth, She foundered at sea on the passage from New York to Bordeaux. Registered tonnage 576 tons, and was three years old. R. W. Freeman, of Jordan River, N. S., was her principal officer. She was insured in Yarmouth offices for sixteen thousand five hundred dollars, and in American offices for \$14,000. Her crew were landed at Philadelphia.

Letter from Fugwash.

Mr. Editor.—In no place in the Dominion do I find so many changes in the same length of day, as in Fugwash. It is a very odd place, and there is scarcely a family that has not been visited by the grim messenger within the last two years. The family of the Rev. R. F. Brine, have been sadly afflicted with illness last winter. The aged daughter, just recovering (under the skillful treatment of Dr. Creel) from a very severe attack of diphtheria. A donation of upwards of \$30 was presented to Mr. Brine last week in consideration of the extra expense he had been subjected to.

A fire was discovered on Sunday last, in the basement of the "Palmerston House," which was extinguished before any damage was done. I am informed that this is the third time a mysterious fire has been found in, or near this building. It is at present unoccupied.

The "Manitoba Fever" has attacked several young men of this emigration, and a talk of quite an emigration to the far off Northwest in the spring. It is a matter of deep regret to see so many branches of industry lying dormant in this place and vicinity, when a little capital, and enterprise, would start them into life, and give employment to these young men who are so anxious to spend their labor and strength in another corner of the Dominion, while this place must suffer.

Yours truly, VIATOR.

April 1st, 1879.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe for cure, by mail, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Lewis, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Local and other Matters.

The Minneapolis, Minn., City Flour Mills was burned on Sunday; loss \$70,000.

The total debt of the United States, 31st March, was \$2,447,887, 723.12.

By A FIRE which broke out in the Tremont House, Claremont, N. H., on Saturday morning, five of the inmates lost their lives. The rest escaped by jumping from the windows, &c.

CUCUMBERS.—Mr. Elderkin, of Falmouth, N. S., raised on his farm, last year, 230 half-barrels of cucumbers, and expects this year to largely supplement this amount. His object is to build up a pickle factory.—Telegraph.

FROM BAY VERTE.—The ice is rapidly leaving the Bay, and ye ancient goose hunter appears. Mr. Isaac Tremblay, one day last week, killed five out of a flock of seven geese with a single discharge of his double-barrelled gun.

TRACK MASTER HUTCHINSON.—Mr. Wm. Hutchinson, late track master of the Eastern Division, has been offered the position of track master on the Occidental Railway, between Ottawa and Montreal, having been recommended for the position in influential quarters.—Halifax Herald.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The Sun says Miss Sarah Hall, formerly one of the belles of Providence, recently married Bernard McDonald, a car driver in this city, despite the remonstrances of her friends. She has a small fortune.

KNOCKED OVERBOARD AND LOST.—Philip Bourque, aged 30, son of Mr. Louis Q. Bourque, who held the office of Clerk of the Peace for the District of Clare, Digby Co., for many years, was knocked off the mainboom of the schooner "Gazelle," while about 4 miles off Yarmouth Head, and was drowned, about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning last.

"GRIP" ENLARGED.—Grip, Canada's Punch, comes to hand this week. It is now eight pages, and in addition to the cartoon, which is as good as ever, it gives several telling sketches, besides a plentiful feast of wit and humor in the reading matter. In politics it is independent, and in his political round vigorously. No doubt the improvement in the paper will make it more popular than ever. Boughous Bros., Toronto, are the publishers.

MATRIMONY AT YARMOUTH.—An enterprising lad named Spencer, aged 18 years, visited Yarmouth College last month, obtained a secret interview with Martha McDonald, aged 16 years, took her to Ploughreign, and there they got married.

THE PARISH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY here, under the spiritual direction of the Rev. E. Labbe, is progressing very favorably. The members are numerous, and their endeavors in the good cause prove that the great evil of the day is fought as determinedly in this quiet place, as in the largest cities.

Tickets are being made out for a lottery which will come off under the auspices of the Societies of the R. Y. M. C. A. as the object is the adornment of the Sodality chapel. The prizes in value reach a total of \$250. Tickets will be placed at the low rate of ten cents, so the Society deserves liberal patronage. Their enterprise will no doubt meet with complete success.

Among the many fine presents donated to the lottery, we notice a beautifully bound set of books—the gift of the Waterloo street school, Mr. Cox, Prof.; St. John. Special tickets will be made out by request for this prize. The books in fact almost constitute a library in themselves.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

From the Monetary Times.

Fifteen thousand bushels of oats have been last season ground into oatmeal, at the Canby mills, in Victoria County.

The annual statement of the Union Bank of Halifax, recently issued, shows the gross profits for last year to have been \$53,900, or a little over ten per cent upon the paid capital. The reserve fund was \$10,000, and the contingent fund \$10,000 additional, with a balance of \$6,585 at the credit of profits and loss account. The dividends paid were \$30,000.

Failure after failure in the shoe trade, and the continued depletion of capital which these imply, have occasioned the assignment of one of the most energetic of the younger generation of business men in Montreal, Mr. Alex. Smith, to the shoe trade by Messrs. Leggett & Johnson, heavy silk and by Woodley, of Quebec, heaviest of all. The direct liabilities of his estate amount to some \$30,000, and he is liable indirectly on over \$100,000.

A Montreal letter of last week says:—"The shoe trade has been getting a purging, and it will be thoroughly purged soon; at least the number of sound concerns left in it will bear better proportion to the wants of the country. The next six months should show an improvement in the result of business done in this line. The houses left will not be so likely to overstock the country, or yet to sell goods without profit, as some who have gone. 'Guerillies' would not be too strong a name to give some of those who have, by means of offers of lower prices, and extra time, attracted the trade of careless houses, and helped to educate country dealers to expect goods for half nothing on their own time. Careful houses such as I speak of have only been able to hold their own, or to make a little each year by the greatest caution and by business-like methods. Loose or reckless conduct of affairs will not answer nowadays, as experience has taught some of the big makers who have made their exit."

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is richly worth \$10 a bottle in certain cases. In cases of diphtheria, croup and asthma when the sufferer is almost dead for want of breath and something is required to act instantly. It costs only 35 cents.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM FREDERICTON.

Special to Chignecto Post.

FREDERICTON, April 2.—The order of the day was called at 11 o'clock. Mr. Gillespie resumed. He was followed by Thompson, Crawford and White.

The House went into supply at 6 o'clock. The following items were passed after but little discussion: Administration of Justice, \$560; Alien's Reports, \$300; Assayer, \$500; Blind Asylum, Halifax, \$350; Confinement, \$10,000; Deaf and Dumb Institute, St. John, \$200; Schools in Provincial Districts, \$74,770; Hannay's Reports, \$400; Judges' Chambers, St. John, \$300; Lunatic Asylum, \$3,460; Parliament Buildings, plans and specifications, \$1,000; Public Hospital, St. John, \$1,500; Public Printing, \$8,000.

FROM CHARLOTTETOWN.

Special to Chignecto Post.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 3.—The steamer "Albert," which left Picton for Georgetown on Saturday last, has not yet put in an appearance. The Straits reported full of ice.

Local election matters are very warm.

FROM CAPE TORMENTINE.

Special to Chignecto Post.

CAPE TORMENTINE, April 3.—The diphtheria has broken out at Mr. Thomas Allen's. A young man named Clark belonging to Cape Traverse, and one of Mr. Allen's daughters have the dreadful disease. The life of the former is despaired of. There are no other cases in this community.

Memorandum Items.

From Moncton Times.

MEMORANDUM, March 31.—From the College news columns of the Montreal Weekly, New York, we clip the following:—"A. Richard and C. H. Donahoe, all of St. Joseph's College, N. B., are at present students of Boston Law School University. Mr. Geo. V. McInerney graduated from the same Institution last year, with highest honors." The two first gentlemen mentioned in the above item, are well known in the law circles of Dorchester, while Mr. McInerney is a rising young lawyer in Kent County.

The Parish Temperance Society here, under the spiritual direction of the Rev. E. Labbe, is progressing very favorably. The members are numerous, and their endeavors in the good cause prove that the great evil of the day is fought as determinedly in this quiet place, as in the largest cities.

Tickets are being made out for a lottery which will come off under the auspices of the Societies of the R. Y. M. C. A. as the object is the adornment of the Sodality chapel. The prizes in value reach a total of \$250. Tickets will be placed at the low rate of ten cents, so the Society deserves liberal patronage. Their enterprise will no doubt meet with complete success.

Among the many fine presents donated to the lottery, we notice a beautifully bound set of books—the gift of the Waterloo street school, Mr. Cox, Prof.; St. John. Special tickets will be made out by request for this prize. The books in fact almost constitute a library in themselves.

How to Make Money.

A horse dealer residing in the vicinity of Picton, N. B., who buys up horses for the New York market, purchased "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" by the dozen and feeds it to his horses. He says it is superior to anything that he has ever used as a condition medicine, that the horses are so much more improved by its use as to sell more readily and command higher prices. Two other horse dealers, one residing at Picton, and the other at St. John, N. B., also purchase it by the dozen and for the same purpose; these men, as well as many others similarly engaged, know too well the value and importance of this medicine ever to be without it.—Remember the name and see that the signature of Darley & Co. is on each package. Northrup & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on 6th ult., by the Rev. D. S. Carpenter, Mr. Joseph Doherty, of Fairfield, to Jane, daughter of Leonard Tower, Jr., of Rockport, N. B.

At Sackville, on 12th ult., by Rev. D. Chapman, Mr. Louis Harrison, of Macan, Nova Scotia, to Miss Arabella Land, of Cockville.

At the same place, by the same, Mr. William K. Cole, of Mass., U. S., to Miss Eliza A. Richardson, of Sackville.

DIED.

At Westmorland Point, N. B., on the 24th of March, after a short illness, Mrs. Phoebe Carter, widow of the late Robert Carter, Esq., aged 71 years, and deeply regretted.

At Dorchester, on 1st inst., W. E. Moore, Esq., formerly of St. John.

At Alma, on 27th ult., after a lingering illness, Edmund, eldest son of Capt. Owen and Matilda Martin, aged 18 years.

At Moncton, on 30th ult., after a tedious illness borne with patience and resignation to the Princeville, Mrs. Jane Ramsey, wife of Angus Ramsey, in the 65th year of her age.

On 28th ult., at Pettoodick, Lydia, wife of David J. Constantine, aged 88 years, leaving a sorrowful husband, four children and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn.

Lydia, in her last days, was a most pious and devout woman, and a most loving mother. In heaven she will be with all the divine, and Jesus will be with her.

Boots & Shoes.

Just Received from Montreal:

These are extra good values.

4 Cases of Boots and Shoes.

These are extra good values.

Just Received from Montreal:

These are extra good values.

4 Cases of Boots and Shoes.

These are extra good values.

Just Received from Montreal:

These are extra good values.

4 Cases of Boots and Shoes.

These are extra good values.

Just Received from Montreal:

These are extra good values.

4 Cases of Boots and Shoes.

These are extra good values.

Just Received from Montreal:

These are extra good values.

4 Cases of Boots and Shoes.

These are extra good values.

Just Received from Montreal:

These are extra good values.

4 Cases of Boots and Shoes.

These are extra good values.

Just Received from Montreal:

These are extra good values.

4 Cases of Boots and Shoes.

These are extra good values.

Just Received from Montreal:

These are extra good values.

4 Cases of Boots and Shoes.

These are extra good values.

Just Received from Montreal:

These are extra good values.

4 Cases of Boots and Shoes.

These are extra good values.

Just Received from Montreal:

VEGETINE.

The Watchmaker's Report.

EVANVILLE, Ind., Dec. 27, 1877.

Dr. H. R. STEVENS.—I have suffered with Sciatica and Sciatic Humors ever since I could remember. It has been in our family for years before I was born. I inherited it. I have tried all kinds of medicines. After having used a great many other patent medicines, after having paid many large doctors' bills, I heard from a neighbor that "Vegetine" had cured him. I had good faith because I saw it, and so I went to the Dudden-Hausen Eagle Drug Store to purchase a bottle of the "Vegetine." I kept taking the "Vegetine," and, in fact, I became better and better. When I had taken several bottles all Sciatic Sore and marks were gone; my health very good. It is the best blood purifier I ever tried. It will cure Sciatica. It took the sore and humors off my face; it gave me a clear skin. Everybody who has got Sciatic Humors should try it.

FREDERICK SCHWARTZ, Watchmaker, Main St. I know the above to be true.

Dr. CHAS. M. DUDENHAUSEN, Apothecary, 519 Main Street.

"Vegetine" is now acknowledged by our best physicians to be the only safe and safe remedy for all diseases arising from impure blood, such as Sciatica and sciatic humors.

VEGETINE

For General Debility.

DAVENPORT, Me., Oct. 5, 1877.

