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 THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has newly furnished the above Hotel through out in first-class style, and it is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public.

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Coaches leave daily for North shore on arrival of trains.

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As the Subscriber is constantly manufacturing Harnesses, which for **quality** of stock used and **superiority** of work

Orders promptly attended to at reasonable rates.

Sackville,
Nov. 24, 1875. **STEPHEN AYER.**

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THE Subscriber has this day associated with his son, **JOSEPH MURDER BAIRD**, with him in his general business as Merchant.

THOMAS BAIRD.
Sackville, May 26th, 1876.

CARD.

THE Business heretofore conducted by **THOMAS BAIRD** will hereafter be continued under the name and firm of

THOMAS BAIRD & SONS.

And we respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

T. BAIRD & SONS.
Sackville, May 26th, 1876.

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Mutual Life Ins. Co'y.

—OF—

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Assets over \$16,000,000.

EDWARD F. DUNN,
General Agent for New Brunswick.

FLEMING & MOORE,
Medical Advisers, Sackville.

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THE PRICE & CHARGE

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PARABOLS AND UMBRELLAS

My General Agent having been appointed by Messrs. Board of Boston, and their General Agent for the Maritime Provinces for THESE

Realistic Instruments,

Respectfully call attention of intending purchasers to their variety of size, power and finish over any Organ yet introduced.

These requiring Organs for Churches, Halls, Lodges, or for Residences, are invited to correspond with the subscriber at 212 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Second Hand Organs of various makes taken in exchange.

Pianos furnished direct from the best manufacturers at prices lower than any in the market.

The subscriber is also prepared to furnish sheet music for all instruments.

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From the best makers in London and the United States at prices ranging from \$500 to \$10,000.

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Amherst, N. Y., May 12, 1875.

CHROMOS.—The largest and finest assortment of Chromos, embracing over 8,000,000 Chromos, Paintings and Choice Prints, at our enlarged Art Rooms. All the new and popular subjects at rock-bottom prices. The following are a few of our 20x28—the romantic and grand: Scene on the Suaguchana, one of the huts of the season, size 10x14, New York, N. Y. The Lighthouse, the most beautiful lake in the world; Isola Bella, a charming scene in Northern Italy, size 10x14, New York, N. Y. The North Light, a beautiful marine, size 14x20, in great demand; Old Oaken Bucket, size 10x14, New York, N. Y. The New York, St. Petersburg, Gathering Primrose, As the Sea Shows, Paddy in difficulty. Also Virgin's Feast, Snow Storm, American Flag, size 24x30, sold out. Floral Business Cards, Sunday School Cards, Statuary, Motives, Black ground Panels, and also the largest and most complete assortment of 9x11 Chromos, both in white mounts, blue line, and black mounts, all of which embraces everything desirable for Dealers, Agents or Premium purposes, and all should test our prices and quality of work. The right patron can realize an independence in every locality by taking an agency for our stretched Chromos. Particulars free.

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209 Broadway, N. Y.

Chignecto Post.

SACKVILLE, N. B., FEB. 8, 1877.

CAPE TORMENTINE RAILWAY.

Hon. J. C. Poir, M. P., by far the ablest public man on P. E. Island, was given a banquet at Charlottetown on 29th ult., previous to his departure for Ottawa. As the party of which he is the head appears to have pretty much its own way in the Island, his utterances just now may be regarded as not only those of an experienced far-seeing business man, but as in a measure reflecting public sentiment in the Island. In his speech Mr. Poir declared himself most unequivocally in favor of the Cape route. He said:—

The construction of a branch line of railway to Cape Tormentine, on some point of the Trunk Line is a matter for the Dominion Government and the expense of its construction should be borne by them. We have been provided with a winter boat, but she has proved an entire failure. He gave Mr. Sewell credit for going more out of her than those who were at first put in charge; but she is not well fitted for the service required of her. When the ice on Charlottetown Harbor was only four inches thick she could not make her way out of it. We all witnessed the force of putting a couple of horses aboard of her, to save her way out of this harbor! If we had not actually seen this we could not have believed it. Mr. Sewell has succeeded better with her; because he had open water all the time. The winter has been exceedingly cold and the boat has returned to Georgetown after being three days out in the Gulf. He (Mr. P.) did not think the boat was built after the right model or shape in order to make her way successfully through the ice in the Gulf. She should have an outrigger stem, and the main breadth of the vessel at the shoulders, just at the bluff, in order to break down the ice. The boat now provided is wedge-shaped, and as she proceeds, wedges herself into the ice. If made broad at the bows she could run upon the ice and break it down, and thus make her way through it. He would be sorry to say anything to arouse prejudice against the boat; but he was convinced that she was an entire fraud. She is not well fastened, and is as rough as a boat can be built. She will now probably cease to run for the winter. He believed that the narrowest part of the Strait was the only place where a winter boat could be run successfully. If so, it would be the duty of the General Government to construct a railway to Cape Traverse, and touching some point on the trunk line. On the other side of the Strait, Mr. Smith, M. P., has already promised his constituents to use his influence to secure the construction of a line to Cape Tormentine, connecting with other lines in New Brunswick. Our Dominion representatives will shortly have an opportunity of voting for or against the proposed branch line to Cape Traverse. He would like to see surveys made, and also estimates of the cost of the route, in order to secure the best one.

The "Northern Light."

Every week only confirms the predictions we made weeks ago respecting the "Northern Light," that she could not keep up winter communication in the Straits. Whether owing to the insuperable character of the difficulties she had to encounter or her own deficiencies, it can no longer be doubted that she is a complete failure. The Charlottetown Herald of 24th ult., says:—

Her powers have been tested to the full, and what she can do is now pretty well known. She can break through from four to five inches of ice; but when an ice sheet of some nine inches opposes her, she runs upon it and there rests in easy comfort. Chisels, saws and jack-screws, are needed to drag her from her repose and force her to resume work. She has indeed made several trips to Pictou, and brought back to Georgetown good freight. But at what cost? Let those who audit the accounts tell. We, in the meanwhile, can say with safety, that every trip that the "Northern Light" has made has been made at a most extravagant expense. Even when she managed with the help of appliances to get through the obstacles of ice that impeded her passage to Pictou, it was at a great expenditure to the public. Such a boat as she is cannot possibly keep up the navigation of the Straits in winter, let it be granted that the "Northern Light" is so far a success, it is for the financiers of the Dominion Government to consider the relation which this success bears to expenditure; and when this is done, we are far mistaken if the "Northern Light" be not proclaimed a very expensive success. A success, however, she is not, and never will be. Judging from what has already happened, the repairs she will have to undergo after every attempt to run her course, will cost a very considerable amount. And even after all has been expended in repairs, it is a very general opinion that the "Northern Light" will not last longer than two years.

The Dominion Government has, therefore, to consider whether the public service would be better consulted by building, every two years, such a boat as the "Northern Light," or in devising some means of sure and expeditious passages by the Cape. The route would, we believe, be the most efficient both for summer and winter. The first outlay would be the heaviest, and had the money lavished on the "Northern Light" been expended in preparing a passage by the Cape, Prince Edward Island would, of day, stand in a better position towards the Dominion Government, than it does now. The "Northern Light" is a waste of money, and the Dominion Government is to be congratulated that it is so.

New Senators.—R. P. Grant, of Pictou, and L. G. Power, of Halifax. The latter's appointment creates a good deal of disgust in ministerial quarters. He is a son of P. Power, M. P. for Halifax, and was second Clerk in the Nova Scotia Assembly. Surely a tremendous leap! Mr. Grant is a brother-in-law of Mr. Carmichael, M. P., for Pictou.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF this Province is not to be envied. It meets the peoples representatives with an accumulation of financial difficulties, increased year after year, till now the Road and Bridge Services will have to be starved or be supported by direct taxation. The Government has spent in round numbers above income one million of dollars. The evil of over-expenditure is still going on every day, exhausting the credit and forestalling the revenue of the country. Heretofore there appears to have been no efforts to economize and husband the Provincial resources so as to keep up the efficiency of the Educational and Road and Bridge Services.

THE WHOLE GOVERNMENTAL machinery has been oiled and kept working on the same grand scale as previous to confederation. Not only has there been a fearful lack of statesmanship in forestalling the daily approaching pecuniary difficulties in which we are plunging, but there has not been the commonest attempt to curtail the legislative and executive expenditure; and our 300,000 population is called on to pay for our Provincial House of Lords in addition to our Commons of forty-one members, and nine executive Councillors as before the Union.

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES of the Government are the greatest ones that they will have to grapple, and probably they will be prepared with some general scheme of retrenchment. What that will be we cannot surmise. The abolition of the "Lords," would save \$15,000, but we doubt if Mr. King has the courage to undertake so radical a change. Something might be saved by abolishing the Surveyor General's Department, and by cutting off the heads of one or two "Engineers" on Board of Works. Perhaps \$4,000 might be saved by abolishing the office of Queen's Printer and putting public printing up to tender and contract, which ought to have been years and years ago. All these measures of economy would however be insufficient to bring the expenditure within the revenue, and the question is what will the Government do? In this connection, Maritime Union may be brought forward as a panacea for all our troubles.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT meets this afternoon. The indications are that the Session will be hot and lively. The opposition has been steadily gaining strength and will no doubt feel disposed to try conclusions with Mr. Mackenzie. A deficit in the revenues, the growing Protectionist feeling, opposition to Mr. Mackenzie's Pacific Railway Policy, and the blunder made in the management of the I. C. R., will furnish weapons for plenty of Parliamentary frolics.

COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES are a subject which will probably engage the attention of the Legislature. Mr. Covert, M. P., introduced a bill last session to incorporate all the counties, but it was deferred till this session by consent in order to give the people an opportunity of discussing the question. There can be no reason for any further delay; give us representative government!

THE PROVINCIAL FARMERS' LEAGUE had a pleasant meeting at Hampton on Tuesday last. Queens, Sunbury, York, Westmorland and Kings were represented. R. E. McLeod, M. P., presided. Speeches were delivered by Mr. S. Sharp, Thos. Pickard, G. A. Sterling, J. E. Fairweather, and S. L. Peters. J. E. Fairweather, Esq., was elected President, and R. E. McLeod, G. W. Hoben, John Slipp, Norman Hallet, Thos. Pickard, S. L. Peters, and G. A. Sterling, Vice-presidents. Messrs. S. Sharp and O. E. Jewelling were appointed an executive committee.

BETTER TERMS.—A deputation consisting of Hon. Messrs. Young and Fraser, from the New Brunswick Government, were at Ottawa last week and had an interview with the Minister relative to a continuation of the "better terms" to this Province. It is believed the decision is to allow all better terms arrangements to lapse with the expiry of time, as Ontario and Quebec would put in a similar claim with good reason, making the Dominion Government merely a distributing agent. There is no official knowledge that this the Government's policy, but circumstances generally indicate that it is.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—Grottschakoff, in a circular, considers that Europe, by its united diplomatic action, has proved itself deeply interested in the maintenance of peace in the East, and recognizes its duty as well as its right to co-operate for that end on behalf of general interests. The Russian Government, being guided by a desire to maintain European accord in the new phase of the Eastern question, has, before coming to any decision, instructed its representatives to ascertain for certain what course the Governments to which they are accredited mean to pursue in view of the refusal of the Porte to accede to their unanimous wishes.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A despatch from Constantinople to the News says:—"Midhat Pacha has long been opposing the Sultan who desired to yield and make concessions to the Conference. His removal is in every way desirable. Edhem Pacha's appointment will be conducive to conciliation."

Our Boston Correspondence.

Boston, Jan. 29, 1877.

To write a newsletter acceptable to the readers of your paper is just now a formidable undertaking. Politics and the weather are of course always available, but they get monotonous if one hears nothing else. They are unfortunately the only subjects which one can make use of just now. I must upon second thought retract my last statement, for Messrs. Moody and Sankey arrived in Boston on Friday, and have already sent forth their challenges to Satan, full of legions, and have commenced their war against his Kingdom. Whether they will be as successful in their good fight in Boston as they have been in other places, remains to be seen. Probably their success will be great, but not so great as they think they know more than anybody else on the face of the earth, and they would consider it much beneath their dignity to be convinced that they are "miserable sinners," unless it is done by a Murray, a Brooks, a Clarke, a Hale, or some other celebrated man whom the citizens of the Hub "venerate to honor." However they are almost all willing to admit that even Boston is not immaculate, and that there is sin to be rooted out, and that if Mr. Moody can effect any change in the sinners of a lower order than themselves it is eminently proper for them to do so. Your correspondent has not yet discovered what it is that prevents the thoroughbred Bostonian from falling down and worshipping himself or herself. There seems to be an idea very prevalent among them that the Garden of Eden was laid out on the same plan as Boston Common, but as it (the Garden of Eden) did not possess the same beautiful climate, and had no great organ or cradle of Liberty near by, it must have been to a considerable extent, failed. Boston also has Mr. Moody's nest, Tabernacle, which is likely to be well patronized by both saints and sinners. The former will go from good motives, the latter, probably from motives of another class, at least most of them will. Taking into consideration the fact that Mr. Moody has prohibited even a contribution box, all who study economy will attend the Tabernacle in preference to any other place of amusement, and there is not the slightest doubt that he will preach and Mr. Sankey sing to full houses, and those who attend will be able to comfort themselves with the reflection that they are doing their duty in this attending to the means of grace apart from the Tabernacle. There are no attractions in the city at present. Last week the famous actor Charles Reicher played Monte Cristo at the Howard every night, delighting great crowds. Those who went to see him were well repaid. Fechter, although somewhat advanced in years, is one of the first men in his profession now living. But he has gone and left no one here to fill his place. Some of the proprietors of the Boston theatres are learning the lesson taught by the Brooklyn calamity. At the Museum greater facilities for people to leave the building in case of a fire have been provided, and extensive operations are being made at the Globe. It may be hoped that their efficiency may never be put to the test. There is a calm in the political world just now. Both parties will have a breathing space now that the Compromise Bill has been passed. It is difficult to say by how much or how little the country has escaped the horrors of another war, but in the humble opinion of your correspondent if the Republican leaders had been allowed to carry out their scheme the country would have received a shock, the traces of which would not have been obliterated for years.

In business there has not yet been any great improvement, but things seem to have reached a solid basis at last, and what business is done is done for the most part on a legitimate foundation. The prevailing opinion seems to be that those who have withstood the pressure so far are capable of holding their own for the future, for unless they had acted with proper prudence and foresight they would have gone down before this week's work and shaky concerns are now pretty well worked out. Many have attributed the stagnation of the present time to the uncertainty in regard to the Presidential election; not being an authority in business matters I shall not undertake to say whether the opinion is correct or not. It is correct, we may begin to hope for something better, for the question seems now in a fair way to be settled amicably. It is sincerely to be hoped that the result will be favorable and that it may be long before we again see two such years as 1875 and 1876 have been.

PETITIOES, Feb. 5th, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—That pound-of-butter story, which, a few weeks ago, got about through the gossamer of the St. John Globe, I see has with certain variations been going the rounds of the papers ever since. The facts are simply these:—A complaint was made before Roland B. Keith, Esq., of this place, against one Joseph Steadman and three others, charging them with breaking into a house and stealing clothes and other articles. At the close of the examination, before the Justice, he deemed the evidence so strong as to make it imperative upon him in the discharge of his duty, to commit the parties for trial, and this he did.

Your Dorchester correspondent of last week states, that John Hickman, Esq., had been applied to take steps to have three parties tried before two (three) Justices and that he refused, unless improper motives to Mr. Hickman. Had Mr. Hickman or any other J. P., attempted anything of the kind he would have proved himself as ignorant and as great a clown as your Dorchester correspondent has proved himself, as no Justices are given to Justices of the Peace to try the offences for which the parties have been committed.

ANTI-FRAUD.

The Boudreau District.

To the Editor of CHIGNECTO POST.

Sir:—The two School Districts No. 14 and 15 (14, containing the Caledonia Quarries and 15, Boudreau Quarries) are situated, as at first were separated by the base line that divides the farms on the two rivers. The Quarries lie near the base line, one on each side.

When the school boundaries were set under the new law, No. 14 included Mr. E. A. Chapman's ship yard, and the rich farming district of Taylor-Village. No. 15 was also a large district, but nearly all was French, who repudiated the school law, and would have no schools. No. 14 organized their district. They received on a central school near the Quarries, which must be of a better class, and two primary ones—one at the shipyard and another at Taylor's Village. This arrangement would bring the central school within a mile and a half of Mr. Dobson's—his is the manager of Boudreau Quarries who had a large family to go to school, and he agreed to join No. 14, help build a house and send to the school. They built a house, partly paid for it, and hired a teacher as was agreed. In eighteen months the school has been open, and on account of too high a salary, and engaged one holding an inspector's license. This ruined the school for Mr. Dobson's purpose. His family was advanced; he has three sons who have passed through Eaton's College, and got their diplomas, and all prepared by the first teacher. I have got nothing to say against any teacher's qualifications, but it is not probable that the new one would try to teach mathematics, book-keeping, &c., for primary school pay, were he ever so competent.

Mr. Dobson joined No. 14 on the condition that it was to be a better class school, and he found himself in a bad position. He had not made any efforts to get a school in No. 15. He had contributed largely to the No. 14 school house, and now he was without a school.

This breaking up of the school was the work of a Trustee of No. 14. Other people had their own affairs to see after, and did not attend to school matters, until this man ignored them all, and got up a brawl. He made up his mind to divide the district into three, and was agreed to by the first offer. Mr. Chapman's shipyard on the south side went on their own hook, and Mr. Chapman and the men of the yard, without help from any one, are supporting a school of their own. Taylor Village has a respectable school on the north, and are also willing to pay the teacher themselves. The centre remains No. 14 and is the cause of all the bawling.

Mr. Dobson then resolved to get up a school in No. 15, and let all the money he had paid go; but—will you believe it?—when he was offered a school, he found that the boundary line had been changed, departing from the base line and running round their Quarries, and including them in No. 14. Since that, Mr. Dobson with a few French, has built a little house, and is supporting a primary French and English school, and the quarries pay their taxes to No. 14.

This may look like a wrong of the Board of Education, but it is not likely the board has any of the correct facts.

The "B. of Education" would naturally and properly rely on the information sent it by the home-rulers from Dorchester Corner. But I think the Board is beginning to suspect there is something wrong, and so "Honest Labor" thinks, and hence his great excitement and the great effect of his lecture. He would have suggested that "Honest Labor" is deficient in his peculiar style. A few appropriate adjectives would have given additional force to his expression; for instance: "d—d lie," "cursed lie," &c. Indeed these striking adjectives are innumerable for one properly posted.

I would notice that the owners in New York, in order to have peace, are advising Mr. Dobson to let them take the money, and they will make it up to the district.

Most of the precious business next time. The worst feature of the case is yet to be told.

Notes from Moncton.

Moncton, Feb. 6, 1877.

On Sunday last a man by the name of Preston, an old resident of Moncton and an Englishman by birth, was accidentally poisoned by an overdose of laudanum. He leaves a wife and large family.

An act to incorporate a company to supply the town with gas and water will be presented during the coming Session of the Legislature. Messrs. Harris, Torrie, and others, are the "Company." If there will not be a decrease in the price of oil—and undoubtedly there will not be as long as the present high duty exists—the establishment of gas works will be profitable both to the promoters and consumers.

Prof. Danielle is going to close his dancing class with a fancy dress ball on Thursday 15th inst. He will have every variety of costumes to hire to those who wish to participate.

Business is dull at present in all trades and occupations. Most of the workshops are discharging hands. They look, however, for a renewal of good times when spring opens.

The Town Council during its last session decided to grant no more licenses for the current year. I might mention a little incident relating to a man from St. John, intending to start a hotel here, leased a new building near the Railway crossing. He had partly furnished it when it occurred to him that he had better apply for a license. Just imagine his chagrin when informed that no more licenses were to be granted. He threatened to go to law about the matter and test the Council's action. Quid Nov.

TOWN-SEARS MATTER.—We are requested to state the answer to the Moncton Church Committee will appear in our next.

SCIENCE AND THE IMAGINATION.

On Monday evening a large and appreciative audience gathered in Lingley Hall to hear Prof. Burwash's lecture, entitled: "Modern Science: A Field for the Imagination."

The interesting character of the subject, and the reputation of the lecturer, had led all to expect a most excellent literary treat, and none who attended were disappointed. The lecturer made a few prefatory remarks in respect to what the audience might expect. His intention was not to discuss the antagonism of Religion and Science, or the conflict between religionists and scientists, or what Dr. Dawson styles the conflict between the irreligious scientists and the fanatical religionists; he would view his subject from the standpoint of one who believes firmly in the Bible and the Christian religion. Having defined imagination, he alluded to the popular error by which the imagination is held in respect to presenting things which are intangible, fictitious and unreal; but the imagination builds with real materials and only puts them in new relations. Nobody, however, he might exercise his creative faculty could imagine a new centre. The imagination paints the ideal which man strives to attain. The individual who possesses a strong imagination lives many lives. Milton did not live in blindness, in poverty and in obliquity; he saw the beautiful forms and heard the sweet music of the spheres which are but ill-described in his own immortal song.

The proper means of educating the imagination was next discussed. Painting and poetry, pre-suppose brilliant imaginations, and are but poor transmitters of the mind. The greater, the better part of thought is unwritten. Men who train their imaginations by poetry alone, have these but very imperfectly developed. Receiving at second hand, they are ever misrepresenting nature by mixed figures. One would imagine to read much of our poetry that Homer and Virgil had come back and brought with them all their fabulous beings. Man has erred from nature, and of all beings is least like what God made him. In studying nature, there is no moral contamination.

We should use our sense in educating our imagination. Careful observation will choose a thousand beauties where we saw none. The botanist or the geologist has always a sphere for the pleasurable exercise of his faculties. Improved instruments have revealed wonders to mankind and given greater scope for the imagination. The microscope shows the beauties of crystallization and reveals beauty everywhere. The spectroscope, by analyzing the plan, reminds us of the unity of God's plan, as it reveals the similarity of their construction. The telescope lets us into the mysteries of the heavens. The telephone awakens our thought. We see in the future the orator addressing a multitude at a distance, and the brilliant preacher speaking to the whole nation at once, and the parliamentary debater sounding his words throughout our Dominion. Grogery opens to us the sublime working of the Divine purposes in preparing the world for men. What a story can be read in the rocky leaves of the South Joggins—in its hundred forests and hundred ocean beds.

The lecturer referred in eloquent language to the conservation and correlation of forces and the beauty in the doctrine of the immortality of the soul. The waste forces of the universe may be storing away in unknown receptacles. To the doctrine of the resurrection, to the immortality of the soul, science says yes; and science agrees with the prophecy of a new heaven and a new earth, wherein shall dwell righteousness. The Professor closed his lecture with a beautiful peroration which was followed by a most enthusiastic round of applause. Prof. Sterne's voluntary of the organ added to the attraction of the occasion.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Times editorial says:—"Prince Gortchakoff's circular will not, we fear, tend to lessen the distrust with which Russia is viewed in England. It will be regarded as an invitation to begin a war from which, if Turkey had no allies, Russia would certainly profit. The English Government will certainly reply, with the approval of Parliament, that England will hold herself free to guard her own interests and the general interests of peace. England will await events. If Russia is more preoccupied she must act on her own responsibility."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 6.—The Sultan issued a decree yesterday, appointing Edhem Pacha, Grand Vizier, and making other changes in the Ministry. He then sent an Aide-de-Camp to notify Midhat Pacha of his dismissal and requested him to repair to the Palace. From thence he was immediately conveyed aboard the Imperial yacht, which sailed for the Mediterranean with orders to land him beyond Turkish territory.

MISSING NOVA SCOTIA VESSELS.—The following Yarmouth vessels are missing, viz: the new brigantine "Clarence," Capt. John Butler; the schr. "Fleur-de-Mar," Capt. W. Crosby; the schr. "Helen," Capt. Thomas Vickery. The new brig, "O. tenennial," of Port Medway, left Bonne Bay, Nfld., on the 14th December last, and it is feared that she is lost with all on board.

THE "NORTHERN LIGHT" left Georgetown on Tuesday morning, arrived at Pictou at 5 p. m., and remained till Wednesday morning; returned to Georgetown making the return trip in about seven and fifty minutes. No ice to contend with. She again left Georgetown this (Thursday) morning and expects to get back to Georgetown to-day.

NOVA SCOTIA ASSEMBLY meets next Thursday.

Advertisements This Day.

FLOUR & POT BARLEY.

200 BBLs.

FLOUR

1000 LBS.

Ont. Pot Barley.

For Sale at Lowest Rates.

J. L. Black.

Fish & Smoked Herring.

20 QUINTALS POLLOCK & HADDOCK.

5 quintals CODFISH; 100 boxes SCALED HERRING.

J. L. Black.

"DURHAM SPICE."

12 DOZ. PACKAGES "DURHAM SPICE." This justly celebrated article for horses or for fattening cattle.

For sale at 20 cents per package. We sold last winter a large quantity of the above, which gave general satisfaction, and in the opinion of most persons who used it, is equal to five times the price in other food.

J. L. Black.

SOLE LEATHER.

40 SIDES

NOS. 1 & 2 B. A. SOLE LEATHER.

Very Cheap for Cash.

J. L. Black.

Kerosene Oil.

10 CASES KEROSENE OIL, of extra quality, just received. Will be sold very low by cash, at retail for cash.

J. L. Black.

FURNITURE.

3 Dozen Bedsteads, AND A FEW BEDROOM SUITS.

Which we can sell very low. Please call and see them.

J. L. Black.

Prints, Grey Cottons, &c.

3 CASES—Containing a very fine assortment of PRINTS of superior pattern and quality; GREY COTTONS, TICKING, DUCK, &c.

For Sale Low.

J. L. Black.

For the Ladies!

A LOT OF WILLOW WORK STANDS.

Willow and Cedar Work, and Marking Blackboards, and Picture Frames, &c., &c., at

J. L. Black's.

TURPENTINE!

2 casks Spirit Turpentine.

Just received and for sale cheap.

J. L. Black.

WORTH KNOWING!

FROM British, American and Canadian Markets, we have now in store and to arrive the most varied and valuable Stock of Goods ever offered our customers, which we are offering at prices so low as to command a ready sale. Below we enumerate some of our Stock and invite examination:—

200 lbs. FLOUR, choice brand; 50 " Cornmeal; 120 lbs. Montreal and Quebec Green Apples; 5 " Dry Apples; 5 " Onions; 12 lbs. Molasses; 5 " Sugar; 125 lbs. Liverpool Salt; 10 " Butter Salt; 25 quintals Pollock and Codfish; 30 barrels Herrings; 5 " Am. Medford Kerosene Oil; 15 " Canadian " " " 25 chests Superior Quality TEA; 12 boxes Tobacco; 10 " Soap; 1000 lbs. Rice; 50 boxes Raisins; 50 boxes Dairy and Factory Cheeses; Confectionery, Spices, Currants; Coffee, &c.; White and Colored Paints; Putty, Oil, Varnish, Japan; Spirit Turpentine, &c.; 20 tons IRON, full assortment sizes; 2 tons Spring, Sleigh Shoe and Shed Shoe STEEL; 1000 lbs. Short Link Chain; 1000 lbs. Horse and Ox Nails; 50 kegs Cut Nails, all sizes; 65 boxes Window Glass; 5 lbs. " " Glassware, viz., Pitchers, 1 lb. Lamps, Fruit Dishers, &c. 10 boxes Axes; 1 gross Hinges and Axle Handles; 12 cases Shelf and Heavy Hardware; 1000 lbs. Sheathing Paper; 5 cases Cloths; 1000 lbs. Manure Shovels and Forks; 12 " Pails; 12 " Brooms; Barndoor Hinges, Rollers & Hangers; Crowscut, Duck-Saws and Hand-Saws; J. L. Black.

Advertisements This Day.

FLOUR & POT BARLEY.

200 BBLs.

FLOUR

1000 LBS.

Ont. Pot Barley.

For Sale at Lowest Rates.

J. L. Black.

Fish & Smoked Herring.

20 QUINTALS POLLOCK & HADDOCK.

5 quintals CODFISH; 100 boxes SCALED HERRING.

J. L. Black.

"DURHAM SPICE."

12 DOZ. PACKAGES "DURHAM SPICE." This justly celebrated article for horses or for fattening cattle.

For sale at 20 cents per package. We sold last winter a large quantity of the above, which gave general satisfaction, and in the opinion of most persons who used it, is equal to five times the price in other food.

J. L. Black.

SOLE LEATHER.

40 SIDES

NOS. 1 & 2 B. A. SOLE LEATHER.

Very Cheap for Cash.

J. L. Black.

Kerosene Oil.

10 CASES KEROSENE OIL, of extra quality, just received. Will be sold very low by cash, at retail for cash.

J. L. Black.

FURNITURE.

3 Dozen Bedsteads, AND A FEW BEDROOM SUITS.

Which we can sell very low. Please call and see them.

J. L. Black.

Prints, Grey Cottons, &c.

3 CASES—Containing a very fine assortment of PRINTS of superior pattern and quality; GREY COTTONS, TICKING, DUCK, &c.

For Sale Low.

J. L. Black.

For the Ladies!

A LOT OF WILLOW WORK STANDS.

Willow and Cedar Work, and Marking Blackboards, and Picture Frames, &c., &c., at

J. L. Black's.

TURPENTINE!

2 casks Spirit Turpentine.

Just received and for sale cheap.

J. L. Black.

WORTH KNOWING!

FROM British, American and Canadian Markets, we have now in store and to arrive the most varied and valuable Stock of Goods ever offered our customers, which we are offering at prices so low as to command a ready sale. Below we enumerate some of our Stock and invite examination:—

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SAINT JOHN
Slate Mantel
MARBLEIZING WORKS.

THESE subscribers have entered into partnership under the name, style and firm of **WILSON, GILMOUR & CO.** For the purpose of manufacturing MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES, TABLE TOPS and WASH STAND TOPS, &c., of the best quality and newest designs. In addition to Marbleized Mantles, our stock will embrace first-class STOVES of latest patterns from the best manufacturers. We would call special attention to the celebrated **Medallion Portable Range**, which is unsurpassed by any in the trade. Reference of entire satisfaction can be given. **ALL Slaves Warranted.** BARNABOON—TO PRINCE WM. STREET two doors south of New Post Office and next to Bank of New Brunswick. Also, Hazen Bank Building, Charlotte Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

TIME IS MONEY.
Persons indebted to me

WILL PLEASE

Call & Pay!

The prices I charge for Boots and Shoes does not allow a Margin for time spent in collecting.

ABNER SMITH.

Sackville, June 12, 1876.

F. B.—My name is on the sole of all my Boots and Shoes. Enquire for them.

JUNES

C. & E. EVERETT,

FURRIERS,

Would call the attention of Ladies and Gents to their Large and Choice Stock of FINE FURS.

SOUTH SEA SEAL SACQUES, Plain; South Sea Seal Sacque, Outer Trimming;

South Sea Seal Sacque, Mink Trimming;

South Sea Seal Sacque, Hudson Bay Seal Trimming;

South Sea Seal Muffs, Bos, Caps, Gloves;

Mink Muffs, Bos, Caps and Gloves;

Outer Muffs, Bos and Caps;

Flick Muffs, Bos and Caps;

Ermine Muffs, Bos and Caps;

Alaska Sable Muffs, Bos and Caps;

Mink Muffs, Bos and Caps;

Bear, Raccoon, Lynx and Wolf Robes;

Chinchilla, Otter, Mink and Sable Trimmings;

Black Lynx, Raccoon, Ermine and Coney Trimmings;

Also, every description Fashionable Fur.

19 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

Postage free to all Subscribers in U. States.

Harper's Bazar, one year, \$4.00. \$4.00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publisher. Subscriptions to Harper's Bazar, Weekly and Monthly, sent by mail, one address for one year, \$10.00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$7.00; postpaid. An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at \$4 each in one remittance; or, six copies for \$20, without extra copy postpaid. Back numbers can be supplied at any time. The volumes of the Bazar commence with the year. When no time is mentioned it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the expiration of his order. The Annual Volume of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for \$7.00 each. A complete set, comprising Nine Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$6.25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Cloth cases for each Volume, suitable for binding will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1 each. Indexes to each vol., sent gratis on receipt of stamp.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1876, Trains will pass Sackville as follows:—

Express for Halifax and Way Stations, at 11.00 p. m.; 1.12 p. m.; 7.31 p. m.

Express for St. John, Point de Chene and Way Stations, at 2.40 p. m. and 12.15 a. m.

Express for River du Loup and Way Stations, at 7.24 p. m.

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Supt. Govt. Railways.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B. Nov. 23rd, 1876.

Elgin Branch Railway.

Running of Trains.

ON and after Wednesday, 8th November, Train will leave Pettaquamscutt at 12.30 p. m., and returning will leave Elgin at 3 p. m.

C. A. HALLETT, Lessee.

FIRST NEW GOODS FOR 1877.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS; TOWELS; Towelings, Table Damasks, Napkins, Linen Cram Cloth, Sheetings, Also—Horsehoes Cottons, Prussian Yarns.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

God Bless Our Home

It is the name of the most elegant French Oil Mosaic Chromo ever issued. The motto is surrounded by one of the most exquisite and richly-colored wreaths of beautiful flowers on dark background, and is perfect in all its details. It is 11 x 16. We send this motto chromo and the BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE, a large eight-page family, story and newspaper, with agricultural, chess, puzzle, household, and all popular departments, 3 months for only 60 cents. Chromo and paper, 6 months for \$1. A beautiful holiday gift. Agents wanted. Address—

WEEKLY GLOBE, 205 Washington Street, BOSTON, MASS.

217

NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

Received per Steamer from Glasgow:

Dress Goods,

In all the latest Shades.

LUSTRES,

COBURGS,

SHAWLS,

FLANNELS,

Winceys, (Twilled and Plain); Mantles, Corsets, Scarfs, Grey and White Cotton, &c., &c.

COATINGS,

In Blue, Black and Brown Beavers; Basket-Cloths and Napp-Cloths.

The above Goods will be disposed of very low for cash or its equivalent. Purchasers will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Dickson & Patterson

nov2

NEW GOODS.

AT THE

Sackville Drug Store.

In Toilet Articles.

SUPERIOR HAIR BRUSHES (at moderate prices), Cloth Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes (a good Stock), Dressing and Fine Combs, Choice Perfumery, Nursery and Toilet Powders, Hair Oils, Hair Dyes, Hair Vigors, &c., Vanuski's Soudant, Tooth Paste and Camphorated Dandruff (for the teeth); a superior Symplocophylla's superior remedy for all consumptive tendencies, &c.

Patent Medicines.

THE Syrup of Phosphates (a superior tonic), Campbell's Quinine Wine, Elixir of Beef, Pure Norway Cod Liver Oil and Campbell's Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites (superior remedy for all consumptive tendencies), &c.

SUNDRIES.

ROYAL FOOD for Infants, Durham's Spice for Horser and Veal, Toilet Powders, Pressed Hops, Castor Oil, Olive Oil, Neat's Foot Oil (in bottle or bulk), Glycerine, Essence, British Oil, Oil of Spike, Pettit's Eye Salve, French Dressing (for boots and shoes), Furniture Polishing Compound, Putty, Cement, Sponges, Herrick's Plaster, Porous Plaster, Aniline Lyes, Mucilage, Marking Ink, Alcohol, Turpentine, Bay Rum, Myrrine, Theriac, Domestics, &c.

A Good Stock Confectionery.

APPLES, ORANGES, LEMONS, Etc.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

A. DIXON, Dispensing.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvelous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, happily known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disease, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health. This medicine gains efficacy at every trial, as the cures it constantly produces are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Renowned Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Groggery's recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Received by "Mary C."

FROM NEW YORK:

25 BLS. ST. LOUIS FLOUR—very choice

100 BLS. ILLINOIS EXTRA;

150 BLS. CORN MEAL;

40 BLS. KEROSENE OIL;

400 Boxes RAISINS—fresh.

NOW LANDING.

M. Wood & Sons.

Sackville, Dec. 13th, 1876.

NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

FOR SPRING, 1877.

100 DOZEN WHITE DRESS SHIRTS;

100 dozen Fancy Regatta Shirts;

100 dozen American Grey Cottons;

300 dozen Ribbed Shirts and Drawers;

400 pieces Canadian Tweeds;

70 pieces American Grey Cottons;

20 cases American White Cottons;

15 cases Cotton Flannels;

10 cases Corsets Jean;

20 cases Brown Check and Striped Cloth;

10 cases Paper Collars, walnut boxes;

20 cases Men's Wool Hats;

20 cases Fancy Socks;

2 cases Shaker Flannels;

2 cases Hot Upper;

1 case (sample) Straw Goods.

These are now coming to hand daily and will be sold to sharp buyers at the lowest living prices.

EVERITT & BUTLER,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

WORTH KNOWING.

It is no way for a person to get back to a large profit for a very little money, to expend it in learning, to do it, when to do it, and how to do it—in other words, to have his brains help his hands. Here is one way to do it. The small saving or extra production of less than half a cent a day, or 3 cents a week, will soon procure a large, beautiful, cheap Journal, for all of 1877, splendidly illustrated, with over 600 fine original Engravings, and over a Thousand Columns of the very best, plain, trustworthy information about the every day in-door, and out-door work and comfort of every home, in Country, Village and City. This information is not prepared by mere scribbles, but by a large force of intelligent working men and women, who know what they write about, and they are assisted by many others, who furnish information from their own practice and observation. Such a Journal is the *American Agriculturist*, so named because it has been started 35 years ago as a rural journal, but since greatly enlarged and improved to suit the daily wants of every man, woman, and child in City, Country, and Village—for the Farmer and Gardener, the Merchant and Mechanic, the Professional Man, indeed, all classes. It is packed full of useful information that every one ought to have. Great suggestions and hints will repay more than a whole year's cost of the paper. Its original engraved plates for buildings and improvements, with details of cost, etc., and common-sense directions, are worth far more than a majority of the costly works on architecture. Great interest is exercised to have every line in the paper reliable. Its constant, persistent, and full exposure of a multitude of humors and swindles, are alone worth far more than its cost, and have saved to its readers and to the country millions of dollars that would have gone into the hands of swindlers. The Departments for Housekeepers and Children are very useful and entertaining. In short, the *American Agriculturist* is full of good things, and ought to be in every house in the land. The circulation is so large that the Publishers are enabled to sell it at little above the cost of the printing—paper or \$1.00 a year, sent post-paid; or four copies for \$5.40. Take our advice and send your year's subscription (Vol. 36) to OXLEY JUP COMPANY, 246 Broadway, New York. You will find it pay well.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED:

SOME NEW & ELEGANT DESIGNS

SILVERWARE,

Triple Plate, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Butter Dishes, Casters, &c., &c.

Forks and Spoons.

Another lot of these Solid Silver-Plated Dessert and Dinner KNIVES—the best in the market. I don't require any Patent Knives—Scissors to keep them clean.

D. R. MOELMON, AMHERST & MONCTON.

"The World" for 1877.

THE New York World for 1877, Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, will be supplied to the cheapest and best newspaper published in the United States.

Terms—Postage Prepaid.

Daily and Sundays, one year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$2.00.

Daily without Sundays, one year, \$8.00; six months, \$4.25; three months, \$2.50; less than three months, \$1 a month.

The Semi-Weekly World (Tuesdays and Fridays)—\$2 a year. To Club Agents—An extra copy for club of ten; the Daily for club of twenty-five.

The Weekly World (Wednesdays) \$1 a year. To Club Agents—An extra copy for club of ten; the Semi-Weekly for club of twenty; the Daily for club of twenty.

Specimen number sent on application. Terms—Cash, invariably in advance.

Address—THE WORLD, Cor. Park Row and Beekman St., New York.

MANHOOD:

How Lost, How Restored!

WE have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impotence to Marriage, &c., resulting from excesses.

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

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

This Lecture shall be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 61 ANN ST., NEW YORK.

Post Office Box, 4866. feb1

ORANGES, OATMEAL, BISCUITS, &c. &c.

Just Received by Steamer from Boston:

10 CASES VALENCIA ORANGES;

2 Bbls. Florida Oranges;

1 barrel Oatmeal Biscuits;

5 barrels American Pilot Bread.

For sale by

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.,

Jan16 St. John, N. B.

Odds and Ends.

The latest sleeve button doesn't require any button holes.

In Paris "banged hair," except for children, is out of style.

A necklace of white moss rose buds is unique for a dress party.

Some of the West End ladies of Washington have formed a cooking club.

Selfishness, not love, is the actuating motive of the gallant—(Mad. Roland).

Beecher on Vanderbilt: "We don't want to give God the fag-end of our lives."

The more a man denies himself the more he shall obtain from God—(Horace).

SUNDAY is the golden clasp that binds together the volume of the week.—(Longfellow).

ANDREWS' Bazar: "An col is not as slippery as a politician, but it can live on water longer."

LORD LYTON made his public entry into Delhi through a double line of troops six miles in length.

"TIME works wonders," as the woman said when she got married after a thirteen years' courtship.

The Wisconsin remedy for frozen ears is to coat them with varnish. It improves some ears wonderfully.

An Austrian count refused to marry his affianced because at some game he saw her kissed by another man.

The Court of Aix, France, has just set aside the will of a lady on the ground that she was a believer in Spiritualism.

The Dramatic News says Miss Jeannette Bennett has decided not to enter a convent, and is matrimonially engaged.

The dial for the new clock on the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, is forty feet in diameter. The length of the minute hand is nineteen feet.

Dr. AYER, who makes pills, is hopelessly insane, and \$2,000,000 is as good as orphaned.—(Rochester Democrat).

PATENT GRANTED.—Mr. H. A. Sharp, of Hopewell, N. B., has been granted a patent at Ottawa for an "oil cabinet."

The young Prince-Imperial-who might-be of France is taciturn and ill-posted, and, as the Englishman would say, he is a cad.

The cold weather in New England has driven the quails to farmers' barns. We hope the New England people will feed them on toast.

ECONOMY.—The man with an Ulster, a pair of boots and a shirt collar can wear other clothes, but they are not absolutely necessary.

There isn't much danger of a sunstroke at this season, but a sponge in the hat may prevent the top of the head from being frost-bitten.

AFTER all the republicans may win if they cling together; and perhaps Edmund and Conkling were sharper politicians than Sherman and Sargent.

RAIN, formerly very rare in Lower Egypt, has become frequent in Alexandria and Cairo, in consequence of the extensive planting of the mulberry in that vicinity.

The average Virginia bean is described as gentle and lazy, loving to dance the German when not leaning against a post, and able to fight but not willing to work.

If you have a big boil on your neck and want to get rid of it, mix snow and salt, apply, and you can wrinkle the pesky thing right without hurting you.

It costs \$400 to welcome a Brigadier-General to the Pacific coast, and then for the first four weeks he is allowed to beat everybody at poker for courtesy's sake.

Is it a FACT?—A man in Kentucky was frozen to death one night recently, while in bed with his wife, who did not discover the fact till morning. So it is said.

A GREAT DEAL of sarcasm has been shot off at the Ulster overcoat, but the press can't drive 'em out. They combine cheapness and a very good personal disguise from creditors.

A youth was recently tried in England for breach of promise, who had written to his sweetheart 227 love letters since 1867. Those letters cost him £100, not including stationery.

LEACHED ashes seem to be particularly favourable to oats. They are beneficial to almost any crop, however, and these effects are permanent in their nature.—(Ohio Farmer).

Let "Distress" visit the gas factory and bring away a quantity of gas-tar. Spread this around the mice-holes, and she will have no further use for cats, or traps.—(Chicago Tribune).

PACAL has said somewhere that the more mind a man has the more he finds out original people. It is your commonplace person who sees no difference between one man and another.

A San Francisco clergyman ran to catch a horse car. Some wag raised the cry of "Stop thief." The clergyman was stopped by a limb of the law, and explained. He failed to see any fun in the joke, but the bystanders appeared to enjoy it.

ROTHSCHILD.—The combined capital of the Rothschild is stated by Emil Boncourt, the well-known publicist, to have attained in the past year to the almost incalculable sum of seventeen billions of francs, or \$2,400,000,000.

EMPEROR EUGENIE.—The Empress Eugenie is still in Florence, where she receives the distinguished Italian and foreign residents daily. It is said that tea is there for those who like it, and a charming beer for all.

Odds and Ends.

LONDON FUN:—"Good morning, Donnelly! I hear your daughter has a baby; is it a boy or a girl?"

"Shure, Miss, and it's meself as doesn't yet know for the life of me if I'm a grandfather or a grandmother bedad!"

He took a sudden seat, he did. In all his gorgeous toppers. Such mournful spectacles we see. When sidewalks are so slippery. And the poor girl went down with him. In all her pull-back frippery: Such tragic accidents take place. When sidewalks are so slippery.

A MALTESE PRINCESS.—The infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh has been christened Victoria Melita, in recognition of the joy of the Maltese at the infant princess having been born in their island.

His little tail was broken, His little ribs were stove; He slipped for a taker. Around his neck was wore; Then in a darksome passage, They led him forth to die; One-half was turned to sausage, And the other half to pie.

The Arab poet is proverbial for its arch: "A stream can run under the hollow of it." The foot of the Scotch is large and thick; that of the Irish flat and squat; the English, short and fleshy, but undoubtedly well shaped and proportioned.

It is always mild, prepossessing and humble. Plays not the tyrant, plants no faith in blood; Nor bears destruction on her' chariot wheels. But stoops to polish, succour and redress, And builds her grandeur on the public good. —MILKE'S MANAGER.

Sometimes the branches of a tree droop down and seem to lay for a team to pass under. Instead of going to the trunk and cutting away the large branch from which the pendant ones come, it is better to remove the latter, which are small, and their removal will not hurt the tree: whereas the large branch is cut off, not is apt to set in before the wound is quite healed over. It is safe to avoid cutting large branches.—(Detroit Tribune).

"SWEET BY-AND-BY" is a strange death-song for a suicide. William R. Martin, a shipping clerk, went to his boarding house in Chicago Thursday afternoon, and after eating supper and chatting with his room-mate, he struck up "Sweet by-and-by." His room-mate joined in the hymn, and finally the chorus was reached. At the words "by-and-by" there was the sharp report of a pistol. Martin had suddenly drawn a revolver and shot himself. There was a love affair back of the revolver.

It is stated by a French-chemist that the flesh of animals killed in the latter part of the night will keep much longer without spoiling than the flesh of those slaughtered in the day time. This proves that the flesh is better fitted for keeping when the life and blood are taken from the animal, when the temperature is the lowest and respiration the least active. Hence, active animals that the flesh of animals highly heated or hard driven will scarcely keep at all.—(Milwaukee Sentinel).

PHILOSOPHICAL argument, especially that drawn from the vastness of the universe as compared with the apparent insignificance of this globe has often shaken my reason for the faith that is in me; but my heart has assured and reassured me that the word of Jesus Christ must be the divine reality. The Sermon on the Mount cannot be a merely human production. This belief enters into the very depth of my conscience. The whole history of man proves it.—[Daniel Webster.

The financial affairs of Russia are in anything but a satisfactory condition, not in such a state as to justify that Power in entering upon a great war. The revenue has increased rapidly since 1832, in which year it was \$19,578,000, and in 1875, \$77,121,695. The expenditure has greatly exceeded the income, however. In 1854 it was in excess \$18,000,000, and in 1875 it had reached \$75,000,000, the result of which is that the debt now amounts to \$235,000,000. England is one of the principal creditors, to the amount of no less a sum than \$101,687,409.

The State of Maine, which produces one-third of the ships in the United States, reports a marked decline in the business. In 1855 the total tonnage amounted to \$15,304 tons, which was the highest ever reached. In 1874 the amount was \$12,548 tons, and since then the two years have witnessed a great falling off. In 1875 the tonnage was only \$7,000 tons and during 1876, and 1877 the decline has reached \$3,573 tons. While some of the shipbuilding districts are making no preparations for work in 1877, it is believed that in the whole State the business will somewhat exceed that of the year past.

The second night performance that was perhaps originated by Robert Houdin, and has since been elaborated by Anderson, Heller and other entertainers, is just now a subject of discussion. Two persons only are concerned in the trick—one who touches articles among the audience, and one who sits blindfolded on the stage and tells what the articles are. Houdin in his Memoirs, explains how the thing is done. The information as to the articles is conveyed by the performer who touches them to the performer on the stage by the words that he used in asking the questions. To this an extensive system of phonetic language is employed, involving long practice and quickness of understanding. The proof of this theory is found in the fact that the questions are put in different forms, being brief when relating to articles of the stage and full when the articles are, being extended to a considerable dialogue if a description of a strange article is required. Sometimes the performance is closed with the touching of articles in silence, but in such cases they are things sure to be found in any audience, and are touched in the order previously arranged.

PER "HIBERNIAN."

1 CASE MOURNING GOODS,

All-Wool Cashmeres, All-Wool French Merinos, Silk Warp Henriettes, Parasols, Imperial Capes, Grecian Corde, Imperial Corde.

One Lot Fancy Dress Goods,

At 25cts. per yard, worth 35cts. These are a great bargain.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

Blue Nap Cloths (for Ladies' Jackets), Black Beaver, Black Habits, Waterproof.

1 CASE FURS.

In our MILLINERY a further importation of the

DUCHESS HATS