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VOL. 8.—NO. 51.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 405.

LITERATURE.

Blanche of Paris.

A TALE OF THE GAY AND GALLANT
TIME OF CHARLES VII.

From an old Magazine.

One of the most accomplished
cavaliers who flourished at the court
of Charles VII., King of France,
was the Duke de Chateau-Rosier.
The fame of his name had penetrated
all parts of his native country, and
was acknowledged even by the stern
Britons, whose haughty value was
then signified by a successful in-
vasion of la belle France. The Duke
de Chateau-Rosier had wedded the
fair Marguerite de Valence, whose
beauty he had long proclaimed peer-
less, and sustained his gallant avoird
whenever lance was splintered and
swords hacked in the flitting ring.
But he was a fickle lover, and after
wedding the lady of his choice, his
affection grew a little colder. This
was not an unusual occurrence in the
days of Charles VII., and is some-
times noticed even now. Gay, volu-
ptuous and gallant, the young Duke
lived but for the pursuit of pleasure,
and although his temperance rarely
buried him into a criminal excess it
prompted him to seek amusement,
couquid couste.

One day he happened unex-
pectedly for the Duchess de Chateau-
Rosier that her husband had promised
an old comrade on his death-bed to
watch over his surviving daughter,
Lady Blanche, called for her pale and
palely beauty, Lys-des-champs. As
this fair damsel was not received
beneath his roof, the young Duke
was constrained to make her frequent
visits at her late father's mansion,
where, under the guardianship of a
staid old duenna, the Lys-des-champs
seemed determined to live in monas-
tic seclusion, unknown to the world.
In her presence he trifled many an
hour away; and Blanche endured his
society, partly because he was the
friend of her father, and partly be-
cause he kept at a distance the gaudy
cavaliers whose flattery annoyed the
pensive girl.

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cause he kept at a distance the gaudy
cavaliers whose flattery annoyed the
pensive girl.

"Farewell!" said the Duchess,
wiping a tear from her eye as she
spoke; "farewell, brave of heart,
stout of hand! Do thy duty against
these fierce invaders, for the Duke
thy lady and la belle France. And
still! You are a married man, and
still let my color and my favor float
over thy lofty helmet." She detached
a scarf of blue and silver from her
bosom, and gave it to the Duke
as she embraced him. The Duke
received it with an air of proffered
respect and perfect indifference, po-
litely enough took leave of the
Duchess, and hummed the air of a
provençal song as he descended the
great marble staircase that led from
his hall to the courtyard.

"A benison for thy gift!" muttered
the Duke to himself. "But Henri
de Chateau-Rosier wears the favor
of another dame." As he thus sol-
iloquized, he drew forth a small white
glove whereon a single silver fly was
embroidered, and placed it on the
crest of his helmet. Mounting his
strong war-horse, he rode out into
the streets of Paris, where, taking
an unfrequented road, he sought the
dwelling of Lady Blanche. In those
remote times they had not discovered
the method of being "not at home,"
and the Duke, as a matter of course,
to an unwelcome visitor, and so poor
Lady Blanche was forced to give an
audience to the Duke. She endeavored
to keep her old duenna by her side,
but that worthy old dame refused
to understand the signals of the
her mistress, and being in the inter-
est of her errand cavalier, made some
excuse or leaving him alone with
Blanche.

"To what, my Lord," said Blanche
"am I to attribute a visit at this
early and unreasonable hour, and
why do you come hither in garb so
unfitting for a lady's bower, wearing
corset of Milan steel instead of
doublet of Venetian velvet?"
"Alas! fair lady," answered the
Duke, "the morion and corset must
now be familiar to the dames of
France, and happy they if they do
not see the steel of Englishmen
gleaming in their bowers. I am for
the war, and therefore wear my coat
of proof. This must be my apology
of taking leave of you in harness."
"Say no more, my Lord," said
Lady Blanche. "Though I dislike
to see noble knights arm themselves
for the tournament, prepared to de-
face the image of their Maker under
the pretense of honoring their mis-
tresses, still I can view the departure
of the chivalry of France in battle
for their country with feelings of
unmixed pleasure. Methinks the
helmet of the knight sits with loftier
grace upon his brow when he rides
forth in such a cause. So then, my
Lord, hasten to join the standard of
our royal Charles, and believe that
while your sword is carrying destruc-
tion to the ranks of the invaders,
Blanche of Paris is kneeling to
Notre-Dame, and praying the bless-
ed Virgin to extend her spotless
shield before you."

"Beautiful girl!" exclaimed the
Duke, "you are the noblest enthusi-
ast of the Maid of Orleans. Hear
me proffer on my knee the hom-
age—"
"Rise, my Lord," cried Lady
Blanche. "This language I have

once before forbidden. It is un-
worthy of yourself—insulting to me.
What! do you forget you are a
husband and a father? When I
listen with attention to your shame-
less suit, may the avenging fires of
heaven strike me dead!"
"Ha!" cried the Duke, rising and
muttering to himself—"she preaches
wisdom. My Carmelite confessor
could hardly give more ghostly coun-
sel. By our Lady, there must be
more in this than meets the ear. She
has some other lover. I'll delay my
departure till to-morrow, lying perdu
in the meanwhile, and try to discover
from this proud girl loves. If Lady
Blanche is but as other dames of the
court all Paris shall ring with the
tale. Henri de Chateau-Rosier is not
lightly scorned."

With an air of deep respect the
knight raised the fair hand of the
offended Blanche to his lips, and took
his leave of her. From her presence
he was a fickle lover, and after
wedding the lady of his choice, his
affection grew a little colder. This
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"I thank Your Grace for the con-
fidence," replied St. Armand. "Sir
Damon and Sir Pythias, of whom
our troubadours tell the story in their
jingling ballads, were not, I think,
more faithful to each other. If my
sword could slay the crown of the
calfid who was swinging an axe
above his head at Pont du Nord, it
was thy good lance that saved my
life at Barroze."

"I come to ask a favor of thee,
St. Armand." "Twenty" an you please.
My heart and hand, sword and lance, are
at your service."

"Thanks, dear St. Armand. But
first tell me, chevalier, before thou
hearest my request, wert ever in
love?" "Twenty" an you please.
My heart and hand, sword and lance, are
at your service."

"Not I!" replied St. Armand
frankly; "though it is not to every
one I might make so unkindly an
avowal. To say it is like speaking
in of Mother Church, the saints ab-
solve us! I have fought for love in
the past, but 'twas an imaginary
mistress whose scarf adorned my
helmet. Thomas de Montford ques-
tioned her beauty, and I drove my
lance through harness and heart, and
the truest knight that ever bear
shield bit the dust my charger
spurred. Nay, now the Duke's
fortune is my mistress, and I pursue her
with spur, spear and snaffle."

"Parion my weakness, then, St.
Armand, and listen to me. Mount
guard this night at the door of Lady
Blanche's dwelling. Suffer no one
to enter, quiet, nay, no unquieting
mistress whose scarf adorned my
helmet. Thomas de Montford ques-
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"By our Lady of Paris!" cried
the Chevalier de Montluc, as he
folded his dark mantle and leaned
back in the angle of a gray buttress
at the entrance of Lady Blanche's
castellated mansion. "By our Lady
of Paris! it is ill suits me to sit like a
ghost in the night, and I should be
spreading my wings like a soaring
falcon. Could not His Grace of
Chateau-Rosier find some softer gal-
lant than Montluc to sentinel his
sleeping Lindamira—this Esclair-
monde that turns his noble head
towards the Duke's chamber? I
smell a mouse, and I should be
smelling my nose like a snoring
falcon. Could not His Grace of
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tion to the ranks of the invaders,
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ed Virgin to extend her spotless
shield before you."

the Chevalier by leaping to one side,
and repaid it with interest by a severe
cut on the sword-arm of his adver-
sary. At the moment of receiving
this disabling wound the Chevalier's
foot slipped and he fell to the ground.
The sword of the youth was instant-
ly at his throat.
"Yield thee!" cried the conqueror.
"Or, by the stainless Notre-Dame
de Paris, I will say thee on the
spot!"
"I am vanquished," said the
fallen knight, "and my life is in
thy hands."

"I spare it!" cried the stranger
youth, sheathing his sword, and per-
mitting the Chevalier to rise. "Re-
sume the sword you wield so well.
Go to your friend, St. Armand, and
tell him that his rival bears testimo-
ny to the courage of his sentinel.
You perceive that you are known."

The Chevalier wound his mantle
round his injured arm, returned his
blade to the scabbard, and left the
scene of his discomfiture with a slow
and feeble step. The youth smiled
at his good fortune, then, tapping a
wicket in the iron-bound door, whis-
pered the pass-word, *l'amour des
dames*, and was admitted. The
treacherous duenna conducted the
youth up the lordly staircase and
ushered him into a spacious apart-
ment, where, seated in a rich arm
chair, with her head resting pensively
upon her hand, the Lady Blanche
appeared wrapped in a painful re-
verie. The sight of a stranger recalled
her to her senses, and with an in-
dignant glance at the duenna, she ex-
claimed, "What means this, Ursula?"

"There is a conspiracy to rob me of my
rest and name. This morning you
admitted an unwelcome visitor, and
to-night I am again intruded on.
Begone, sir, ere I summon those on
whose protection I rely."

"Beastly duenna!" replied the
stranger, in a sneering tone, remov-
ing his steel casque and bowing with
great ceremony, "thy feeble voice
would vainly shriek for aid. Know
that thy aged seneschal has drunk too
deeply of malice; he would not
awake although the bar dog Bedford
and all his crew of English mastiffs
were howling at the gates. As for
thy other varlets, their drink was
drugged by the pottinger, and their
leaden sleep is like the sleep of death.
Thy sentinel I wounded in the street.
This aged damsel is more at my
command than thine. I speak the
truth, fair Blanche of Paris—thy
name is in my hands. Aye, writing
thy hands, sweet Lys-des-champs; in
nothing it availeth. And, Ursula,
begone!"

"Stay, Ursula, I conjure, I command
you!"

"Nay," muttered the old crone,
"I am old and weary. The young
and fair may keep vigils together,
but Ursula is past her day of folly.
I'll to bed—to bed—to bed—to bed!"
And muttering to herself the old hag
hobbled away.

"Now, Saint Mary be my succor,"
cried the deserted maiden, dropping
into a chair.
"Fair damsel," said the youth,
approaching, "why this terror? I
do not speak in vanity, but of a
truth, fair ladies have not often
looked with fear upon my curls." So
saying he shook his dark curls from
his brow and cast a self-satisfied
glance at the youth. "Shame on ye,
blond, on each side of which burned
a huge wax torch in a silver sconce.
Drawing nearer to the lady he tried
to possess himself of the lady's
hand, but she angrily withdrew it
from his clasp.

"Why so scornful, lovely lady?"
asked the audacious youth. "I'll
wager my horse against a hawk, if
I were the Duke de Chateau-Rosier,
these little fingers might have rested
in my palm, unstirred."

"Now, out upon thee for a foul-
mouthed slanderer! cried the night-
insulted Lady Blanche. "Dost thou
think this hand has ever clasped in
the fingers of a worthy wedding
knight?"

"Without a doubt," replied the
stranger.
"Cries, thou liest!" exclaimed
Blanche, surprised into the expression
by the anger of insulted virtue.
"Our lady forgive me," she went
on, crossing herself, "and teach me
how to bear this woe. Sainted Virgin!
look upon thy humble suppliant in
this hour of distress."

door on each side of the apartment
was flung wide open, and two men,
sheathed in steel, advanced towards
each other with a rapid pace, their
armed heels ringing on the marble
floor. As they approached each other,
the warriors laid their hands on
their swords, and both exclaimed
in a breath—
"Who art thou?"

"I," said the larger of the two
knights, raising his visor, "am Hen-
ri Duke de Chateau-Rosier. I scold
disguise. But who art thou that
comest hither in the dead of night to
disturb the slumbers of our Lady
Blanche?"

"I came hither to protect her,"
was the answer.
"What right hast thou to do so?"
demanded the Duke; "and who ap-
pointed you her knight? Know that
I am her sworn defender, and will
hold my privilege to no base char-
ge!"

"You her protector," retorted the
other. "Aye, and you give her such
protection as the wolf gives the
lamb of the valley—you seek but to
destroy her."

"Liar!" vociferated the Duke;
"but that thou art an unknown churl
I would repay you for this insolence
with steel!"
"Churl!" cried the other, "thou
knowest it is false. See! the golden
spurs upon my heel, the belt that
holds my falchion, proclaim alike my
knighthood, my equality to the proud
Duke. Look upon my face," he
added, "know ye not these lineaments?"

"Surely," answered the Duke, in
a more respectful and less determined
tone than had previously used, "they
are the features of Sir Huon de
Baisanceur, page to our liege, the
King."

"Aye, you know me now," said
Huon. "Believe me, Duke, no
lover longer to embrace his mistress
than to hand the eagerness I have
sought this interview. From Lady
Blanche herself I never should have
known her wrongs; but the hag who
guards her hath some sense of honor.
I could hardly credit the tale of Ursula.
Henceforth I think that Henri de
Chateau-Rosier, the renowned, the
fortunate, honored by his sovereign,
beloved by his lady, could meditate
the ruin of an orphan girl. Your
presence here brings most damning
evidence."

"Ursula! hag! witch!" muttered
the Duke to himself. "She must be
the very incarnate spirit of mischief.
What else could have impelled her
to have embroiled us all? But I'll
incarcerate her in the lowest cell of
the chateau-noir in Languedoc, where
she shall be as good as dead."

"Is your grace deliberating as to
whether you will accept my challenge
or not?" inquired Huon, sneeringly,
playing with a mailed glove he had
drawn from his hand.

"I will accept it," said the Duke,
"thy blood be on thy head!"
Actuated by ungovernable fury,
and forgetful of the hour and place,
they drew their swords and began a
desperate combat, in which the Duke
de Chateau-Rosier, perhaps depressed
by the fatigue of his previous ad-
venture, or rendered rash by rage, was
followed by the un-accustomed skill
and determined resolution of his enemy.
Sir Huon had him at a disadvantage
and would probably have slain him
had there not arisen at this critical
moment the figure of a woman in
a white dress, followed by the rustling
of silk and the clanking of armor.
Blanche of Paris and her male com-
panion, the former in tears the latter
with drawn sword, rushed into the
hall. Blanche, sprung towards the
victorious knight and clung cling-
ingly to the close of his own life.

The city of Florence was the scene
of the death of Dante. His family
was noble and wealthy, and the poet
was no doubt educated in all the
literature of the time. But this was
small. Dante was familiar with the
amorous lyrics of the Provençal poets,
the Sicilian love songs, and romances
of the troubadours.
Florence is the city of Dante, and
Dante is the poet of Florence. The
Florentines look back with a kind of
superstitious awe to the first and
noblest in the long line of their
illustrious men. His works are
studied in the schools and commented
upon by the ablest professors, and
his memory is celebrated in frequent
festivals, when the whole population
of Florence join in doing honor to
the injured shade of his unhappy
poet. The last of these celebrations
occurred in 1855. Six hundred
years had then elapsed since Dante's
birth. The city of Florence dedi-
cated the day to his memory; business
ceased; the name of Dante was on
every tongue; princes and peasants,
rich and poor, the man of intellect
and the man of pleasure, the aged
man and the young man, the scholar
and the child, who could scarcely lift
them, mingled in the procession and
moved reverently towards the statue
of Dante, and crowned it with a
wreath of flowers. It was the nine-
teenth century doing homage to the
thirteenth.

"Her lover no longer," said Huon,
proudly folding his arms.
The stranger youth unheeded, and
passing his ungloved fingers through
his hair, a cloud of silken tresses
descended gloriously over the fine-
featured shoulders, and the Duchess
de Chateau-Rosier stood revealed be-
fore them.
"Start not, Henri," cried the lady,
"Pardon my masquerading habit and
I will try to forget your own in-
constancy."
"Twas a passing madness," said
the Duke, folding the steel-clad
beauty in his arms. "But say how
came you here?"

"Yonder ugly, mischief-making
hag inflamed my jealousy—my jeal-
ousy, my passion, my rage—about the
Lady Blanche. I came—I proved
her truth and purity. Ursula has
been in my arms. But say how
came you here?"

"Advancing gracefully be-
tween the youthful pair, she took a
hand of each and said, 'We, Mar-
guerite, Duchess de Chateau-Rosier,
of our own free will and right,
freely bestow the hand of the Lady
Blanche of Paris upon Sir Huon de
Baisanceur, knight and page of
Charles VII., and, furthermore, we
do command the Chevalier to salute
the lips of this fair damsel as a
penance for his having challenged
us to mortal combat.'"

The marriage of Blanche and
Huon was shortly after celebrated in
the presence of the sovereign and his
court. The bride was pale and timid
as the lily of the valley, to which the
poets likened her, but Huon's lips dis-
played a smile of lofty triumph while
he breathed his vows. The Duke
and Duchess viewed them with de-
light, and they had the holy blessing
of the Maid of Orleans as she stood
beside the altar, clad in golden armor
from head to heel.

Dante Alighieri was born at Florence
in the year 1265. His family was
noble and wealthy, and the poet was
no doubt educated in all the litera-
ture of the time. But this was small.
Dante was familiar with the amorous
lyrics of the Provençal poets, the
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teenth century doing homage to the
thirteenth.

We may now notice a few impor-
tant particulars in the poet's life.
The first was his passion for Beatrice
de Portinari. Beatrice died in early
life, but Dante seemed to have kept
her form and face constantly before
him to the close of his own life. He
believed that she had ascended into
heaven to become his guardian angel,
and her glorified countenance looked
down upon him wherever he trod.
His great poem seemed chiefly de-
signed to celebrate her memory. It
is to her that he would owe every
thought. She protects him by her
intercession when he enters the In-
ferno, and she meets him in heaven
to conduct him to the presence of the
Deity; and thus the chivalric con-
ception of a spotless mistress even-
where pervades the first great poem
of the Middle Ages. The spirit of
the troubadour and the knight-errant
fills the genius of Dante.

Besides his unhappy attachment,
the poet's life was marked by an
almost ceaseless series of misfor-
tunes. He took part in the civil
government of Florence, fought in
his defense bravely, and was for a
time chief magistrate of the city.
But the opposite party having re-
gained power, Dante was fined,
banished, and at length was even
sentenced to be burned alive. The
remainder of his life was passed in
poverty, exile, and sometimes in ac-
tual war. He strove in vain to gain
possession of Florence by force of
arms, and he died in exile, at the
age of fifty-six, his body lying in a
cave to his people; but his fellow-
citizens refused to suffer his re-call.
Florence offered him while living only
imprisonment or the stake, and at
length the poet died in 1321, an exile
at the court of Ravenna. —Harper's
Magazine for May.

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ST. JOHN, — — — N. B.
This is the most popular Organ manu-
factured in Canada.

Sales have doubled in six months.
Manufacture six per week.
Send for Circular and Price List.

STIMPSON, WALLACE & CO.,
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Improved New Dominion
ORGANS.

Business Cards.

HICKMAN & EMMERSON,
Attorneys-at-Law, &c.,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

A. J. HICKMAN. H. R. EMMERSON.

Park Hotel,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

T. W. BELL, — — — Proprietor.
UNION HOTEL,
GEORGE W. SHAW, Proprietor.

Hopewell Corner, A. C.
T. W. BELL & Co.
Soap Manufacturers, — — — Sackville, N. B.

The best and cheapest Soap in the
Market.

BLAKLEE & WHITEHEAD,
DEALERS IN
Paper Hangings, White Lead, Oils, Varnishes, &c.
22 Germain St., St. John, N. B.

T. S. SIMMS & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Brushes
and Corn Brooms.
No. 206 UNION STREET,
June 14 ST. JOHN, N. B.

George Nixon,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
PAPER HANGING,
Brushes and Window Glass.
King St. — — — St. John, N. B.

New Harness Shop.
The subscriber has opened a Harness
Shop opposite the Lawrence House,
where he intends to

Manufacture Harnesses
and do general repairing, at moderate
rates.
NATHAN G. BULMER.
Sackville, Sept. 9th, 1877.

NOTICE.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS
which existed between the Subscriber
and his late father, THOMAS BAIRD, ESQ.,
is now continued by the Subscriber JOHN
MILTON BAIRD alone under the old style
of Firm of

THOMAS BAIRD & SONS,
Pursuant to the provision of his father's
Will.
JOHN MILTON BAIRD.
Sackville, Oct. 22nd, 1877.

NEW HARNESS SHOP
I HAVE OPENED, in connection with
the old stand, a

Retail and Repair Shop,
in CHIGNETO HALL, Lower Sackville,
where all my customers will be at-

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., April 25, 1878.

Local Politics.

The Telegraph says that candidates for the Assembly should find no difficulty in deciding whether they would vote for the Government or Opposition; that there are only two parties, the party led by the Attorney-General, and the one of which Messrs. COVERT, BURKS, O'LEARY and WILKS are leading members. When it is considered that the Attorney-General retires at once from local politics; that it is hinted that Hon. Mr. KELLY will also retire; that there may be some vacant chairs about the Council board after the next election; that at any rate the Government is to be entirely reconstructed at the meeting of the Executive next month; that the front new issues as well as new men, it does seem singular that the Telegraph should advance the idea that the people will be called upon at the next election to decide between Mr. King's administration and that of his opponents. The battles of the four past years have been fought out; the struggle is ended; many of the issues are dead; and some of the leaders will not again grace our Legislative Halls; new questions will engage public attention; why then is the issue to be confused between Mr. King's Government and his opponents?

This constituency while ratifying the Free School Act, unmistakably condemns the acts of the late Government, and Messrs. SMITH, PICKARD and HUNTER return their trust to the people with the full assurance that their general policy meets the approval of an overwhelming majority. None of these gentlemen, we understand, are desirous of re-election unless a combination of political circumstances should render their candidacy highly necessary. Hon. Mr. McQUEEN, personally popular and honorable himself, has to bear the odium of acts in which he had no direct participation, and as a member of Mr. King's Government, seeking re-election, he could not reasonably hope for success, but he may possibly come before the people and claim their suffrages as a leading member of, and holding a portfolio in, an entirely reconstructed Government, in which case he would no doubt receive that consideration that he personally deserves. The people desire a policy of economy and reform, in order that the public moneys may be made as efficient as possible for the school, road, bridge and other public works of the country; they desire that the reckless waste that is destroying our forests be checked and this great domain conserved for the benefit of this and succeeding generations; they desire that the Legislature should be free from railway and other special interests, that have controlled the public expenditure and fattened on government spoil; they demand that the Agricultural department be placed in the hands of practical farmers, instead of being made a political back stable. These are changes, in respect to which Hon. Mr. McQUEEN will perhaps be able to give some substantial pledges when he appears again before the electors.

Sir Albert J. Smith.

For his fishery award services, Mr. SMITH has been knighted. The Canadian Illustrated News and other Upper Province papers have been profuse in their congratulations to Sir A. T. GALT and Mr. SAM. THOMPSON for the results of the arbitration apparently forgetful that such a personage as Hon. Mr. SMITH ever existed. Certain American newspapers, notably Mr. DANA, say that Mr. SAM. THOMPSON ran the whole thing while Ford's thoughts were off woolly gathering in Rotten Row, entirely oblivious of the fact that our Minister of Marine was present at the deliberations and brought his powerful understanding to bear on the subject.

Now we do not pretend to know what Sir Albert actually did at the Arbitration, but we take it for granted that he, in violation of the whole political life, displayed extraordinary energy and ability, and is fairly entitled to the distinction of Knighthood.

While it would be affectation to deny that the honor of Knighthood is not worthy of any man's ambition, it is just questionable whether Colonists ought to look for Imperial rewards and distinctions, for the performance of purely colonial offices. If our own country affords scope and verge enough for the energies of her sons, it can surely afford them honors commensurate with their most patriotic services, without placing them in the sorry plight of seeking decorations and distinctions from a quasi-foreign country, which inevitably leads them into pursuing a policy favored by their own people. Besides, the law of entail, a state church, and the thousand and one privileges of class and caste that but and blossom from aristocratic rank and title, are entirely unsuited to the genius of our institutions and the temper of our people, and can never take congenial root in our land. A thousand titles would have made Joe Howe nothing more and nothing less than Joe Howe in the loyalty and love of his countrymen. He died poor and untitled, but his name will be cherished when time will have covered with a charitable mist the fame and vanities of nine-tenths of his contemporaries.

SHELDON.—It is said that the vacant seats in the Legislative Council of this Province are to be given to Messrs. Robinson, of York; Swin, of Northumberland; and Flewelling, of King's.

Knighthood.

The Commonality, says Blackstone, are divided into several degrees; and as lords though different in rank, yet all of them peers in respect of their nobility, so the commoners, though some are greatly superior to others, yet all are in law peers in respect of their want of nobility. The first personal dignity after nobility is a Knight of the Garter, the next is a Knight Banneret. No Knight Banneret has been created since the days of Charles I., when that honor was conferred on one John Smith for rescuing the Royal standard from the hands of the rebels. The next in order is the Knight of the Bath, called so from the ceremony of bathing the knights before their creation. The next is the Knight Bachelor, an order conferred on young men similar to the custom of the ancient Germans in giving their young men a shield and lance in the great council; this was equivalent to the toga virilis of the Romans; before this they were not permitted to bear arms. After this last mentioned rank comes, serjeants-at-law and doctors in the three learned professions.

"Knighthood," says Chambers' Encyclopedia, "originally a military distinction came in the sixteenth century to be occasionally conferred on civilians as a reward for valuable services rendered to the crown or community. The first civil knight in England was Sir Wm. Walworth, who won that distinction by slaying the rebel Wat Tyler in the presence of the King. Since the abolition of knight service, Knighthood has been conferred without any regard to property, as a mark of the sovereign's esteem, or a reward for services of any kind, civil or military. In recent times it has been bestowed at first on men of science, lawyers, artists or citizens, as on soldiers, and in many cases for no weightier service than carrying a congratulatory address to court." The monosyllabic Sir is prefixed to the Christian names of Knights and Barons and the title of Sir is a mark of distinction, and as a member of Mr. King's Government, seeking re-election, he could not reasonably hope for success, but he may possibly come before the people and claim their suffrages as a leading member of, and holding a portfolio in, an entirely reconstructed Government, in which case he would no doubt receive that consideration that he personally deserves. The people desire a policy of economy and reform, in order that the public moneys may be made as efficient as possible for the school, road, bridge and other public works of the country; they desire that the reckless waste that is destroying our forests be checked and this great domain conserved for the benefit of this and succeeding generations; they desire that the Legislature should be free from railway and other special interests, that have controlled the public expenditure and fattened on government spoil; they demand that the Agricultural department be placed in the hands of practical farmers, instead of being made a political back stable. These are changes, in respect to which Hon. Mr. McQUEEN will perhaps be able to give some substantial pledges when he appears again before the electors.

The Government for the time being to all these acts, and are responsible to Parliament for their performance; as the Queen can do no wrong.

Honors on Colonists are usually conferred on the recommendation of Colonial governments. At the time Confederation was carried, the Home Government marked its appreciation of the faithful manner in which the Imperial policy had been carried out by bestowing the honor of Knighthood on John A. Macdonald and George Cartier, and that of Companion of the Bath on Dr. Tupper, Mr. Tilly, Mr. Langevin, Mr. McDougall and others. Afterwards the Home Government accepted the recommendation of Sir John's Government and knighted the Chief Justices of the various Provinces, with the exception of the New Brunswick Chief Justice, Mr. Ritchie, who had shown himself hostile to the Imperial policy. During Sir John's administration Senator Kenny of Halifax and other gentlemen from the Upper Provinces received this distinction on his suggestion. The newly-appointed Chief Justice of Quebec, (Dorion) and of the Supreme Court (Richards) have been knighted during Mr. Mackenzie's regime. It was since the age that Messrs. Mackenzie and Blake had declined a similar honor. The report was probably incorrect. They could easily have obtained the distinction, had their ambition led them in that direction, but for obvious reasons they would not recommend themselves for it. But if the Colonial Secretary did propose it, they certainly declined it.

The Order of St. Michael and St. George, of which Hon. Mr. Smith is a Knight Commander, is an order created, we believe, within the last ten years, to mark the Sovereign's appreciation of Colonial service, the same as the Order of the Star of India does the same duty for India.

Personal and Political.

Lord Dufferin does not leave Canada this October.

Sir John A. Macdonald has been re-nominated for Kingston.

The cards of Mr. Everett and Mr. Marshall for St. John City representation in the House of Assembly are in print.

Rev. J. E. Hopper, of Burlington, Iowa, is to become associated with Rev. Mr. Armstrong in the publication of the Christian Visitor.

Sir John has begun proceedings against Senator Brown for a criminal libel in the Globe's article charging him with drunkenness.

Mr. Mackenzie laid a criminal information against the Sarnia Canadian, which stated that Mr. Mackenzie's brothers had profited by informing him of a change of tariff of iron tubing. The Canadian pleaded not guilty. The Globe says: "It is impossible to conceive of a worse libel being brought against any public man, for it charged the Liberator with perjury, nepotism and an utter want of regard for the public interest. The jury disagreed, 7 to 5. There were 10 Grits on the jury."

Parliamentary.

From the Post's Ottawa Correspondent.

SIR ALBERT SMITH.

OTTAWA, April 22.—Moved by Mr. Cartwright, seconded by Sir Albert J. Smith, "That the Speaker put a motion the other day, and the new knight of St. Michael and St. George looked as happy and blushed as a schoolgirl as the members clapped their hands, Sir Albert apparently enjoys his blushing honors very much, and feels proud of the distinction. The worst of it is that his having gained the title through his connection with the Fishery Commission, will incite people to talk of 'Coddish Aristocracy.' But Sir Albert will not mind this. The fact of there being nothing to do, for the winning of his honors, will render the title more acceptable to him than it would otherwise be. I don't think Sir Albert would accept a dukedom with duties attached to it that could not be entrusted to a deputy. A. J. little thought, in the long ago, when his shingle hung out from a building in the 'Devil's Half Acre,' and he shrewdly entertained the jurymen at Hickman's on the evenings before his cases were to be called, that he would ever have so gallant a handling of his name. And yet, while his Majesty was about it, he might have made a lord of him—Earl of Westmorland, Viscount Tantramar, or Baron Dochester. How high is that? Every-body seems anxious to use the new title, and it's 'How are you, Sir Albert?' 'Fine day, Sir Albert.' 'Thanks for reminding the fine on that fisherman friend of mine, Sir Albert,' etc. etc. Some day say that Peter Mitchell did the work for which the honor was conferred, but he must blame luck and not the Queen for missing his reward. The Opposition people are glad of the acceptance of the title by a Government member, as the Grits have had so much to say about the Imperial honors being on the other side.

MACKENZIE MISSED.

Mr. Mackenzie asked the House to vote him authority to treat with the Grand Trunk Railway for buying or leasing the River du Loup Branch, and declined submitting his resolution for consideration by committee of the whole, saying he was not prepared to give any particulars, but could submit whatever bargain he concluded to Parliament next session. Sir John Macdonald said Parliament could pass no resolution of the kind without fuller information. Mr. Blake spoke of the Premier's request in a rather uncomplimentary fashion, and Mr. Mackenzie, very much miffed, withdrew his resolution.

THE QUEBEC OUTRAGE.

Sir John Macdonald's resolution in condemnation of Lieut. Governor Letellier's course, was voted down in the House by the self-styled Liberals, all of whom, except Blake, stuck to their leader, regardless of all their professions of faith in government by Parliamentary majorities, but the Senate adopted a resolution, condemning it as a violation of the principles of responsible Government. Mr. Blake is warmly commended by most people for refusing to vote with Mackenzie and his party against their proposed principles. He is taunted, of course, for not having spoken out his sentiments in a manly fashion, and for not having cordially refused to support the man who condemns him, but it seems to me that so much could hardly be expected of one who was in the Cabinet so recently, and who can have any portfolio he chooses to take any day, one whose slightest suggestion is referred to by the Government as his. While not willing to go with the plant tools who stultified themselves by voting for Letellier, he very naturally refrained from saying anything to make his position as a member of the Government more embarrassing. Mr. Blake desires far more credit for his silent protest against the course which unprincipled expediency drove the party into, than blame for not speaking his mind and recording his vote on the side of his constituents. New Brunswick 'Liberals' toed the mark like little men and voted their approval of the arbitrary rule of partisan Lieutenant Governors.

THE LYING GRIT PRESS.

You can readily understand, of course, that the members of the House who took part in the famous night session were in a very bad mood when morning dawned, that a few of them failed to take a nap in their chairs or elsewhere, and that eyes, dinked, hair struggled over the eyes, and shirt bosoms were crumpled. One or two unscrupulous Grit reporters, on no evidence but this, charged Sir John Macdonald and others with being drunk, and letter writers in the employ of the Government took up the case and sent the slander to every Grit paper in the country for the purpose of influencing the temperance vote. "Sir John and other Opposition members had liquor on their desks," telephoned a minister's private secretary to the St. John News, and the falsehood was sandwiched into the regular Parliamentary report, for the purpose of deceiving the public into the belief that it was genuine. "Frequent visits to the saloon had a demoralizing effect on the Opposition," wrote another party who is in Government pay. I give these merely as specimens of the whole. There was, of course, considerable drinking during the night, but I have yet to learn that political has anything to do with the appetite for milk punch. I never go down for lemonade (with a stick—I owe to the stick) without seeing good Grits sipping dark-colored fluids. Neither Sir John nor Alexander is a teetotaler, but neither of them drank too much on that famous night. A dozen members who were in consultation with Sir John every day in the night, until the old man went to bed in the Sergeant-at-Arms' apartments, denounced the charges as false in every particular, Sir John having

been inspired by nothing stronger than coffee and pluck in his successful fight against Mackenzie's insolent attempt to force a division when the Opposition asked an adjournment. When I say that there was considerable drinking, I don't mean to convey the idea this is a drunken Parliament. On the contrary, it is an essentially sober body. I have, in fact, seen but one member drunk this session. He was—yes, verily, he was—a member of the Opposition, and the Reform readers of the Post may jump to the conclusion from this fact that the Opposition party is a drunken party and the Ministerial party is a teetotal party. Whiskey, however, known to politics, and gets the better even of heads which are sound on constitutional principles. No one but a mean sneak, in the pay of unscrupulous politicians, would attempt to fasten the charge of drunkenness on the representatives of either political party, as there is no foundation for it, the members drinking as little as any other body of 200 men in the country, not excepting some Temperance Societies I know.

THE SENATE SITS ON A BILL.

The Ministerialists are very angry at the defeat of the Recreational Bill in the Senate.

ADAM.

"Mick Finnen" on the Finances.

To the Editor of the Post. I do not meditate on the politics they are talking out at Fredericton, and of the members sit to date them out. It takes a date of money and Jim do be saying they are never worth the investment. It's aisy enough to find out wid the figures what the expense is, he pays the numbers; that is to say, if ye have the time, but in round numbers the cratures get say a thousand dollars a season—I mane honestly. Thin it takes a laste two days' work of say 2000 of the frahoolers to git thin elicited every four years. Thin say fifty cents a day for each frahooler for a sup of the crature, etc., during the elicitation. Thin there's the divilments attending and avils fornat, another fifty cents, and this holds good for every year.

Thin there's the loss of labor of the four best min of the County. The member from Westmorland Parish is a janious in the matter of Short horn bullocks, etc., and the loss from the time wasted in Fredericton that would be directed to the science of Bovinology at home, no reasonable crature would put at less than \$5 a day—say \$250 for the season.

Thin there's the teaching abilities lost in the Sackville number—\$8 a day—\$160.

In Shediac I puts the loss at 50 cents a day—\$25.

Thin there's the Moncton member. Here we have a serious squander of illigant producing qualifications not easily computed—say \$8 a day loss to our best talent—\$400.

There's the whole at a glance for one season:

Frahoolers, 1000 days at \$1.50	\$1,500 00
The sup of drink, 1600	1600 00
Divilments attending, 4000	4000 00
West. Parish minister's loss, 250 00	250 00
Sackville do, do, 150 00	150 00
Shediac do, do, 50 00	50 00
The Bond do, do, 400 00	400 00
Incidentals, 250 00	250 00
Sundries, 2500 00	2500 00
Total,	\$12,204 00

You persave the incidentals, etc., at a low figger as they are mint to cover everything, such as the \$2000 tip of Mr. Kelly, and divers bridge appropriations, etc., etc. I leave the am thinking we'd better disburse wid the numbers intirely—and make a bargain wid the Government (if ye can trust 'em) to hand us over our share of the public money, wid the addition of our members' pay and incidentals, etc., etc. I leave the thing to the members of the 'Planties grane enough to pay min to go to Fredericton.

If the morals and staintment of the County should thin out the cintury in which we live, we might thin the atmosphere wid a whanty holiday once a year, the frahoolers to meet in each parish to revive the slumbering divilments in a way necessary for modern civilization. Yours, etc.,

April 15, 78. MICK FINNEN.

The "Northern Light."

In Parliament on Saturday Sir Albert moved the House into Committee of Supply on the item of \$300,000 for the maintenance of the steamer. Sir Albert said the appropriation for the "Northern Light" was increased to \$300,000, but he did not expect it would all be spent.

The fault was not in the steamer, but in consequence of the physical impossibility of crossing the Straits at some periods. Treaty obligations required every effort to be made. Personally he agreed with Pope that, between the Capes was the proper place for the boat, and the subject of changing the route was under consideration.

Sinclair said the present route was too long for any steamer to stand. The sooner the Capes route was adopted the better. The Government should direct the supplementary estimates a sum for making railway connection with the capes on both sides.

Plumb said the steamer was condemned by all as inefficient. Sir Albert said it was a difference of opinion; that is all.

Palmer said a small subsidy would induce a company to build from the Intercolonial to Cape Tormentine. With the steamer between the Capes, there would be uninterrupted communication, as the ice boats could take the mails during ice blockades. The interest on the subsidy would be less than the extra sum spent for running the "Northern Light" on the present route.

"Miss Churchill has a powerful voice, well cultivated, and evinces the highest degree of taste and perfection of art. She has a commanding figure, a fine complexion, and is fully equal to the most distinguished and a tragic power scarcely surpassed by that eminent tragedienne, Boston Daily Advertiser.

The News More War-Like.

The Daily News' leading article says: "The policy of the British in becoming a matter of growing importance." Referring to the present military preparation it says: "They may be mere precautions, but there is not one of them which does not mark our progress to a state of war. They are so understood abroad, and any one of them increases the difficulty of maintaining peace. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the full purport of some of those so-called precautions is not realized: Most important of all is that despatch of native troops from India has been passed over with very little remark, although the measure marks a revolution in our Indian military policy. Of its effects on India there will be only too many occasions of speaking. The charge of Government was wise to gag the vernacular press before calling on the natives of India to the aid of the nation which holds their country by right of conquest."

A St. Petersburg special says that, while the German Government still declared it was anxious to intervene diplomatically to avert a resort to arms on the part of England, the German Imperial Cabinet is secretly making preparations for war.

A report is current at Constantinople that 50,000 Musulmans have armed themselves with cannons and rifles left behind by Suleiman Pasha at the time of his retreat and attacked the Russians, who, it is said, lost 900 men and 13 officers.

The Bulgarians have taken eight Musulman villages and committed great outrages.

Mr. Layard has received offers to serve in the British army from all parts of Turkey. It is reported that the Turkish Government has asked the Russian authorities why their ships approached the British fleet.

From Shediac.

The harbor is clear of ice at present. Wild fowl are very scarce this spring.

E. J. Smith, Esq., has returned from Fredericton, looking hale and hearty, after his legislative labors. Crappling for McCarty's remains has been going on for some time.

The roads are very bad and business is dull. Some enterprising men are wanted to carry on ship-building. There is no place in the Province where ship building could be carried on to better advantage.

Diphtheria is raging to a considerable extent in this town and vicinity. Much dissatisfaction is expressed here as the result of the Estabrooks-Pescott lottery.

The various places on the horses, etc., are criticized. There was no meeting at St. Andrew's Church this year. The officers of last year will continue to officiate. Rev. Mr. Boyd will probably return in the first week of May.

Messrs. Downing & Ritchie's sawing and planing mill has commenced operations. This mill is situated near Mr. Hanington's mill, and was built during the winter, and no doubt it will do good work.

Lena Ratcliff, second daughter of Mr. C. W. Smith, was buried on Tuesday; the funeral was the largest seen in Shediac for years.

From Amherst.

A convention of the Sons of Temperance is in session here. Miss Churchill read here Monday evening to an appreciative audience.

Robt. McCully, Esq., is dangerously ill.

Rev. Canon Townsend is confined to his house by sickness.

Rumors prevail as to negotiations pending for the sale of the Styles Mine for a large amount.

Remond that Chas. Smith, Esq., of Fort Greville, a leading merchant and shipowner, has accepted a local nomination.

At the Vestry Meeting at Christ Church on 22nd, the following were elected: Wardens, W. J. Moran and J. M. Hay; Clerk, A. R. Dickey; Messrs. C. E. Ratcliff, Sr., J. M. Hay, R. Lowerison, C. J. Townsend, J. T. Smith, J. S. Hickman, Jas. D. Dickey, W. T. Pipes, C. R. Smith, D. W. Douglas, M. Fitchett, J. M. Townsend.

St. John Politics.—The St. John Globe is not satisfied with the great liberal professions of Mr. Palmer, M. L., and is anxious to have a seat held by him "redeemed." It proposes to have him replaced by a Grit—No, but by such flag-beds of Torydom as Mr. C. W. Weldon or Mr. S. R. Thompson—men whose political aspirations have been pretty effectually smothered in the bud more than once by St. John liberals.

We would recommend the Globe to keep cool. Mr. S. L. Tilly and Mr. Geo. E. King will save it the trouble of sending a man all the way to Ottawa to keep company with Messrs. Burpee and DeVeber.

DROWNED.—Messrs. W. H. Chase and Chas. McAlpine, of Cambridge, Quebec, were in a skiff on the St. John River, gunning, last Friday. By some means the boat capsized and both men were soon struggling in the water. McAlpine shouted for assistance; his brother Nevin and Sir A. P. Percival put off in a boat, but on reaching the scene Chase had disappeared, and McAlpine was picked up almost lifeless. Search was made for the body of Chase, which was afterwards found. Mr. Chase was a brother of Capt. E. D. Chase of this place.

Mr. Geo. STEWART, Jr., of St. John, will be editor of the combined Canadian Monthly and Bedford's Magazine, the name of the new one to be Rose Bedford Canadian Monthly.

Wm. ORTON, President of the W. U. T. Telegraph Co., died on Sunday of apoplexy, aged 52. He was a self-made man, working his way up from the ranks.

Mr. JAMES FRASER, Barrister, died suddenly at Moncton, on Friday night.

Per "Scandinavian"

FROM LONDON.

73 PACKAGES CHOICE TEA: 2 Cases COLEMAN'S MUSTARD; 2 Cases COLEMAN'S STARCH; 2 Cases BOILED LINSSEED OIL; 2 Cases RAW Do.; 31 Coils MANILLA ROPE.

We offer rare bargains in Tea of choice quality.

J. L. Black.

Cheap Seeds!

We have just received, and offer at very Low Prices:

250 BUSH. ONTARIO TIMOTHY SEED (45 lbs. per bush); 60 Bush. N. B. TIMOTHY SEED; 30 Bush. NORTH'N RED CLOVER; 2 Bush. ALSIKE CLOVER; 100 Bush. WHITE DULCH CLOVER.

We will sell this Seed cheaper than can be laid down from any market. Inquire price before buying.

J. L. Black.

OATS!

1,500 Bush. Good Black Oats.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.

J. L. Black.

SPRING CLOTHING!

\$1,500 VALUE!

Superior Quality and Style.

GENT'S OVER-COATS & RUBBER COATS; BODY COATS; PANTS & VESTS; SUITS FOR YOUTHS, & SUITS FOR BOYS.

Handsome, Good and Cheap.

J. L. Black.

TO SPORTSMEN.

JUST RECEIVED:

600 Pounds Shot.

All sizes required at this Season. FOR SALE 'HEAP.

J. L. Black.

Wood Screws.

800 GROSS.

AT REMARKABLY LOW RATES.

All who use these Goods should have our prices.

J. L. Black.

Shelf Hardware!

JUST RECEIVED:

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY; FORKS AND SPOONS; SCISSORS, RAZORS, &c., &c.

FOR SALE LOW.

J. L. Black.

Farmers' Implements.

JUST RECEIVED:

6 DOZEN SHOVELS; 1 DOZEN MANURE FORKS; 2 DOZEN SPADES; 1 DOZEN SHIP CARPENTERS' BROAD AXES.

J. L. Black.

FLOUR

JUST RECEIVED:

200 Barrels Choice Flour, Of Following Brands:

50 Barrels "Gibson"; 50 Barrels "Sweet Briar"; 100 Barrels "Maple Leaf."

J. L. Black.

Iron and Steel.

JUST RECEIVED:

20 Tons Iron and Steel, Including Full Assortment and Sizes required for Carriage Builders, and for general use.

J. L. Black.

Lowmoor, Norway & Sweede Iron

BEST AMERICAN TYRE STEEL; SPRING STEEL; BLISTER STEEL; CAST STEEL.

J. L. Black.

Advertisements This Day.

MISS CHURCHILL.

THE READER.

Chignecto Hall.

To-morrow (Friday) Night.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Readings to Commence at 7.30.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

HATS!

Just Opened:

2 Cases Spring Hats,

In all the Leading Styles.

april 24 J. F. ALLISON.

Boots & Shoes.

4 Cases Boots and Shoes,

For Ladies, Gents, Boys and Misses,—in Kid, Goat, Serge, &c.

These are the best Goods ever shown here, and are also very cheap.

april 24 J. F. ALLISON.

HARDWARE.

SQUARE and ROUND MOUTHED SHOVELS;

GARDEN SPADES and RAKES; MANURE FORKS, HOES, &c.

april 24 J. F. ALLISON.

A SUPPLY OF

Fresh Garden Seeds

RECEIVED—from the House of Mr. J. Evans, Montreal, Seedman to the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec—at the

Sackville Drug Store

Consisting of

Beans, Onions, Parsley, Peas, Beet, Parsnips, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Pumpkin, Carrot, Cress, Turnips, Squash, Tomato, Radish, Nasturtium, Thyme, Sage, &c., &c.

Summer Savory.

april 24 A. DIXON, Druggist.

IN STORE

200 BLS. SUPERIOR EXTRA

1000 Lbs. Buckwheat Meal;

600 Bush. Oats; 100 Bush. Timothy Seed; 25 Bush. Clover; 25 Bush. Alsike; 1 Ton of Smoked Hams; 200 Lbs. Irish Lard No. 1.

C. FLOOD,
57 King Street, St. John, N. B.

General Musical Merchandise,
PIANOFORTES and ORGANS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER

Sole and Exclusive Agent for New Brunswick for
STEINWAY & SONS, CHICKERING & SONS, WM. BOURNE, HALLET &
CUMSTON, HAINES BROS., PIANOFORTES, MASON &
HAMLIN and THE SMITH AMERICAN CO.'S ORGANS.

Catalogues and Price List supplied Free on Application to
dec19 77

C. FLOOD,
CARD.

No Agents! No Commissions!

THE system of employing Agents or
Canvassers at a high commission
has been strictly abandoned by us, it
having proved very unsatisfactory to
both ourselves and customers. In future
we will sell our

Pianofortes and Organs
At Net Wholesale Prices.

Direct to purchasers. In this way buyers
of Pianofortes and Organs will save from
twenty to forty per cent. by dealing
directly with us, and, moreover, far bet-
ter satisfaction can be guaranteed.

We claim to sell the best instruments
to be had, and at the lowest prices con-
sistent with first-class articles.

The cash system enables us to sell at
a very small advance on cost of manu-
facture, although to honest and reliable
parties we do not object to allow a rea-
sonable time for payment.

Parties ordering by mail can rely upon
getting as fine an instrument as if per-
sonally selected by themselves. Any
Organ or Piano not found exactly as
represented can be returned to us at our
expense. We refer with pleasure to
over Fifteen Hundred Pianofortes and Organs
sold by us the last ten years.

Thankful for the very liberal patron-
age accorded us hitherto, we can only
say that we will continue our endeavours
to thoroughly satisfy our customers in
all their dealings with us.

LANDRY & CO.,
52 KING STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Catalogues Free.

THE AMHERST WAREHOUSE CO.

Prices to Suit the Times??

FOR THE NEXT SIX WEEKS, PREVIOUS TO TAKING STOCK, WE
WILL SELL GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES!

For Cash or Approved Paper.

With a Stock so large and varied as ours, it is impossible to enumerate, but we
direct attention to the following Lines, in which we are making Special Reductions.

DRESS GOODS:
FRENCH MERINOS, WOOL SERIES, WOOL SATIN CLOTHS, WINCIES,
BLACK & COLOURED LUSTRES, MOURNING GOODS, &c.

FANCY DRESS GOODS: Of various Materials, including a
Lot suitable for Early Spring Wear.

Prices of all Dress Goods Largely Reduced!

White & Scarlet Flannels, Cotton Flannels,
Gent's Under-Shirts and Drawers,
Children's Under-Clothing,
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery,

Gent's Felt Hats and Cloth Caps—cheap,
Ties and Scarfs,
Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, &c., &c.

Shawls—Plain and Fancy.

CLOTHS, TWEEDS and FANCY COATINGS,
A GOOD RELIABLE ARTICLE.

FUR GOODS, of all kinds, still further Reduced in Price!
PRICES OF ALL DRY GOODS REDUCED!

Tapestry Carpets,
Wool Carpets,
Hemp Carpets,
Remnants Carpets,
VARIOUS LENGTHS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

FURNITURE:
CENTRE TABLES, SOFAS, LOUNGES, CHAMBER SUITS, &c.

A GOOD CHAMBER SUIT FOR \$25!

BOOTS & SHOES: No reasonable offer refused for anything
in this line that we have on hand.

In Carriage Hardware,
Harness Mounting and
Building Material, &c.,
We have Full Lines and offer Special Terms and Prices to anyone buying a quantity.

Bona Fide Reductions in Prices Right Through the House, and one of the
Largest and Best Assorted Stocks of Goods to be found in any Country Town.

Amherst, N. S., Feb. 20th, 1878.

THE AMHERST WAREHOUSE CO.

A. CHRISTIE & Co., - - Planing and Moulding Mill,
Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, Window Frames, Blinds, Shutters, Door Frames,
Turnings, Jig Sawing, Carving, Planing, Cir. Sawing, Variety Moulding, Balusters,
Newel Posts, Pine Moulding, Walnut Moulding, Door & Window Finish, &c.
Having our establishment fitted up with first class Machinery and a large Dry House
on the most improved method, we are prepared to dry lumber for all who will be kind
enough to give us a call. All stock got at our establishment will be manufactured out
of kiln-dried material.

A. CHRISTIE & CO., St. John, N. B.

THE ONLY WAY TO GET VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY
is to Buy Good Goods; not
the finest quality in all cases. But always
buy from the most reliable Manufacturers.
Poor Goods are dear at any price.

Boots and Shoes,
Of good Quality and Style, kept constantly
on hand, both at my Manufacture and
at my store, in Hall's Building, opposite
the Brunswick House.

My Goods are not shop worn. They
are not made nor sold for better Stock
than they are. It will cost fifty per cent
to shoe your family with my Goods
than it will with imported ones. So con-
vinced am I of their Superior excellence
that I have my name and place of manu-
facture printed on the bottom of each pair.

ABNER SMITH,
Sackville, Feb. 26, 1878—ly

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

GREAT SALE

CARPETS!

THE Subscriber being about to remove
his business to Larger and Better
adapted premises, will offer for sale,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
the balance of his last Spring's import-
ations. This Sale will continue for one
month from date, and parties in need of

CARPETS

for the Spring will do well to attend, as
such a chance is not likely to occur again.
As this Sale will include the Stock saved by

Messrs. Sheraton & Skinner
from the Fire, GREAT BARGAINS may
be looked for.

BRUSSELS.

Best 5 frame blue Brussels at \$1.40
\$1.45 and \$1.50.
FORMER PRICE.....\$1.65.
Short lengths of same goods, \$1 to \$1.35.

TAPESTRIES.

Sixty pieces of New and Good Tap-
estries at 70c. and 75c. per yard.
Lengths of from 17 to 25 yards at
50c. to 70c. per yard. Former prices, 90c.
95c. and \$1.

WOVE CARPETS.

10 Per Cent Discount.

Union Carpets.

30 Per Cent Discount.

STAIR CARPETS.

And Other Goods in Same Proportion.

This Sale will include

100 Pairs of Lace Curtains.

Which will be sold at a small ad-
vance on the cost.

An Inspection is respectfully solicited.

Sale to Commence this Day.

A. B. SHERATON,

Market Hall,
GERMAIN STREET, - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

Local and other Matters.

THE VESSELS in Parly's Yard will
be launched about 15th prox.

ANOTHER discharge of railway men
at Moncton is threatened.

A SEAL was captured last week in
one of the smaller lakes at Midgie.

COAL SHIPMENTS at Dorchester re-
commended for the season on Thurs-
day.

D. I. K. RING'S Trial for indecent
assault was commenced yesterday at
Hamilton.

DR. ANDERSON, Dentist, will re-
move on 26th inst., to the residence
lately occupied by S. F. Black, Esq.

PREACHING at Cookville next Sab-
bath at 10½ a.m. Anderson, 6½ p.m. W.
Woodput, 2½ p.m., and Westcott,
6½ p.m.

THE summer arrangement of run-
ning trains on the Intercolonial Rail-
way is to go into effect on Monday
next, 29th inst.

MONCTON SUBSCRIBERS of this
paper will find their accounts at the
Ernest Smith's Bookstore, to which
their immediate attention is directed.

SLIGHTLY INJURED, Alfred O'Brien
and Frank Burk in Robt. Anderson's
mill, Anderson on Monday, by cutting
themselves with axes they were using.

BEDFORD WHEATON, who lost the
fingers of his right hand in Mr. John
Robinson's Mill, Midgie, last week,
has had the limb amputated at the wrist.

SHIPPING.—The schooner "Lean,"
Chapman, Master, arrived at this
port on 24th, from Barbadoes, with
104 puncheons of molasses for M.
Wood & Sons.

THE Music at the forthcoming ter-
minal exercises at Mount Allison
promises to be very fine; the chorus
class under Prof. Sterne's skilful
management has developed a great
deal of musical power.

MISS CHURCHILL, whose readings
delighted a Sackville audience two
years ago, and has since then gained
new laurels in the leading cities of
the United States, reads here, at
Chigetto Hall on Friday evening.

THE Agriculturalist, a new Freder-
icton paper, started by Mr. A. Andrew
Lipsett, makes a very good ap-
pearance typographically and editorially.
The farmers of this Province ought
to give handsome support to one good
farmer's journal.

E. P. McLEAN, D. D. S., Office in
Post Office Building, Amherst, N. S.
Dr. McLean has made the Filling of
Teeth a specialty during the last five
years. He has just returned from
Philadelphia and Boston with the
latest improvements.—If

DORCHESTER VESTRY ELECTION.—
Vestrymen: Dr. Wilson, Thos. Keil-
lor, John Hickman, E. V. Godfrey,
D. L. Hanington, A. Robb, A. J.
Smith, Jos. Hickman, Gideon Pal-
mer, S. G. Gilbert, E. V. Tait and
John Teed. Clerk: J. Chandler.
Wardens: Hon. E. B. Chandler and
David Chapman.

MR. CHIPMAN W. SMITH'S FAMILY,
Shediac, sustained a very severe loss
on Sunday by the death, from diptheria,
of their second daughter, a
very fine and promising young lady,
aged only 17. She was universally be-
loved in the place, and the deepest
sympathy is expressed for her
parents.

SACKVILLE VESTRY MEETING.—
Vestrymen: William Fowler, H. B.
Allison, Edward Cogswell, J. Coxen,
J. K. Purdy, B. Botsford, Arthur E.
Cogswell, Chas. Bass, Thos. Milner,
John Clair, Captain Evans, Blair
Estabrooke. Wardens: J. F. Allison
and D. G. Dickson. Clerk: W. C.
Milner. The meeting elected Rev.
Mr. Uniacke of Stewiacke Rector of the parish.

Local and other Matters.

CAVALRY, Me., Sept. 7, 1870.

VAUGHAN has confessed murdering
Mr. Quinn.

TEMPERANCE.—Only 256,000 per-
sons in Canada are pledged tee-
totalers.

BEER.—Nearly 600 quarters of
fresh beef from Toronto were shipped
at Halifax on Saturday for England.

A boat containing six men was
swamped off Brigus, I. E. I., a few
days ago, and all hand: are supposed
to be drowned.

MAPLE SUGAR is scarce. About
fifty tons are usually made at Maccan
Mountains; this year not one was
made owing to unfavorable weather.

IN CASE OF WAR, the "Great
Eastern" would be used as a trans-
portship. She should then be turned
into a floating city, with some 10,000
inhabitants.

RELIGIOUS.—A series of revival
meetings, conducted by the Rev. J.
A. Gordon, is being held at Bothwell,
P. E. I. Sixteen persons have been
baptised.

BET ROOT LEAVES and even potato
leaves are manufactured into tobacco
in Germany, and in consequence the
cigars are cheaper there than in any
other part of the world.

NEW BRUNSWICK ABROAD.—Mr. W.
L. Goodship, who won the Gibraltar
Scholarship, at a late examination in
Chemistry in the University of Edin-
burgh won a medal and first-class
honors.

DIPHTHERIA.—Capt. A. M. Hatfield
of Yarmouth has lost a daughter 10
years of age—a victim to diphteria.

THE fifth death from this ter-
rible disease in his family within the
space of 17 days.

ON Friday last the body of a young
man named Monahan, who was re-
cently crushed to death while in the
act of breaking a brow of logs on
the Miramichi, was brought to Fre-
dericton for interment.

THE PARK HOTEL, St. John, has
been leased by Mr. Fred. A. Jones,
formerly manager of Barnes Hotel.

MR. JONES' numerous old friends will
welcome him back again into the
business.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little girl,
six years old, living at the Union
Mills, St. Stephen, fell on the floor
on Monday, driving a pair of scissors
into her heart, and causing instant
death.

IT IS REPORTED that 165 fishermen
are missing from the neighborhood of
Sackville and Bilboa. The majority
were drowned in the late gale. Fifty
boats and their crews, belonging to
Guizpaco, have also been lost.

DROWNED.—John W. Messenger of
Granville, N. S., left home on the
20th Jan., and nothing was heard of
him until last Tuesday, when his
body was found floating in the water
at a place called Pearoud, near
Round Hill.

A FORTUNE.—A meeting of the
Hilton heirs was held last week at
Lunenburg County. It is reported
that some millions of dollars, in-
vested in cotton mills and other prop-
erty in England, will fall into the
hands of the heirs.

EQUUS is a new style of vehicle,
suggested by a correspondent of the
Scientific American. It is a two-
wheeled affair with curved axle-tree.
The horse is harnessed between the
wheels and the seats are arranged
above the horse's back. For economy
and safety it is pronounced good.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—While Mr. Ni-
cholas Gass, of Manners-Suttons,
York Co., was driving a boar-pig
into his pen, the other day, he was
struck upon the forehead by the pig,
which bit him, inflicting a wound
from which he died in a few minutes.

A FREIGHT TRAIN on the St. Louis
Railway jumped the track near Har-
mattine Station on Monday morning.
Nine cars were thrown down an
embankment. Several persons were
killed, and a large number of horses
were injured. The train, one of
whom was instantly killed, another
died two hours after, and two others
were badly bruised.

GRAND LODGE, L. O. A., meeting
took place at Fredericton last week.
There are in the Province 11 County
Lodges, 13 Scarlet Chapters, 4 dis-
trict Lodges and 94 private Lodges,
with a membership of over 3,000.
The annual parade is to be held at
St. Stephens on 12th July next, and
the next annual session will be held
at Newswick.

FROM BAY VERTE.—Yesterday J.
B. Farquharson's boat brought in
the jury awarded him one cent.
A reward of \$500 is offered for the
arrest of the murderer, Salisbury
died on Tuesday. Great indignation
is manifested at the act.

A band of robbers on Saturday
night last broke into a farm house,
in the village of Norris, eight miles
north of St. John, N. B., occupied by
two Germans, Anthony Miller and one
Hilbard. Hilbard on being knocked
down feigned insensibility. They
then shot Miller dead and ransacked
the house for money. After they
had done so Hilbard roused the neighbors,
but no trace of the murderers was
found.

THE REFUSAL of the great Gri-
legal Ajax, Mr. Blake, to speak or
vote with his party on the Quebec
Coup d'Etat, is another evidence that
the gentleman is not prepared to
swallow all the party dirt that may
be concocted.

IS health worth having? If it is
it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and
it may come as difficult to recover. In
this climate, and more particularly at
this season of the year, people are very
apt to neglect their health. Coughs,
croup, splitting of blood and pulmonary
complaints generally, which if not checked
early, will prove fatal. A Cough Cure
is the question arises—which is the quickest
and most effective remedy? Bryan's
Pulmonic Wafers have been before the
public for twenty years, and have always
gained permanent cure when taken in
season. Sold by all medicine dealers and
country stores generally throughout the
Province, at 25c. per box.

Latest by Telegraph.

A Bismarckian Joke!

BULGARIAN WAR OF REVENGE!

ANARCHY FEARED!

Russian Cruise Flotilla!

Special to Chignecto Post.

LONDON, April 25.—The *Pall Mall*
Gazette and other English journals
consider the proposed withdrawal of
the English fleet and Russian troops
from before Constantinople as a good
Bismarckian joke; but the *Times*
believes that principle being accepted
an adjustment of details would not
be impossible.

Grand Duke Nicholas has informed
the Porte and Greek Patriarch that
a number of Russian officers and men
will attend divine service at
Constantinople on Sunday.

The Duke requests a number of
Greek Churches in the Capital be
made available so that the soldiers
may be distributed among them.

The situation in Bulgaria is re-
garded as very significant, and some
believe it may a celebrate negotia-
tions.

The Bulgarians are taking terrible
revenge for Turkish outrages.

Beaconsfield and Salisbury came
to town to-day; also Mr. Gathorne
Hardy.

It is feared that the whole of
Bulgaria may fall again into an-
archy, and rapine and bloody re-
prisals.

The Mussulmen are goaded into
despair by the tyranny of their for-
mer victims.

At Moscow a large public meeting
was held to day under the auspices
of a central committee for collecting
subscriptions for the formation of a
Russian Cruise Flotilla. It was re-
solved that the Government of the
Province should fit out one cruiser.

The subscriptions for this object are
being opened throughout the entire
Empire.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—The
Office of the day published an
order of the Minister of the Interior
calling attention to the law
which prohibits the assemblage of
people in the streets, public places,
etc., by which disturbances are likely
to be created.

The *Globe* is commenting upon
the proposal for the withdrawal of
the British fleet and the Russian
troops from the vicinity of Constanti-
nople, saying: "We cannot see any
indication of an understanding. Ne-
gotiations only enable England to
actively continue preparations for
war. It is desirable, therefore, that
means be speedily found in Berlin to
compel England to make her relations
known, as the present uncertainty
weighs heavily upon Europe and
Russia."

The *Agence Reuss* says, that if the
disposition everywhere is as con-
ciliatory as here, there is reason to
hope for satisfactory result.

Prince Gortschakoff is very fe-
verish.

BERLIN, April 25.—The British
Government has declared that it will
not interfere in Bosphorus' behalf.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—About
20,000 irregulars in the districts of
Batum have refused to lay down
their arms.

ROME, April 25.—Faulstich states
that Italy has notified England of
her disposition to support Katti's
demand for laying the Treaty before
Congress, provided that England
states her views in regard to the
Province of Bulgaria.

Germany and Italy have both taken
steps to induce England to make
such a statement of her views before
conducting military measures.

A correspondent at Constanti-
nople reports a violent gale on
Monday night. A Turkish corvette
was lost off Kilitia and ninety men
were drowned.

Crimes.

Capt. Oliver of the bark "Chili,"
of Yarmouth, N.S., has been arrested
at Philadelphia, charged with the
murder at sea of the first mate, A. C.
Kruiz.

Colonel W. L. Salisbury, banker,
Mayor pro tem, and owner of the
Enterprise at St. John, at Columbus, Ga.,
was fatally shot while entering a train
at Seale, Ala., last Saturday, by Dr.
R. H. Palmer. The latter had sued
Salisbury for \$250,000 damages to his
character, by publications, and
the jury awarded him one cent.

A reward of \$500 is offered for the
arrest of the murderer, Salisbury
died on Tuesday. Great indignation
is manifested at the act.

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Pulmonic Wafers have been before the
public for twenty years, and have always
gained permanent cure when taken in
season. Sold by all medicine dealers and
country stores generally throughout the
Province, at 25c. per box.

Restored to Complete Health.

Brooks, Me., Sept. 7, 1870.

Dear Sir,—From early youth I was in
feeble health, troubled with humor in my
blood, weakness and debility of the system
generally; was unable to labor much, and
only at some light business, and then only
with great caution. Seven years ago, I
had a severe attack of diphtheria, which
left my limbs paralyzed and useless, so I
was unable to walk or even sit up. Re-
flecting the advertisement of "Peruvian
Syrup," I concluded to give it a trial, and
to my great joy soon found my health im-
proving. I continued the use of "Syrup,"
until three bottles had been used, and was
restored to complete health, and have re-
mained so to this day. I attribute my
present health entirely to the use of "Pe-
ruvian Syrup," and hold it in high esti-
mation. I cannot speak too highly in its
praise. I have in several cases recom-
mended it in cases very similar to my own
with the same good results.

Yours, CHARLES E. PRACET.

Sold by dealers generally.

AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN, of large ex-
perience, who has made Pulmonary Consumption
a specialty, says that "although in the
worst and most rapid forms of the
disease, we have still to confess that medi-
cine is almost powerless, yet, in these
less overwhelming and in these more
chronic cases, happily constitute the far
greater number of cases, we have been
able to achieve many proofs that much may
be done to mitigate, to prevent, to retard,
aye, and even to arrest and cure, this most
destructive of human maladies. His ex-
perience of fifty years leads him to assert
that the great remedy, more essential and
more efficacious than any other, is Cod Liver
Oil." Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion
of Cod Liver Oil with Lactophosphate of
Lime, contains all the virtues of Cod Liver
Oil in a form and combination most desir-
able to obtain its fullest effects. But, who
can take it? Anybody can take it.

For sale by Druggists and General Dealers.
Price, 81 per bottle; six bottles for
\$5. Prepared by J. H. Robinson, St.
John, N. B.

NO RISK.

Thomson's Electric Oil! Worth ten
Times its Weight in Gold!—Do you
know anything of it? If not, it is time
you did. Pain cannot stay where it is
used. It is the cheapest Medicine ever
made. One dose cures common sore
throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis.
Fifty cents' worth has cured an old stand-
ing cough. One or two bottles cures bad
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six
bottles cures Rheumatism. It is a
corrosive nodule or inflamed breast. One
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,
Tigra County, Pa., says: "I went thirty
miles for a bottle of your Oil, which ef-
fected a wonderful cure of a crooked limb
by six applications." Another who has
had asthma for years, says: "I have used
of a 50 cent bottle, and \$100 would not
pay it if I could get no more." Rufus
Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One
small bottle of your Electric Oil restored
the voice where the person had not spoken
above a whisper in five years." Rev. J.
Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes:
"Your Electric Oil cured me of bronchitis
in one week."

It is composed of six of the best oils
that are known. It is as good for internal
as for external use, and is believed to be
immensely superior to anything ever
made. Will save you much suffering and
many dollars of expense. Beware of imita-
tion. Ask for Dr. Thomson's Electric Oil.
Sold by all medicine dealers. Price
50 cents. NORTON & LYMAN, Tor-
onto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—Electric—Selected and Elec-
trified. For sale in Sackville by A. Dixon.

IRON

Is pre-eminently tonic and peculiarly well
adapted to improve the quality of the blood
when impoverished from any cause.

The diseases, in the treatment of which
it is most useful, are ANEMIA, or Debility
of the Blood, Chlorosis, Dyspepsia, Indiges-
tion, or non-assimilation of the food; LEUCORRHOEA, AMENORRHOEA, PALE-
NESS, BLOOMLESSNESS, SALT RHEUM, and all
blood troubles arising from impure and thin
blood.

QUININE

Produces upon the system the same bene-
ficial effects as PERUVIAN BARK, without
being so apt to nauseate and oppress the
stomach, and is most beneficial in all
MORPHIC CONDITIONS of the system, and in
low and typhoid forms of disease. Hence its
use in SCARLATINA, MEASLES, and SMALL POX, in CHAMBERG and GAN-
GRENED ERYSIPELAS, and in all cases in
which the system is exhausted under pur-
gent discharges, and the tendency is to-
wards recovery.

As a Tonic it is most advantageously
employed in CHRONIC DISEASES with DE-
BILITY, as SCROFULA, DROPSY, PASSIVE
HÆMORRHOIDS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRHS,
AFFECTIONS, CHOLERA (also called St. Vitus
Dance), AMENORRHOEA, INDIGESTION, and
Erysipelas, and in the advance stage of PRO-
TRACTED FEVERS.

Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron
is a perfect combination of IRON and
QUININE, with the Finest Sherry
Wine, pleasantly flavored.

