

# CHIGNECTO POST.

WILLIAM C. MILNER,  
Proprietor.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

Terms: \$1.50 per Annum, Postage  
prepaid. If paid in advance \$1.35.

VOL. 9.—NO. 14.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 430.

## LITERATURE.

### THE HAUNTED HOTEL.

Wilkie Collins's New Story.

CONTINUED.

CHAPTER XII.—PART SECOND.

"Do you think she is mad?"

Agnes asked.

"I think she is simply wicked.

False, superstitious, inveterately

cruel—but not mad. I believe her

main motive in coming here was to

enjoy the luxury of frightening you."

"She has frightened me. I am

ashamed to own it—but so it is."

Henry looked at her, hesitated for

a moment, and seated himself on the

sofa by her side.

"I am very anxious about you,

Agnes," he said. "But for the

fortunate chance which led me to call

here to-day—who knows what that

vile woman might have said or done,

if she had found you alone? My

dear, you are leading a sadly unpro-

protected, solitary life. I don't like to

think of it; I want to see it changed

especially after what has happened

to-day. No! no! it is useless to tell

me that you have your old nurse.

She is too old; she is not in your

rank of life—there is no sufficient

protection in the companionship of

such a person for a lady in your

position. Don't mistake me, Agnes;

what I say, I say in the sincerity of

my devotion to you." He paused

and took her hand. She made a

feeble effort to withdraw it—and

yielded. "Will the day never come,"

he pleaded, "when the privilege of

protecting you may be mine? When

you will be the pride and joy of my

life, as long as my life lasts?" He

pressed her hand gently. She made

no reply. The color came and went

on her face, her eyes were turned

away from him. "Have I been so

unhappy as to offend you?" he

asked.

She answered that she said,

almost in a whisper, "No."

"Have I distressed you?"

"You have made me think of the

sad days that are gone." She said

no more; she only withdrew her

hand from his for the second

time. He still held it; he lifted it to

his lips.

"Can I never make you think of

other days than those—of the happier

days to come? Or, if you must

think of the time that is past, can

you not look back to the time when

I first loved you?"

She sighed as he put the question.

"Spare me, Henry," she answered

sadly. "Say no more!"

The color rose again in her cheeks;

her hand trembled in his. She

looked lovingly, with her eyes cast

down and her bosom heaving gently.

At that moment he would have given

everything he had in the world to

take her in his arms and kiss her.

Some mysterious sympathy, passing

from his hand to hers, seemed to tell

her what was in his mind. She

snatched her hand away and sud-

denly looked up at him. The tears were

in her eyes. She said nothing; she

let her eyes speak for her; they

warned him—without anger, with-

out unkindness—but still they

warned him to press her no further

that day.

"Only tell me that I am forgiven,"

he said, as he rose from the sofa.

"Yes," she answered quietly,

"you are forgiven."

"I have not lowered myself in

your estimation, Agnes?"

"Oh, no!"

"Do you wish me to leave you?"

She rose in her turn from the sofa

and walked to the writing-table be-

fore her. The unfinished

letter which she had been writing

when Lady Montbarry opened her

book, lay open upon the blotting

paper. As she looked at the letter,

and then looked at Henry, that

smile that charmed everybody

showed itself in her face.

"You must not go just yet," she

said; "I have something to tell you.

I hardly know how to express it.

The shortest way perhaps will be to

let you find it out for yourself. You

have been speaking of my lonely, un-

protected life here. It is not a very

happy life, Henry—I own that."

She paused, observing the growing

anxiety of his expression as he looked

at her, with a shy satisfaction that

perplexed him. "Do you know that

I have anticipated your idea?" she

writes this. Clara and Blanche

have tried to write too. But they

are too young to do it. They blot

the paper."

"Your eldest niece," Agnes ex-

plained, as Henry looked at her in

amazement. "The children used to

call me aunt when I was staying with

their mother in Ireland, in the

autumn. The three girls were my

inseparable companions—they are

the most charming children I know.

It is quite true that I offered to be

their governess, if they ever wanted

one, on the day when I left them to

return to London. I was writing to

propose it to their mother just be-

fore you came."

"Not seriously!" Henry exclaimed.

Agnes placed her unfinished letter

in his hand. Enough of it had been

written to show that she did seriously

propose to enter the household of

man for the place, and as to my edu-

cation, I must have completely for-

gotten it, indeed, if I am not fit to

teach three children the eldest of

whom is only eleven years old. You

say I am their equal. Are there no

other women who serve as gover-

nesses and who are the equals of the

persons whom they serve? Besides,

I don't know that I am their equal.

Have I not heard that your brother

Stephen was the next heir to the

title? Will he not be the new lord?

Never mind answering me! We

won't dispute whether I am right or

wrong in turning governess; we will

wait the event. I am weary of my

lonely, useless existence here and

eager to make my life more happy

and more useful in the household of

all others in which I should most like

to have a place. If you will look

at the time that is past, and take

personal considerations still to urge

before I finish my letter. You do not

know your brother and his wife as

well as I do if you doubt their an-

swer. I believe they have courage

enough and heart enough to say "Yes."

Henry submitted without being

convinced.

He was a man who disliked all

eccentric departures from custom and

routine, and he felt especially sus-

picious of the change proposed in

the life of Agnes. With new inter-

ests to occupy her, and with the

less favorably disposed to listen

to him on the next occasion when he

urged his suit. The influence of the

"lonely, useless existence" of which

she complained was distinctly an in-

fluence in his favor. While her

heart was empty her heart was ac-

ceptive. But with kindness to listen

to him on the next occasion when he

urged his suit. The influence of the

"lonely, useless existence" of which

she complained was distinctly an in-

fluence in his favor. While her

heart was empty her heart was ac-

ceptive. But with kindness to listen

to him on the next occasion when he

urged his suit. The influence of the

"lonely, useless existence" of which

she complained was distinctly an in-

fluence in his favor. While her

heart was empty her heart was ac-

ceptive. But with kindness to listen

to him on the next occasion when he

urged his suit. The influence of the

"lonely, useless existence" of which

she complained was distinctly an in-

fluence in his favor. While her

heart was empty her heart was ac-

ceptive. But with kindness to listen

to him on the next occasion when he

urged his suit. The influence of the

"lonely, useless existence" of which

she complained was distinctly an in-

fluence in his favor. While her

heart was empty her heart was ac-

ceptive. But with kindness to listen

to him on the next occasion when he

urged his suit. The influence of the

"lonely, useless existence" of which

she complained was distinctly an in-

fluence in his favor. While her

heart was empty her heart was ac-

ceptive. But with kindness to listen

to him on the next occasion when he

urged his suit. The influence of the

"lonely, useless existence" of which

she complained was distinctly an in-

fluence in his favor. While her

heart was empty her heart was ac-

ceptive. But with kindness to listen

to him on the next occasion when he

urged his suit. The influence of the

"lonely, useless existence" of which

she complained was distinctly an in-

fluence in his favor. While her

heart was empty her heart was ac-

ceptive. But with kindness to listen

to him on the next occasion when he

took a chair at the further end of

the room. Henry had disappointed her.

His income as a younger son stood

in need, as she well knew, of all the

successful speculation. But she was

unreasonable enough, nevertheless,

to disapprove of his attempting to

make money already out of the house

in which his brother and she lived.

capable of understanding this purely

sentimental view of a plain matter of

business, Henry returned to his

papers, in some perplexity at the

sudden change in the manner of

Agnes towards him. Just as he

found the letter of which he was in

search, the nurse made her ap-

pearance. He glanced at Agnes, ex-

pecting that she would speak first.

She never even looked up when the

nurse came in. It was left to Henry

to tell the old woman why he had

been summoned her to the draw-

ing-room.

"Well, nurse," he said, "you

have had a windfall of luck. You

have had a legacy left you of a

hundred pounds."

The nurse showed no outward

signs of exultation. She waited a

little to get the announcement of

the legacy well settled in her mind—

and then she said quietly, "Master

Henry, who gives me that money, if

you please?"

"My late brother, Lord Montbar-

ry, gives it to you." (Agnes in-

stantly looked up, interested in the

matter for the first time. Henry

went on.) "His will leaves legacies

to the surviving old servants of the

family. There is a letter from his

lawyers, authorizing you to apply

to them for the money."

In every class of society gratitude

is the rarest of all human virtues.

In the nurse's class it is especially

rare. Her opinion of the man who

had deceived and deserted her mis-

ter remained the same opinion

still, perfectly undisturbed by the

passing circumstance of the legacy.

"I wonder who reminded my

of the old servants?" she said. "He

would never have heart enough to

remember them himself!"

Agnes suddenly interposed. Na-

ture, always abhorring monotony,

institutes reserves of temper as ele-

ments in the composition of the

gentlest woman living. Even Agnes

could, on rare occasions, be angry.

The nurse's view of Montbarry's

character seemed to have provoked

her beyond endurance.



## Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., August 8, 1878.

## Mr. Chapman's Candidature.

In the Italian States of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, says Macaulay, no man was so much a Florentine or a Pisan, as a Ghibelline or a Guelph. No man would have hesitated to state his party, from a state of depression by opening the gates of his native city to a French or Aragonese force. Such is party spirit. The people of this country, have pursued the opposite policy; they have worshipped the doctrine of passive obedience; they have tamely knelt to the submission and twice allowed this constituency to be possessed by an hereditary politician, without the firing of a gun.

The advantages of party contests—the healthy emulation and public spirit thereby created—the kernels of truth and justice that result from the grinding and attrition of opposite opinions in the partisan mill—are so well recognized that but few cases can occur where a stout opposition is not beneficial. Whatever reasons may once have existed permitting Sir A. J. Smith to hold control of this country, those reasons have long since ceased to exist, because, first, Sir A. J. Smith has become personally objectionable to a great mass of the people, and secondly, because the present Mackenzie-Cameron-Lafamme-Grit-Bowen combination does not possess the confidence of the country. How Sir A. J. Smith has developed from a radical and denouncer of family compacts and aristocracies into a full blown Tory himself, with all the instincts of an aristocrat of the first water, serving his own interests and those of his particular friends at the expense of the people, and exhibiting himself in the role of a helpless and hopeless obstructive, are matters respecting which we will deal in future numbers of this paper. Why the party with which he is associated no longer possesses the respect and confidence of the honest independent sentiment of the country, is because it has exhibited both imbecility and rascality. It has squandered recklessly millions of money, and it has violated every promise it ever made. Their objection when in opposition to a cabinet of thirteen members, and their attempt when in power to increase them to fourteen; the plank in their platform against coalitions as tending to "lower public morality," and their subsequent affiliation with Cartwright, Scott, Cameron and others who describe themselves as Conservatives; their protest when in opposition against even tolerating the advocacy of Independence and their union with Hamilton, Fortuon, Lafamme and St. John, who openly advocated nationalism; their cry that Sir John was ruining the country, while in five years his surpluses amounted to over a million, and he reduced the public debt by twelve millions; yet their deficits in two years were \$3,360,812, besides three millions added to the taxation; their squandering a quarter of a million of dollars on a Canal Lock (at St. Francis) which is now admitted to have been abandoned; the payment of \$51,650 for land at Kamistiquia almost hundreds of miles from civilization; the payment of \$41,000 to Scatarawag for an account of a line of Railway to French River, which on surveys being made was found impracticable and was abandoned; the loss of 127 tons of rails loaded without proper security to Senator Foster; the Neebing Hotel Swindle; the land for which the Government paid twice, and \$2,000 worth of materials were paid for that were never delivered; the loss of \$30,000 by giving the contract for the Goodrich Harbor Works to a political favorite (Harbor Works to a political favorite) who sold it for \$22,630; the selling of \$2,300,000 bonds at a fixed rate of 91, instead of by competition, and at a time when they were quoted at 94 to 95; the million and a half dollars thrown away forever, principal and interest, in purchasing 100,000 tons of steel rails for the Pacific Railway in 1874 and 1875, when up to the present time about 4,000 only are actually used far that purpose; their corruption and venality; the list of those elevators of the standard of public morality—Mayor Walker, who spent \$10,000 in putting down bribery and corruption at London, Cameron of Huron \$6,000; Cook of Simcoe \$28,000; Norris at Lincoln, with missionary money; besides McGregg, Shibley, Gordon, Irving, Wood, Devlin, Conant, Biggar, Aymler, Wilkes, Prevost, Higginbotham, Cushing, Tremblay, MacDonald of Cornwall, McNab, McKenzie of Montreal, Stewart, Kerr, McDougall, O'Donoghue, Diamond and others of the Party of Reform and Purity, all unsent for bribery and corruption, all this is surely a record black enough to damn those men wherever hypocrisy and knavery are abhorred.

It is therefore fitting that the right thinking and honest men of this country, those who condemn the acts and policy of the Government, and who favor protection to our struggling industries, and such a re-adjustment of the Tariff as will benefit the farming, mining, milling and manufacturing interests of the country, leading eventually to Reciprocity, should seek to elect a man to represent their views. ROBERT A. CHAPMAN has been selected for that purpose. Mr. Chapman is neither a Lord nor a Knight; he is not a minister to be able to promise countries and offices; he is not a millionaire to have his name as mortgage placed to the title of a score or two of farms just prior to Election; he is not able to pay out the where-withal in exchange for a stack of due-hills and promissory notes just in the eye of a contest, in order to strengthen this "pure Government" and put down bribery and corruption! He is simply an honest,

straightforward business man, and the party nominating him have confidence he will, when elected, carry out the principles and policy of the Opposition in their integrity.

MR. SPEAKER'S paper, the *Freeman*, is a good deal exercised on account of the Opposition that has arisen in Westmorland to confront Sir A. J. Smith, whom it now considers the perfection of all the virtues, his patriotism and statesmanship it upholds as worthy of the highest admiration. It considers it would be folly to reject him and greater folly to oppose him! It was not always thus that Mr. Speaker thought so much of the Knight of Westmorland. In 1866, after being associated with the Knight in the Government of the Province, Mr. Anglin expressed the utmost scorn and contempt for his political partner. Later than that, on the 19th April, 1873, Mr. Anglin wrote over his own initials, respecting Sir A. J. SMITH and other supporters of the MacDonald-Tilley-Tupper-Government, that they "HAD SACRIFICED HONOR, CHARACTER, HONESTY, REPUTATION and covered themselves with INFAMY UNPARALLELED, INDISCRIBABLE as it was INDELEIBLE." They had covered themselves with INFAMY UNPARALLELED, INDISCRIBABLE as it was INDELEIBLE.

This would be a suitable time for the *Freeman* to explain if the waters of the Atlantic nor the Great Lakes added thereto were not sufficient then to wash Sir A. J. Smith clean; what waters have been used to wash the pollution away; and if whitewash could conceal the hideous blackness of his guilt, what politico-chemical purifier and deodorizer has been used; and by what process and when the guilt that five years ago was indelible has become effaced so that Sir A. J. Smith stands forth now redeemed and regenerated! Did the infamy that was indelible fade when Sir A. J. Smith voted to make Mr. Anglin speaker; did it become faint about the time Mr. Speaker received his printing contract; and did the unpunished, indescribable and indelible infamy become entirely obliterated when Sir A. J. Smith stood up in Parliament and made a maudlin speech in defence of Mr. Anglin's illegal and scandalous printing contract? Those who look to Mr. Anglin as to an inspired oracle for political truth may be in doubts whether he intends them to accept his infallible teachings of '68 and '73, or to equally infallible teachings of '78, and the *Freeman* cannot too soon enlighten the voters of Westmorland on this important point.

IS HIS HISTORY of the Tory press of St. John, our local contemporary, has omitted, by oversight or carelessness, to state one little circumstance connected with the life of the *Tribune*, now defunct, that must be of interest to those in Westmorland who admire political honesty and integrity, and who look for those qualities in Sir Albert J. Smith's new local Elevator of the Standard of public morality. Without attempting to defend the *Tribune* from the approbrium heaped upon that local paper by our contemporary, and his high-toned scorn for its "Toryism" and his utter contempt for all its aims and purposes, we add the following scrap of history to what our contemporary has previously stated and what he has recently forgotten, viz.: Mr. W. K. Reynolds, Jr., was associated with the *Tribune* up to the day of its death, and contributed alike to its glory and its shame. This little circumstance may even our local contemporary find food for a stirring article on journalistic conduct and honesty! Respecting the *Tribune*, he further says: "His efforts to make Mr. A. L. Palmer a success, and to prove that John Macdonald was a better man than Isaac Burpee, failed of success," &c., &c.

As a text for a further commentary on journalistic decency, that we respectfully invite our contemporary to reproduce and treat as it deserves to be, we here state that this is the same Mr. Palmer who paid the aforementioned Mr. Reynolds for writing in the aforesaid "Tory" *Tribune*:

WE endorse the sentiment of our contemporary that the press of Westmorland is indeed sadly degraded, when it possesses such a specimen of editorial self-dedication! We endorse the sentiment of our contemporary that the press of Westmorland is indeed sadly degraded, when it possesses such a specimen of editorial self-dedication!

MR. C. W. WELDON, who has an amazingly long prospect of being defeated at St. John Elections, informs the public that "the present Government is the best the country ever had." Will Mr. Weldon further enlighten the public as to how many thousands dollars the "best Government" has paid him within four years? There is nothing like disinterested testimony as to the virtues of the present Government.

On the Allan Steamer *Moravian*, on the 15th, an election was held. The passengers voted as follows:—Sir John Macdonald, ..... 55 Mr. Mackenzie, ..... 55 Opposition majority, ..... 19 The result was hailed with loud cheers for Sir John.

## PROTECTION WITHOUT INCREASED TAXATION.

It did seem reasonable that the present Opposition party should be allowed to formulate their own policy. If they have any rights at all it was supposed they have the right of private judgment, the right to their own convictions, and the right to lay down the platform that contains their political principles. This, we find, is a great mistake, an entire delusion. It is the Government press—such papers as the *Toronto Globe*, the *Telegraph* and *Chronicle*, that would direct the Opposition policy and principles. The Liberal-Conservative party attempted to lay down a platform containing the planks of their policy, the leading one of which was a re-adjustment of the tariff to afford greater protection to Canadian industries and to promote, if possible, Reciprocity with the United States. That policy did not please their opponents, and two weeks ago the shout was raised by the Grit press, that Sir John proposed to increase the taxation to a 35 per cent. tariff. In vain, Sir John protests he does not propose increased taxation; in vain he appeals to the record of his party in having carried on great public works, and at the same time reduced taxation to the amount of about 2 per cent. in the value of imports, the cry is shouted: "Taxation! Ruin! Ruin! Taxation!" The *Toronto Globe* furnishes a column of extracts from Sir John's speeches where he pronounces in "favor of higher duties on the products of certain Canadian industries" and four-times, side by side, with his declarations "he did not intend an increase in taxation," as indisputable proof that Sir John is deceiving the people and really intends higher taxation, while Isaac Burpee, who, of course, can pronounce authoritatively on the Opposition policy shouts: "Sir John will tax you eighty per cent."

Do the *Globe*, the *Telegraph* and Isaac Burpee suppose, for one moment, that the people are so ignorant, or indifferent to public affairs that they would not understand that a re-adjustment of the tariff means a lowering of the duties on certain articles as of tea, sugar, &c., &c., and a raising of them on others as on certain manufactured goods that can be produced in Canada, as silks, satins, jewelry and luxuries generally? When Sir John agitates for an increased tariff on certain articles, he is by no means in favor of increased taxation. When the Grit press talks that way, it must imagine the people are all fools.

If Sir John is permitted to have anything to say in the matter at all, it might be well to re-produce his arguments delivered before 500 people at the Amphitheatre at Toronto, on 29th July, where he received a magnificent greeting. In the course of his speech, a gentleman present asked him: "How can you increase the industries of the country without raising the tariff?" Sir John replied:—

"I will answer that at once. I say you can protect the industries of Canada, and at the same time not increase the tariff or taxation of Canada (Chorus: No). In the first place before I address myself to that particular subject, I will tell you that taxation or the tariff is not to be feared by a system of Protection. Every country has got obligations, and has to spend money to carry on an administration of affairs, and this can only be done by taxation by means of the tariff. The Government must meet the expenditure of the year by the taxation, or tariff or duty. If the expenditure is large, you must increase the tariff or taxation; if by economy, the expenditure is decreased, then you can lower the tariff. I am going to use no rhetoric; I am going to use no figures, and I will tell you that if you are sitting in a room talking to one another. Supposing that the duties were taken off your tea, your sugar, your coffee, your tobacco, your silk, and your satin—which, especially sugar, coffee, and tea, are all necessities of life—how much would you save by the reduction of the duties upon articles which from the circumstances and climate of the country we cannot produce, you get them at a less cost. Supposing, then, we put a duty on your tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, as you have paid by the putting of the duties on cotton, leather, iron, wool, and woolen manufactures; and you get tea, coffee, sugar, and so on, at a less cost than you have paid for the tea, woolens, and manufactures in iron, leather, and what you can manufacture, you will find, at the end of the year, that you have saved as much by the taking off the duties of tea, coffee, sugar, and so



**C. FLOOD,**  
87 King Street, - - - St. John, N. B.

**PIANOFORES and ORGANS.**

Sole and Exclusive Agent for New Brunswick for  
STEINWAY & SONS, CHICKERING & SONS, Wm. BOURNE, HALL &  
CUMSTON, HAINES BROS., **PIANOFORES**; 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

**Pianofores and Organs**

**At Net Wholesale Prices.**

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

**THE CELEBRATED**  
**Estey Organs!**

New and Beautiful Styles.

Catalogues Free.

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

**ALEXANDRA**  
**WORKS.**

J. F. LAWTON, Prop'or,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

**A. CHRISTIE & Co., - - Planing and Moulding Mill,**

Manufacture of Doors, Sashes, Window Frames, Blind, Shutters, Door Frames,  
Turnings, Jig Sawing, Carving, Planing, Cir. Sawing, Varnishing, Balusters,  
Pickets, Cambrics, Veneers, Lustrous, Co-  
burs, French Marbles, Parquetage, Per-  
sian Curds and Dress Goods in every line.  
Red and White Plane Checked Ducks,  
Henian, Muslin, Tarlatan, Net, etc.,  
Hemp Carpet-Floor and Stair, Oilcloth,  
Damask, Tabbings, Towels and Towelling,  
Costume Cloth, Lining, Trench in variety,  
Ready Made Clothing, &c. Small  
Wares in variety; Ladies' Hats, Flowers,  
Flannels, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Mitts,  
Cardboards, &c.

**NEW ARRIVALS!**  
**SPRING GOODS!**

We have now Completed our  
Stock of

**DRY GOODS,**

CONSISTING OF

FACTORY COTTONS, Shirting Cot-  
tons, Oxford and Regatta Shirtings,  
Prints, Cambrics, Veneers, Lustrous, Co-  
burs, French Marbles, Parquetage, Per-  
sian Curds and Dress Goods in every line.  
Red and White Plane Checked Ducks,  
Henian, Muslin, Tarlatan, Net, etc.,  
Hemp Carpet-Floor and Stair, Oilcloth,  
Damask, Tabbings, Towels and Towelling,  
Costume Cloth, Lining, Trench in variety,  
Ready Made Clothing, &c. Small  
Wares in variety; Ladies' Hats, Flowers,  
Flannels, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Mitts,  
Cardboards, &c.

**GROCERIES.**

SUGAR, Molasses, Tea, Tobacco, Rice,  
 Raisins, Currants, Codfish, Pollock,  
Vinegar, Table Salt, Canned Salmon,  
Canned Fruit of all kinds; Spices, Gin-  
ger, Pepper, Mustard, Cinnamon, &c.

**HARDWARE.**

TABLE and Pocket Cutlery, Carving  
Knives and Forks, Razors and  
Straps, Sheep Shears, Spoke-shaves, Locks  
of every description, Hinges, Hoes, Clinch  
and Cut Nails, Spikes, Paint Brushes,  
Whitewash Brushes, Hair and Tooth  
Brushes, Paints, Oils, Glass, Horse  
Traces, Ploughs and Plough Casting, &c.

**Flour and Meal.**

Boots & Shoes.

Our Stock of Boots and Shoes, in  
all kinds, cannot be surpassed.

**HAYING TOOLS!**

IN STORE:

3 DOZENS BEST CAST STEEL  
SCYTHES;  
2 Doz. Three Prong HAY FORKS;  
2 Doz. Two Prong HAY FORKS;  
1 Gross SCYTHES STONES;  
Two and Three Bow HAY RAKES.

**For Sale Low.**

July 61

J. F. ALLISON.

**Local and other Matters.**

The Baptist Convention meets at  
Fredericton on 24th.

O. S. WEEKS is a Candidate for  
Guysboro' in the Local Legislature.

The Woodstock Press is a very  
neatly got up and promising looking  
paper.

JONES' MILL, Paines, was struck  
by lightning this morning and totally  
destroyed.

Rev. Mr. CLARKE will preach at  
Cookville next Sabbath morning at  
10<sup>15</sup>, and 6<sup>15</sup> p. m.

The Moncton Baptist Sabbath  
School hold a Pic-Nic to day at  
Hopewell Corner.

The Catholic congregation of  
Shediac hold a Pic-Nic there on  
Tuesday next.

CHATHAM BRANCH INVESTIGATION  
has been commenced by Hon.  
Messrs. Wedderburn and Adams.

On Friday last the English Con-  
servatives sustained Beaconsfield's  
Eastern policy in the Commons,  
338 votes to 195.

A CONVENTION meets at Hopewell  
Corner on Tuesday next to select a  
Liberal-Conservative Candidate for  
Albert County.

PLASTER OF PARIS, from James  
Corbett's Works, Amherst, for sale  
by T. Baird & Son, and George  
Lawrence. -61

KILLED.-On Saturday, while  
diving off at St. John wharf, a lad  
named McCarthy, by striking his  
head on the bottom.

LUCKY.-It is said that a Dart-  
mouth lady, by the death of a  
maiden aunt, has fallen heir to a  
fortune stated to be \$6,000,000.

The Oil Distillery and Miller &  
Woodman's lumber yard near Fair-  
ville were destroyed by fire early on  
Sunday morning. Loss \$20,000.

SERVICE at St. Ann's Church,  
Westbrook, next Sunday morning at  
11 o'clock, and at St. Paul's, Sac-  
kville, in the evening at 7 o'clock.

A NEW Trade is being developed  
at Point du Chene. Vessels engaged  
in the deep sea fisheries are this  
year landing their cargoes there. A  
few days ago, one of the vessels  
away a thousand barrels of mackerel  
besides a large quantity of lobsters.

The British bark "Onaway," of  
Malta, reports that on Thursday  
two Greek sailors mutinied and  
dangerously wounded the mate,  
boatman and a seaman. The Cap-  
tain fired upon the mutineers, who,  
thereupon, jumped overboard and  
were drowned. The "Onaway" is  
owned Messrs. M. Wood & Sons  
of this port and commanded by Capt.  
Wilport.

Pic-Nic at DORCHESTER.-The  
Catholics of Dorchester propose to  
have a first class pic-nic on the 28th  
of Aug. The proceeds are to go to-  
wards finishing the Church in that  
place. The Christian Brothers' Band  
will render music for the occa-  
sion. A choice selection of games  
and other amusements will be made.

PUGHASH ITEMS.-No Posts and  
very few Gazettes came to this Post  
Office last week. The Post is  
anxious to look for now, as it con-  
tains the latest, fuller account of  
the McCarthy murder trial.-Typhoid  
fever accompanied with diptheria,  
has made its appearance in this  
place.-On Thursday morning last  
a horse and carriage owned by Mr.  
Howard Betts, of Wallace Bay, was  
being driven up Water street, when  
he became frightened by something  
touching his heels, he began to kick,  
and soon fell himself from the car-  
riage, and ran with great force  
coming in the opposite direction and  
ran the shaft of the same into his  
body about three feet breaking it off.  
He only lived a few hours. He was  
valued at \$150.

The Osborne Trial.

The case for the Crown will  
probably close to-morrow or Satur-  
day. The defence having some forty  
witnesses. They will occupy all  
next week. As yet there are no  
new developments.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Marshall Steadman finished his  
testimony. He identified the bed-  
room he cut from the cord in the  
bedroom pointed out by Parker to  
him as the one Harry cut the rope  
from. Daniel Patton, C. P. Harris,  
and John A. Humphrey were put  
on the stand to prove money re-  
ceived from Osborne. Evidence  
rejected because Osborne was not  
trial.

W. H. Hayward, of Moncton, tes-  
tified to a conversation with the Os-  
borne some time in November, in  
which Mrs. Osborne, Eliza, and in  
the presence of John, in which they  
acknowledged McCarthy had re-  
turned to the house after he had left  
at ten.

Mary Jane Riley testified to oc-  
cupying rooms in Adams House, Oct.  
12th. Some time that night heard  
a knock at her door, and whispering  
in the hall directly opposite her door.  
She asked three times who was there,  
and each time received the answer  
"All right, Mrs. Moncton." She  
threatened to scold him if he did  
not go away, and she heard footsteps  
going away. She had no light in  
her room. (This is contradictory to  
Mr. Chip. Smith's evidence.)

Amie Riley sworn to.-Knew nothing  
about it, as she was at Coalville.  
H. H. Schaffer sworn to as the time  
in which Antoine White returned to  
Shediac on the 13th.

Thos. Smith produced copies of  
way freight bills of Antoine White's  
cargoes shipped to Amherst on 11th.  
C. C. Hamilton, testified he was in  
Weldon's bar with Chip Smith and  
McCarthy. This is contradicted by  
the others present. He stated he  
went to bed at 10.30. This is con-  
trary to Dr. Hewson's testimony,  
who says he went out at midnight.

**Opinions of the Press.**

From the St. John Globe.

Mr. Chapman is an honorable  
and estimable man to be satisfied  
with the position assigned him. He  
can not feel content as a supporter of  
a Tory leader and of a policy which  
would tax flour, and meal, and coal,  
and salt, and all the necessities of  
life heavily for the benefit of a few.

From the Sun.

Mr. Chapman is undoubtedly  
a very strong candidate, and  
popular among all classes. The  
Minister of Marine, whose strength  
in the County has not been tested  
for many years, will now have an  
opportunity of ascertaining whether  
he still retains his former place in  
the popular esteem. Mr. Chapman  
will be elected if his friends work  
earnestly, faithfully and persistently  
for him.

The Montreal Acadien reports  
that at a meeting lately held in  
Kent Mr. O'Leary stated that at  
or after the state of the money markets  
or in general business. Altho' all  
those things were predicted before  
the election, Dominion Politics are  
now beginning to be freely discuss-  
ed.

J. Wallace, Esq., is actively engaged  
in the canvass, on the Government  
side. C. A. Peck, Esq., has issued  
a card declaring himself in the field  
as a supporter of Tilley. But as the  
question of money markets has not  
yet been called out, it is impossible to  
say who the real Opposition Candidate  
may be. Dame Rumor is busy with  
the names of Gen. Donville, A.  
Wells, Esq., and M. B. Palmer, Esq.,  
but means will probably be taken  
to get a correct idea of the wishes  
of the people, it is useless to specu-  
late on the coming man at present.

A requisition is in circulation ask-  
ing Hon. S. L. Tilley to address the  
Electors of Albert (and all others  
who may choose to come) on the  
questions of the day. No doubt he  
will respond to the invitation. C.  
S. Turner, Esq., M. P., has about  
thirty-four or forty men at work on  
his new ship. They are now ceiling  
and putting in her deck frame.  
Her model and workmanship sustain  
the high character this yard has  
deservedly acquired. She is not yet  
contracted for.

Capt. J. E. Bishop is building a  
fine two story dwelling house. Ar-  
thur Murphy has in course of con-  
struction a large cottage, and Mr.  
Taylor is also building a cottage, so  
that the business of the yard is  
the vicinity of this ship yard. The  
Brig "Prince Lee Boe" has loaded  
here for Ireland. The Brig "Carriack"  
and two large schooners are now  
loading for the same Island.

We reserve further remarks for  
next time.

**Cost of Immigration.**

Year. Cost. Europe. Head.

1873 \$277,400 36,907 \$ 7.50

1874 318,500 23,394 13.33

1875 318,500 16,032 19.90

1876 289,900 10,901 26.50

1877 210,000 7,743 27.00

From the gross cost is deducted,  
in 1876, \$96,000 for Moncton  
and other expenses, and in 1877,  
\$44,500 for local small-pox and  
\$100,000 for Moncton expenditure.

The Grit papers, following the  
example of Hon. Geo. Brown, attempt  
to show that the immigration is  
greater than the above figures, by  
counting in travel from the United  
States. From the above figures it  
will be seen that Sir John's Gov-  
ernment paid \$7.50 per head for  
Immigrants, the present Government  
of Reform and Economy last year  
paid \$27.00.

How PROTECTION REDUCED THE  
PRICE OF SALT IN THE UNITED STATES.

The importation of salt in that  
country in 1860 was 14,000,000  
hushels; revenue, \$214,000.

In 1871, under a higher duty, the im-  
portation was 9,000,000 bushels; re-  
venue, \$1,176,887. Now, according  
to the argument of Free Traders, the  
price of salt at the latter period was  
increased by the amount of the duty,  
the consumer paid such increased  
price, and was taxed just so much  
to develop native salt mines. But  
what are the facts? In 1871, the  
price of salt was actually less than in  
1860; the production of the native  
industry having more than doubled in  
a decade. The result of salt pro-  
tection was that the article was cheap-  
ened to the consumer, a new source  
of wealth was created, a new market  
opened for labor, and a new arena  
for native enterprise. That is the  
kind of protection the Opposition  
leaders propose for Canada.

To CONSUMERS.-The production of  
a remedy that "may truly be said to  
alter the prospects of the Consumptive  
to give hope to him in not a few  
days and of much prolonging life by  
the greater number." "The only remedy  
worthy of the name, which, if carefully  
and faithfully used may arrest and cure  
the disease, and is pretty sure to retard it  
and prolong life more than any other  
known remedy." "It is a great desideratum  
and is universally acknowledged, where-  
ver introduced, to be the best preparation  
of Cod Liver Oil extant, and which, if  
used, will rarely fail to produce marked  
beneficial results. Prepared only by J. H.  
Robinson, St. John, N. B. and for sale by  
druggists and general dealers. Price \$1  
per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

**Liver is King.**

The Liver is the imperial organ of the  
whole human system, as it controls the  
life, health and happiness of man. When  
it fails of its proper action, all kinds  
of ailments are the natural result. The  
digestion of food, the movements of  
the blood, the action of the brain, the  
nervous system, are all immediately  
connected with the workings of the Liver.  
It has been successfully proved that  
"Green's August Flower" is unequalled in  
curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia  
or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous  
symptoms that result from an unhealthy  
condition of the Liver and Stomach.

Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Posi-  
tively sold in all towns on the Western Con-  
tinent. Three doses will prove that it is  
just what you want.

For sale in Sackville by A. Dixon.

**Harvey Items.**

Mr. EDITOR.-Your Harvey cor-  
respondent is richly deserving of a  
vote of censure for neglecting his  
duty. He 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  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of eight years'  
standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield,  
Tioga County, Pa., says he used twenty  
cough. One or two bottles cures bad  
cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six  
to eight applications cure any case of ex-  
coriated nipples or inflamed breast. One  
bottle has cured lame back of





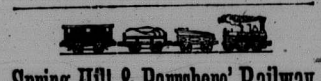
## 1878 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1878

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 29th April, Trains will leave SACKVILLE Station as follows:

Express for Halifax, and Way Stations, at 4.20 a. m., and 1.48 p. m.

Express for St. John, Point du Chene, and Way Stations, at 2.35 p. m.; and for St. John, Riviere du Loup, and Way Stations, at 12.10 a. m.

C. J. BRYDGES,  
Gen. Supt. Govt. Railways,  
Railway Office, Moncton,  
April 25th, 1877.



## ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 3rd June, Trains will leave

PARRSBORO

for Spring Hill Junction at 9.30 a. m., arriving there in time to connect with No. 1 Express from Halifax for St. John.

RETURNING

will leave Spring Hill Junction for Southampton and Parrsboro at 3.20 p. m., after the arrival of No. 2 Express from St. John.

J. A. KILLAM,  
Railway Office, Manager,  
Parrsboro, May 21, 1878.

## Albert Railway.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 29th of APRIL, Trains will leave

Hopewell Corner for Salisbury at 5.30 a. m., arriving there in time to connect with the morning accommodation from Shediac for St. John.

Returning, will leave Salisbury for Hopewell Corner at 11.30 a. m., after the arrival of No. 2 Express from St. John.

A Train leaves Hopewell Corner at 12.50 p. m., for Salisbury, returning leaves Salisbury at 6 p. m., after arrival of L. C. R. Express from Halifax.

A. E. KILLAM,  
MANAGER,  
Railway Office,  
Hopewell, April 19th, 1878.

## CHEAP KANSAS LANDS

W. B. KENNEY & CO.,  
100 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Or W. A. KENNEY, Fargo Co., Kansas.

WARREN, KENNEY & CO.,  
Paradise Row, - St. John, N. B.

HAVE IN STOCK:

500 D. CASTOR OIL, 2 and 4 Gallons;  
600 doz. Spencer's Violet, Black and Crimson Ink;  
200 doz. Spencer's Vaseline Liniment;  
80 doz. Spencer's Elixir of Wild Cherry;  
200 doz. Spencer's Aniline Dyes;  
50 doz. Spencer's Glycerine;  
50 doz. Bay Rum;  
200 doz. Hair Oil, assorted;  
70 doz. Pomades, assorted;  
100 doz. Glycerine;  
100 doz. Perfumes, assorted;  
100 doz. Flavoring Extracts, assorted;  
75 doz. Sweet Oil;  
25 doz. Olive Oil;  
25 doz. Stoughton Bitters;  
1000 doz. Taper and Wine Corks.

TO ARRIVE:-

1000 gross Corks, No. 0 to 20.

We sell these Corks 10 per cent. cheaper than they can be imported, being Agents for one of the largest Cork manufacturing houses in America.

All of our Goods are first class and are sold at very low prices to wholesale dealers and the trade generally.

WARREN, KENNEY & CO.,  
Paradise Row, - St. John, N. B.

500 D. CASTOR OIL, 2 and 4 Gallons;  
600 doz. Spencer's Violet, Black and Crimson Ink;  
200 doz. Spencer's Vaseline Liniment;  
80 doz. Spencer's Elixir of Wild Cherry;  
200 doz. Spencer's Aniline Dyes;  
50 doz. Spencer's Glycerine;  
50 doz. Bay Rum;  
200 doz. Hair Oil, assorted;  
70 doz. Pomades, assorted;  
100 doz. Glycerine;  
100 doz. Perfumes, assorted;  
100 doz. Flavoring Extracts, assorted;  
75 doz. Sweet Oil;  
25 doz. Olive Oil;  
25 doz. Stoughton Bitters;  
1000 doz. Taper and Wine Corks.

TO ARRIVE:-

1000 gross Corks, No. 0 to 20.

We sell these Corks 10 per cent. cheaper than they can be imported, being Agents for one of the largest Cork manufacturing houses in America.

All of our Goods are first class and are sold at very low prices to wholesale dealers and the trade generally.

WARREN, KENNEY & CO.,  
Paradise Row, - St. John, N. B.

500 D. CASTOR OIL, 2 and 4 Gallons;  
600 doz. Spencer's Violet, Black and Crimson Ink;  
200 doz. Spencer's Vaseline Liniment;  
80 doz. Spencer's Elixir of Wild Cherry;  
200 doz. Spencer's Aniline Dyes;  
50 doz. Spencer's Glycerine;  
50 doz. Bay Rum;  
200 doz. Hair Oil, assorted;  
70 doz. Pomades, assorted;  
100 doz. Glycerine;  
100 doz. Perfumes, assorted;  
100 doz. Flavoring Extracts, assorted;  
75 doz. Sweet Oil;  
25 doz. Olive Oil;  
25 doz. Stoughton Bitters;  
1000 doz. Taper and Wine Corks.

TO ARRIVE:-

1000 gross Corks, No. 0 to 20.

We sell these Corks 10 per cent. cheaper than they can be imported, being Agents for one of the largest Cork manufacturing houses in America.

All of our Goods are first class and are sold at very low prices to wholesale dealers and the trade generally.

WARREN, KENNEY & CO.,  
Paradise Row, - St. John, N. B.

500 D. CASTOR OIL, 2 and 4 Gallons;  
600 doz. Spencer's Violet, Black and Crimson Ink;  
200 doz. Spencer's Vaseline Liniment;  
80 doz. Spencer's Elixir of Wild Cherry;  
200 doz. Spencer's Aniline Dyes;  
50 doz. Spencer's Glycerine;  
50 doz. Bay Rum;  
200 doz. Hair Oil, assorted;  
70 doz. Pomades, assorted;  
100 doz. Glycerine;  
100 doz. Perfumes, assorted;  
100 doz. Flavoring Extracts, assorted;  
75 doz. Sweet Oil;  
25 doz. Olive Oil;  
25 doz. Stoughton Bitters;  
1000 doz. Taper and Wine Corks.

TO ARRIVE:-

1000 gross Corks, No. 0 to 20.



## RECEIVED AT THE Sackville Drug Store.

2 GROSS THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL;  
1 gross Johnson's Liniment;  
1 gross Robinson's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil;  
1 gross Syrup of Phosphates (Chemical Food);  
1 gross Fallow's Hypophosphites;  
1 gross Shoshone's Remedy;  
1 gross Vanbush's Sordozon;  
1 gross Campbell's Quinine Wine;  
1 gross Gates' Bitters and Syrup;  
1 gross Ayer's Hair Vigor;  
1 gross Green's August Flower;  
1 gross Housch's German Syrup;  
1 dozen Gray's Specific Medicine;  
1 dozen Chester's Cure;  
1 dozen Constitutional Catarrh Remedy;  
1 dozen Wine of Beef and Iron;  
1 dozen Marston's Calculchills;  
1 dozen Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;  
1 dozen Allen's Lung Balm;  
1 dozen Truham's Sarsaparilla;  
1 dozen Burnett's Cocaine;  
1 dozen Campbell's Norway Cod Liver Oil;  
1 dozen Peruvian Syrup;  
1 dozen Evans' Throat Lozenges;  
1 dozen Canadian Hair Dye;  
1 dozen Leeming's Essence;  
1 dozen Fowler's Pile and Hemorrhoid Cure;  
1 dozen Ladies and Gent's Shoulder Braces;  
1 dozen Thermometers;  
1 dozen Wire Hair Brushes;  
10 gallons Olive Oil;  
10 gallons Castor Oil;  
10 gallons Neats Foot Oil;  
10 gallons Alcohol;  
10 gallons Turpentine.

ALSO ON HAND:  
Our usual Stock of Cough Mixtures, Pain Killers, Liniments, Pills, Ointments, etc., etc.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED:  
100 lbs. Dulce, very nice and fresh;  
1 box Cattle Soap;  
1 gross Assorted Soap making, etc.;  
1 gross Aniline Dyes;  
6 dozen Mitchell's Porous Plasters;  
12 dozen Assorted Toilet Soaps;  
A good Stock Brushes, Combs, Hair Oils, Perfumes, etc.; Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, Stationery and Confectionery, Apples, Oranges, &c.

Prescriptions carefully filled.

A. D. DIXON.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor.

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing is at once a great beauty, healthy, and effective for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such a condition can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor lye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,  
Practical and Analytical Chemists,  
LOWELL, MASS.

## HAYING TOOLS

NOW IN STOCK:  
500 D. OZENS "DUNN EDGE" SCYTHES;  
85 dozen "Jones" Hay Forks;  
1200 Hay Rakes;  
200 boxes Scythes Stones;  
150 bundles Wood Shingles;  
75 Iron Shingles;  
1000 dozen Fork Handles;  
24 Grain Scythes;  
100 Horse Rakes (Wheel);  
40 Horse Rakes (Drag);  
12 Hand Drag Rakes;  
3 Hay Forks;  
12 Horse Hay Forks, &c.

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

## BOATING

ON Morice's Lake!

THE Subscribers have provided a large new

SAIL BOAT,

For Pic-Nic Parties and Excursionists,  
Seating about 20 persons. A careful man in charge. Terms reasonable.

FRANK H. MORICE,  
FRANK HICKS,  
Sackville, July 9, 1878.

## TO BUILDERS.

ON hand and to arrive—20 Casks of LIME, which will be sold low for cash or on time.

Also in Stock:  
1/2 ton Fresh Ground Buckwheat Meal, for sale low.

JOHN BELL.

## Lime. Lime.

J. & F. ARMSTRONG'S Greenhead LIME, for sale constantly at the Landing.

JOHN HORTON.

## Class 12.—Sheep and Swine.

1 Best Pure Bred Leicester Ram, 2 00  
2 do do do Ewe, 1 50  
3 Best Buck, 1 50  
4 Best 1 year old Buck, 1 50  
5 Best 1 year old Ewe, 1 50  
6 Best Ram Lamb, 1 50  
7 Best 1 year old Ewe, 1 50  
8 Best Ewe Lamb, 1 50  
9 Best 1 year old Ewe, 1 50  
10 Best 1 year old Ewe, 1 50  
11 Best White Chester Boar, 1 year old and upwards, 2 00  
12 Best do do do under 1 year old, 2 00  
13 Best White Chester Sow, 1 year old and upwards, 2 00  
14 Best do do do under 1 year old, 2 00  
15 Best Berkshire Boar, 1 year old and upwards, 2 00  
16 Best do do do under 1 year old, 2 00  
17 Best Berkshire Sow, 1 year old and upwards, 2 00  
18 Best do do do under 1 year old, 2 00

Class 13.—Poultry.

1 Best pair Geese, 1 00  
2 do do do 1 00  
3 do Ducks, 1 00  
4 do do do 1 00  
5 do do do 1 00  
6 do do do 1 00  
7 do do do 1 00  
8 do do do 1 00  
9 Best Collection, consisting of not less than 6 varieties, 2 00

Class 14.—Ladies' Fancy Work and Pictures.

Each article to be made by the Exhibitor of his family the present year.

1 Crochet work in wool, specimen best, 1 00  
2 Netting, specimen best, 1 00  
3 do do do 1 00  
4 do do do 1 00  
5 Patchwork, cushion, best, 1 00  
6 Silk Patchwork, cushion, best, 1 00  
7 Tatting, specimen best, 1 00  
8 Fancy Knitting, in wool, best, 1 00  
9 do do do 1 00  
10 Raised work, in wool, best, 1 00  
11 Shell work, best, 1 00  
12 Hair Work, best, 1 00  
13 Moss Work, best, 1 00  
14 Leather Work, best, 1 00  
15 Braided Work, best, 1 00  
16 Machine Embroidery, specimen best, 1 00  
17 Woolen Embroidery, do 1 00  
18 Lace Work, specimen best, 1 00  
19 Berlin do do 1 00  
20 Bead do do 1 00  
21 Cone do do 1 00  
22 Wax Flowers, 1 00  
23 Fancy Frames for Pictures, specimen best, 1 00  
24 Autumn Leaves, best collection and arrangement, 1 00  
25 Pictures in frames, not less than three, best collection and variety, in oil, water color, or crayon, 2 00  
26 Pictures do do do 2nd best, 1 25  
27 do do do 3rd best, 75

Class 15.—Other Manufactures of the present year.

1 Harness Leather, 3 sides, best, 1 50  
2 Sole do do 1 50  
3 Upper do do 1 50  
4 Calf Skins, 6 best, 1 50  
5 Sheep do 1 00  
6 Boots and Shoes, gents' and ladies' not less than twelve pairs, assortment best, 3 00  
7 Cabinet Work, sample, best, 4 00

Class 16.—Horses.

1 Best Stallion, for road purposes, 3 years old and upwards, 55 00  
2 do do do do do do do 3 00  
3 Best Family Carriage Horse, 4 00  
4 do do do do do do do 3 00  
5 Best Roadster of any age, 3 00  
6 Best 4 year old roadster, 3 00  
7 Best 3 year old do, 2 50  
8 Best 2 year old do, 2 50  
9 Best 1 year old do, 2 50  
10 Best 1 year old do, 2 50  
11 Best Draught Stallion, 3 years old and upwards, 5 00  
12 do do do do do do do 3 00  
13 Best pair of Draught Horses, tested if required by Committee, 4 00  
14 Best 1 year old Draught Horse, 3 00  
15 Best 2 year old do, 2 50  
16 Best 3 year old do, 2 50  
17 Best 4 year old do, 2 50  
18 Best 2 year old Draught Horse, second do, 2 50  
19 Best 1 year old do, second do, 2 50  
20 Best Brood Mare, for agricultural and draught purposes, with foal by her side, 4 00  
21 Best Brood Mare for road purposes, with foal by her side, 4 00

Class 17.—Cattle, Short Horns.

1 Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, 85 00  
2 do do do do do do do 4 00  
3 Best Bull, 2 years old, 4 00  
4 do do do do do do do 5 00  
5 Best Bull, 1 year old, 4 00  
6 do do do do do do do 4 00  
7 Best Bull Calf, 2nd do, 4 00  
8 Best Cow, 2nd do, 4 00  
9 Best Heifer, 3 years old, 3 00  
10 Best Heifer, 2 years old, 3 00  
11 Best Heifer, 1 year old, 3 00  
12 Best Heifer Calf, 2nd do, 2 00

Class 18.—Cattle, Ayreshires.

1 Best Bull, any age, 55 00  
2 Best Cow or Heifer, 4 00

Class 19.—Grades and Crosses.

1 Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, 83 00  
2 do do do do do do do 2 00  
3 Best do do do do do do do 3 00  
4 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
5 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
6 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
7 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
8 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
9 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
10 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
11 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
12 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
13 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
14 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
15 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
16 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
17 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
18 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
19 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
20 Best do do do do do do do 2 00

Class 20.—Cattle, Ayrshires.

1 Best Bull, any age, 55 00  
2 Best Cow or Heifer, 4 00

Class 21.—Grades and Crosses.

1 Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, 83 00  
2 do do do do do do do 2 00  
3 Best do do do do do do do 3 00  
4 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
5 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
6 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
7 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
8 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
9 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
10 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
11 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
12 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
13 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
14 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
15 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
16 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
17 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
18 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
19 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
20 Best do do do do do do do 2 00

Class 22.—Cattle, Ayrshires.

1 Best Bull, any age, 55 00  
2 Best Cow or Heifer, 4 00

Class 23.—Grades and Crosses.

1 Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, 83 00  
2 do do do do do do do 2 00  
3 Best do do do do do do do 3 00  
4 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
5 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
6 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
7 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
8 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
9 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
10 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
11 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
12 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
13 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
14 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
15 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
16 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
17 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
18 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
19 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
20 Best do do do do do do do 2 00

Class 24.—Cattle, Ayrshires.

1 Best Bull, any age, 55 00  
2 Best Cow or Heifer, 4 00

Class 25.—Grades and Crosses.

1 Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, 83 00  
2 do do do do do do do 2 00  
3 Best do do do do do do do 3 00  
4 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
5 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
6 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
7 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
8 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
9 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
10 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
11 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
12 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
13 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
14 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
15 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
16 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
17 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
18 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
19 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
20 Best do do do do do do do 2 00

Class 26.—Cattle, Ayrshires.

1 Best Bull, any age, 55 00  
2 Best Cow or Heifer, 4 00

Class 27.—Grades and Crosses.

1 Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, 83 00  
2 do do do do do do do 2 00  
3 Best do do do do do do do 3 00  
4 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
5 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
6 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
7 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
8 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
9 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
10 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
11 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
12 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
13 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
14 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
15 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
16 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
17 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
18 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
19 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
20 Best do do do do do do do 2 00

Class 28.—Cattle, Ayrshires.

1 Best Bull, any age, 55 00  
2 Best Cow or Heifer, 4 00

Class 29.—Grades and Crosses.

1 Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, 83 00  
2 do do do do do do do 2 00  
3 Best do do do do do do do 3 00  
4 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
5 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
6 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
7 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
8 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
9 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
10 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
11 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
12 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
13 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
14 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
15 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
16 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
17 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
18 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
19 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
20 Best do do do do do do do 2 00

Class 30.—Cattle, Ayrshires.

1 Best Bull, any age, 55 00  
2 Best Cow or Heifer, 4 00

Class 31.—Grades and Crosses.

1 Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, 83 00  
2 do do do do do do do 2 00  
3 Best do do do do do do do 3 00  
4 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
5 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
6 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
7 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
8 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
9 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
10 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
11 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
12 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
13 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
14 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
15 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
16 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
17 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
18 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
19 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
20 Best do do do do do do do 2 00

Class 32.—Cattle, Ayrshires.

1 Best Bull, any age, 55 00  
2 Best Cow or Heifer, 4 00

Class 33.—Grades and Crosses.

1 Best Bull, 3 years old and upwards, 83 00  
2 do do do do do do do 2 00  
3 Best do do do do do do do 3 00  
4 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
5 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
6 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
7 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
8 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
9 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
10 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
11 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
12 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
13 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
14 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
15 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
16 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
17 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
18 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
19 Best do do do do do do do 2 00  
20 Best do do do do do do do 2 00

## Oxford Woollen Mills! Parks' Cotton Yarns!

WE beg to call the attention of our numerous customers, and the general public, to the fact that we are now thoroughly prepared to accommodate all persons who wish to exchange wool for cloth or yarn.

Having lately added to our machinery a NEW SPINNING MULE of the most approved make and latest patents which surpasses anything ever before introduced, and cost one thousand dollars when set up, and the yarn produced by it is unequalled by any other machine. We have also on hand the largest and best assortment of

TWEEDS

ever manufactured in the Maritime Provinces, including the patterns which took prizes at the Provincial, Centennial and Australian Exhibitions, and are now on exhibition at Paris. Together with our HOMESPUNS, SHIRTING FLANNELS, BLANKETS, WOMEN'S WARE and YARNS, &c. (customers are enabled to get almost everything they require in our line, without waiting for it to be manufactured. All orders will receive prompt and careful attention. Highest cash prices paid for wool.

Oxford Manufacturing Co.  
Oxford, N. S., May 25, 1878.

General Williams!

THIS CELEBRATED TROTTER STALLION will stand this season at the following St







self clear of a child once with your help, Mr. Palmer. I said there was not one word of truth in this. I did not pay up on that case to get clear of perjury. I have been a witness two or three times in my life. I did not hear Judge Wilcox tell a jury not to believe one word of my evidence. I did not swear at Moncton that I saw the hatchet in the bar. He did not manufacture that story since then, but thought he told it to Dr. Tuck and Edward Smith. He did not act in concert with Sheriff Botsford to hunt up McCarthy; his memory was middling good; he was a constable. If he had been instructed by the sheriff he would remember it. After questioning the witness as to the power of his memory, Mr. Palmer made the witness repeat, word for word, his conversation with Mrs. Osborne and Eliza relative to McCarthy's disappearance. This being done, so far as the witness could remember, he was further interrogated as to the day and date of its occurrence and as to what Eliza said at that time. Mr. Palmer read from his deposition at Moncton to show that the witness then swore that Eliza said McCarthy left the Waverly House at 12 o'clock, and asked the witness how it was that he left Eliza's name totally out of his story. To-day, he said, he told all he remembered of it. That Mrs. Osborne did talk about ten minutes, but he could not remember more of their conversation. He did not remember that the Riley girls' names were introduced in that conversation, and did not know that they were gay girls. He might have said so at Moncton and forgotten it since but, if he swore to it, it must be true. He never had another conversation with the Osborne about McCarthy being there about 12 o'clock at night. He would swear that Eliza told him that once. He would not swear that she said so twice and never swore to it that she did. Mr. Palmer here read from witness' deposition at Moncton that "Eliza told me as much as twice" and asked him if he swore to that. Witness replied that it might be so, but, estimated that it was a clerical error in taking down his evidence. Being asked how often Mrs. Osborne told him that McCarthy was there till near 12 o'clock, he said he knew she said so once or twice; they might have said either at 12 o'clock or about 12 o'clock. He didn't know which. Mr. Palmer having read over nearly all of Nickerson's evidence as given at Moncton, the witness said "I was erroneously taken down, for he did not then swear he was suspicious of the Riley girls. Mr. Palmer reading further that "it struck me as a suspicious circumstance that they left." Witness denied using these words exactly. He did not know the girls. Never said to Chesley Tait or E. J. Smith that McCarthy said if his wife followed him she would have the dampest chase she ever had. He was asked at Moncton if he ever was charged with stealing and then replied something about logs. He did not decline to answer the question as stated in the declaration. He would swear he did not state at Moncton that he had only one conversation with the Osbornes as erroneously put down by the magistrate. Being asked why he did not tell this second conversation witness could give no satisfactory reply nor could he tell why he had kept the hatchet story back till now. It was the same with the flour barrel story. Mr. Palmer then read Nickerson's deposition made at the inquest comparing it with his evidence to-day, and questioning witness about the discrepancies, several of which witness admitted to errors made by the clerk in taking it down. He finally swore positively, after about ten hours cross-examination on this point, that he told the sheriff the conversation with Mrs. Osborne before the examination at Moncton. The sheriff had never instructed him to report all he knew from time to time, nor did witness promise to do so.

He was still on the stand when the court adjourned at six o'clock.

DORCHESTER, Aug. 3.

JOHN A. NICKERSON.

The cross-examination of John A. Nickerson was resumed when the court opened at 10 o'clock. [Hatchet produced in Court.] I cannot identify this as the one I saw in Osborne's bar. I cannot say at what date, whether before or after Oct. 12th, I saw a hatchet in the bar room of the Waverly House. I think I saw it more than once, but will not swear positively that I saw it twice. I could not say positively how long before the Osbornes left that I saw the hatchet. It might have been a week before, or it might have been a day before, or it might have been the end of August. The first time I was in the house was the day they were fitting up the bar. I did not see a carpenter working about there that day. It might have been any of the times I was in that I saw the hatchet. That is the best evidence I can give about the hatchet. I do not know that I swore to Dr. Tuck that it was before October 12th, that I saw the hatchet in the log room. I will not now swear that it was on the head of a cask that I saw it. I did not tell Dr. Tuck so, positively, but I think it was. I live on the Dorchester road; it is harder for me to cross the railway bridge in coming into Shelidae. John Casey lives near me in the settlement. We take the road leading from the railway to Edward Smith's mill. It is a mile and three-quarters shorter to Casey's by the railroad; and by cutting through my fields it is nearly half a mile less than by the post road. I have seen men, women and children walking on the track over the railway bridge. I talked logs this spring, just under the bridge, for 16 days for Edward Smith, during which time I saw men, women and children passing over the bridge with no appearance of concern as far as I saw. I never saw a dog pass over the bridge. I know John Casey who lives about half a mile from me. I have often seen him at the station in Shelidae over night and home the next day. I have seen him when he was intoxicated at the station. To get home he must have walked over the railway bridge after dark, though I never saw him there after dark.

Re-examined by Hon. Mr. Hamilton.—I never saw a body walking over the bridge

after dark. Casey has a good farm, keeps several horses and lends money.

Mr. Palmer asked if he was any better off than McCarthy, to which Mr. Hamilton responded that they had not got McCarthy on the bridge yet except in imagination.

To Mr. Palmer.—I saw Farmer Atkinson present when McCarthy's body was lying on the shore. I am positive how the coats were buttoned. The top button of the rubber coat was open; the two next lower ones were fastened. I unbuttoned the coats to examine the body, as ordered by the coroner, and re-buttoned the coats when done. I am sure I buttoned them all exactly as I found them. The buttoning was not done in the presence of the coroner, but the buttoning was. The buttoning might have been altered, from that time till the body was put in the dead house. The body was carried in a wagon; but we stopped on the road to let some parties see the body.

[NOTE.—The witness' description of the way the rubber coat was buttoned is directly contrary to the statement of several witnesses, though corroborated by at least one witness.]

MR. ELEANOR ATKINSON.

Wife of farmer Atkinson, was the next witness. She deposed to living on the Seadown. I have lived there 29 years, and am 65 years old. I was home on the night of October 12th, and remember the date because the men were thrashing and because my son returned about that time. [This portion of witness' testimony was here given as at the inquest in Shelidae.] That night about 12 o'clock I heard a carriage drive along. I thought in our lane. The wind was blowing from the North East. The night was very dark and rainy. My grand-daughter and I were sitting in the kitchen when we heard the noise. We had a candle. That was the only light in the house and the blinds of the three windows in the kitchen were down. These windows could not easily be seen from the corner of the lane and the high-way. The kitchen is a kind of ell to the main house and is not flush with it in front. It lies to the south of the house, facing towards the railway bridge. To see our light that night one would have to come pretty close to the house. My grand-daughter opened the door when the noise appeared to come handy to the platform at the end of the kitchen. I also got up and went to the door, but saw no wagon. There is a gateway east of our barn, the gate of which lifts up, but does not swing. I am pretty sure the gate was down that night, but did not look the next morning to see. As soon as my daughter opened the door there was nothing to see or hear. The carriage house is quite close to the west side of this gateway. We went to bed some time after that. We listened for a little while at the open door to hear if a carriage had turned, but heard nothing. I never heard a carriage drive up there so late at night. I did not examine the field the next day for tracks. The wagon was being driven very fast. My son returned from Buctouche on the Sunday evening following. Thought it was him when I heard the wagon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer.—The counsel drew a rough diagram of the farm house and examined witness relative to the location of the windows, and the distance lights could be seen therefrom.

If the lights in the kitchen had been bright it might have been seen a long distance down the lane. We were sitting up waiting for my son. It was some time after 12 o'clock; fully an hour after. I told my people about the wagon in the morning, but did not attach any importance to it till I heard McCarthy was missing. I can fix the day because my husband and some Frenchmen were thrashing grain that day. I am pretty sure the gate was down that day, as I went around the barn through it several times. I can swear the gate was down. It was a dark, rainy night with high wind. We have trees in the vicinity of our house. I did not pay attention to the noise of the wind moving the branches. When my daughter opened the door she said "there is no wagon here." I said: "that is strange; it is some one driving up in the lane and going back, we will hear the roll of the wheels going back." We listened but could hear nothing. When I first heard the sound it was pretty close up to the house. It might have been in the field. If it was 60 yards away and a noisy running wagon we might have heard it. It would have been heard further off on a hard road. If it might have been 60 yards off on the field and I could have heard it; it might have been heard double that distance on a hard road. The wind was blowing from the house towards the railway bridge. We had about three dogs at that time, which were shut up that night, six, in the back porch. They made no noise that night. It is a rare thing for them to bark when people drive up at night. They are not savage dogs; run after wagons but do not bark at them. I can't say they walked up one night because our horses kicked in the barn.

EDWARD A. WELSH.

Sworn: I am a farmer and trader in the parish of Botsford. I was at the Waverly House in October last, on the 8th, with a man named Taylor, and on the 10th with Mr. Harrison. I spoke to Harry Osborne, and asked him what all his horse. He said he got hurt. He was wearing a rubber shoe on one foot and a leather boot or shoe on the other.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer.—I first told this about a week or ten days ago in my own house. Dr. Harrison was in with me. We were in the bar, I think, or the kitchen or hall; cannot tell the exact place. I will swear positively to the conversation. I do not say Harrison was present when that conversation took place. I was in Shelidae two days while the inquest was going on, and said nothing about this matter. Am very sorry it is known now.

ROBERT C. ATKINSON.

better known in this case as "Farmer Atkinson," was the next witness. He testified: It is 45 or 50 rods from my house to the road. My house fronts the north, and the kitchen ways are south. The wood house, over 80 ft. long extends west from the kitchen. The big barn comes next, with the gable ends to the south and north. It is 98 feet long.

[NOTE.—The dwelling house, woodhouse, outbuildings and barns form three sides of a hollow square, with the open side towards the end of the lane, where the gates leading from the end of the lane into the field are situated. There is also a small pair of barn between the barns, leading into the field, but these are set down.]

We finished thrashing on the night of Friday, October 12th. It was about midnight when we got done and went into the house. We had a cup of tea and a lunch. It was the best part of an hour before I went to bed, leaving the rest of the folk still up. I did not hear any unusual noise that night. There is no fence in my field, north of the railway down till you come to the creek, 15 rods north of the barn. The only fences in that space are those about my lane, garden and barn. Last year potatoes were planted below the barn. That place is now in oats.

[Witness here described how that part of his farm through which the tracks were seen was planted last year, also how it was cropped this season. The condition of the fence along the highway was likewise described, witness showing where it was taken down to let a winter road pass through.]

I saw wagon tracks last October in my field, going towards the river. They were the tracks of a wagon going into my field from the highway and out, passing out again. I did not know how they were made. I never saw any wagons being there, but had heard so. I found the bars down and left them so, as it was raining and I was in a hurry. The water fence on my front was built this spring. The boom came there about three weeks ago. There were two poles in the gap on the bank west where the teams went down. There were three there now. It strikes my mind very forcibly my gate was down the night of October 12th, but I will not swear it was. We had three dogs then; two old ones and a pup. They were shut up that night in the woodhouse. The lights in our kitchen face the main road. It was a small candle, and in my opinion you would have to be looking for it from the main road to see it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer.—The highway was the best place to see our kitchen lights from, if not too far off. I have tried it myself and could not see a candle light from the road, but could see a bright lamp. I recollect saying at the Moncton examination that my dogs barked considerably. They are more noisy in the main road than around the yard these three dogs. I do not think I kept several cross dogs in October. We have always kept watch dogs. Did not commonly fasten them up. I saw McCarthy's body when brought ashore before John A. Nickerson arrived. His rubber coat was buttoned by one button-hole into the button of the cloth coat. I took particular notice of it and cannot possibly be mistaken. It was the left hand side of the rubber coat that was buttoned to the right side of the cloth coat. [Cost produced in Court.] Nickerson had not touched the coat up to this time. The skirts of the rubber coat were loose and had flapped back. One side of the rubber coat was loose. Nickerson got into the pockets before the Coroner came, but checked himself and put it in the pocket. I do not think Nickerson unfastened a single button till the Coroner came, but he took things out of the pockets and put them back again without touching the buttons.

After recess the cross-examination of farmer Atkinson was resumed. I did not think the third joint of my fence, from the lane, had ever been pulled as sworn to by Coroner Hamilton. The stakes are looser than in other places because the clay is nearer the surface. That joint never was moved and I have examined it carefully. It looks just as I put it up five years ago. The bars between my two barns were up on October 12th. The gate from the lane to the field was down nearly all fall. The cross-examination this afternoon was, for the most part, devoted to ascertaining how often witnesses had driven over the field and how the tracks were made.

The re-examination by Mr. Hamilton travelled over the same ground. Owing, perhaps, to the east wind or the muggy weather, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Palmer were in a more than usually antagonistic mood and indulged in frequent encounters during the afternoon. Both gentlemen occasionally referred to their early experience in farm labor in connection with the condition of the fence at the point where Coroner Hamilton said it showed marks of having been taken down, and which the witness Atkinson contradicted.

The judge said, at the close of one of these outbursts, that Mr. Hamilton was fighting shadows two-thirds of the time.

Dr. Tuck, who takes no part in these encounters, seems to enjoy them as much as any of the spectators.

The witness told the jury that his wagon did not track exactly fair as the forward axle was an inch wider than the hind one. Annie Parker came into court about four o'clock arranged in a new suit of light material, in presence of which she had been engaged for some days.

WM. F. WARMAN.

E. J. Smith's foreman was the next witness. He said: I live three miles from the station at Shelidae and have been in the lumber business there for 18 years. I know the Seadown river pretty well. I remember the storm of the 12th of last October because the tide was so high I could not start Smith's mill that forenoon. The storm did not interfere with the mill after that day. There were scattered logs strewn along the shore from the railway bridge down to the Seadown bridge and there

were five or six rafts below Atkinson's. The first raft I found that morning was at Atkinson's northern line. By scattered logs I mean one or two ten or twenty logs not rafted. There were logs above the railway bridge held there by the boom. The river was full nearly all way across at the bridge. They ran the rafts up there that morning that were below Atkinson's. We ran them in through the trip boom. I went down the river on the next working day. I am not sure if the big storm was on the 12th or 13th. I left home about 10 o'clock with my horse and wagon and drove down to Atkinson's. A gang of men preceded me. I overtook them at Atkinson's brook, above the snow fence. There are bars there at the road-side. The bars were down. That was our usual place for going to the river at that point. It was just getting light. I saw a wagon track had come from Shelidae, turned in those bars came out again, and turned back towards Shelidae. The bars were pulled out of the post, but lay where the wagon had to drive over them. It was a fresh track, that must have been made that morning. I did not then measure or follow the track. That was the first time I had found those bars down. After that I went on down the road to Atkinson's for some poles going in his lane, and down to the shore near the place where Annie Parker says Harry drove McCarthy's body. I did not remember the condition of the old logs at this point. I should not attempt to go down that bank anywhere near there with a horse and wagon. I got my poles and went back to the mill. About nine or ten o'clock I again came down. On the second occasion I walked down the shore and up the quarry near the railway bridge. From there I took some rafts up to the mill. That afternoon I walked down to the place at the bars where I saw the track in the morning. I went towards the river, but did not follow the track more than half way to the river. The track was on a ridge, as far as I followed the ridge the track was visible. It would have led to an old brow cut out for rolling logs into the river. The channel there runs in immediately under the shore. There was a little space there of the water clear of logs for about 30 feet; out there was open water to the rafts. That was all I know about the track. The gate at farmer Atkinson's, that morning, was shut. I remember it distinctly as I had to lift it. It was open for some time. I went to count some logs. When at the hill, on the highway road, 100 yards to the north of the railroad, I saw a wagon without a horse with a boy laying in the seat in the ditch. I think he had on a homespun coat, grey pants, a shoe on one foot and a rubber shoe on the other. I passed within three feet of the boy's legs as he drove by. I supposed the boy to be 14 or 16 years. I did not know Harry Osborne then. I do not think it was the prisoner who was in the wagon. It was an old weather-beaten wagon with rungs in the back. I had never seen it before; travel up and down the road about three times a week. There are few families living along the road. I saw a horse in the field going towards the river just after I saw the wagon. The fence was down at the time and the horse had just got through into the field. The man who was leading the horse was hidden from my view by the horse. If the horse went to the river in the direction it was moving, it would hit the river just at the point where the wagon track led; that I saw the day before. I asked the boy, as he drove by, if he wanted to trade horses, but I did not catch the boy's answer. The horse had just got through into the field. I do not think I could not tell if the horse was black or dirty brown. The wagon was facing from Shelidae. The horse had a harness on it. I have never seen the man or horse before but it was none of the Atkinson's. I went on to Shelidae and when I came back the fence was up and the boy, horse and wagon were gone. I have only been down the river three or four times since that. Dead dogs are considerable nuisance on the river. I saw one black haired dog in a state of putrefaction with the hair falling off. I saw the dog first above and then below the railway bridge. Some of the hairs on the dog were about an inch and some two inches long.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer.—There was a log fence which the wagon making the track I saw in the field would have to pass, before going to the river. I think it would take the prisoner, Harry, some time to make a way for the wagon to the river. On the morning I went to the river, at Farmer Atkinson's, the bank showed no signs of tracks nor did the fence indicate having been infringed with. The remainder of the cross-examination consisted of questions about the nature of the tides, the position of the channels and the location of rafts in the river about the 12th of Oct., developing nothing already unpublished.

The court adjourned at 6 p.m. to meet on Monday at 10 a.m.

DORCHESTER, Aug. 5.

The Court opened at 10 o'clock.

DAVID D. WHITE.

clerk for E. J. Smith, of Shelidae, was the first witness. He was examined by Dr. Tuck. He remembered the big storm of Oct. 12th, when the tide was excessively high. He ran logs up under his bridge the next day. He went up and down the road to Smith's mill early in the morning of the 13th, but did not see the bars down that Warren spoke of coming down. He put his horse up at Atkinson's and went to the river, but saw no wagon tracks. The tide was very high. There were a few scattered logs along Atkinson's front. We put from 5,000 to 6,000 logs through the bridge that morning. There were logs at the old brow above the bridge. He could not say if there was any clear water between the logs and the shore. On Monday next, the 15th, he saw a wagon with a boy in it, early in the morning, standing on the road as previously described by Warman. It was a rough looking vehicle. He did not know the boy. The horse was in the field with a man leading it in a zigzag way. The man was stout built, about 5 ft. 10 in. high, banded up with over-

coat; dark complexioned with whiskers all around his face. He did not know him. Cain was gone when he returned from the mill. At the request of the prisoner's counsel, witness had measured from the water line to the channel every 5 feet at high water, from 10 ft. n. of James Atkinson's, at the place where Annie said Harry took the body down. He measured on to 140 feet from the shore where the water was 8 feet 7 inches deep.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer.—On the night of Oct. 12th, owing to the storm, the water was not deeper than when he measured it on Saturday, 27th July. Lots of stone and rope ought to be found in the river. On the morning of the 13th, when going up the river, he looked for the track where Mr. Smith turned off, but failed to find it, though Smith had driven into Atkinson's. The bars above the railroad might have been down and he not see them. Smith got rafts up the river that came from Tiddish. The French people on these rafts might have had stones on which to do their cooking, but he never saw them. He walked down the gap in the river bank back of Atkinson's on the 13th, but saw no tracks. He knew one of Atkinson's dogs. He had been much annoyed by the black one when driving by. The boy in the wagon was not Harry, nor was the man John Osborne. He measured the water at the cofferdam around the western pier of the bridge, a sketch of which witness gave to the court. He had seen a great many people cross the railway bridge. John Casey goes home that way sometimes. They walk over the railway track to Point du Chene. The bridge on that road is as far from Shelidae in one direction as the bridge across the Seadown is in the other.

To Dr. Tuck.—The sleepers of the bridge towards Point du Chene are laid as close as on the track. It is not a stringer bridge like that over the Seadown.

To the Court.—The mud on the flat of the river back of Atkinson's is quite soft.

JAMES FARRELL.

The witness was also examined at great length relative to the correctness of his memory and as to the discrepancies between his version of the conversations with Eliza Osborne and her mother, given at the inquest and that told here.

I would not swear that Annie Parker did not tell me she saw another man murdered, in Moncton, in front of the Bank of Montreal, Annie Parker told me so; I do not think she told me so; Holstead was trying to pump me, so I recollect quite well that I did not tell this; I talked with Holstead several times; I never told him that in February or any other time.

Re-examined by Mr. Hamilton.—Witness said: I have a distinct recollection of all the conversations I repeated to-day. Mr. Hamilton asked the witness if he had any feeling in this matter, to which he said he had none. Mr. Palmer objected to the question if he had withheld anything for the purpose of injuring any one, which was withdrawn.

DISCUSSION ABOUT CALLING A WITNESS.

Dr. Tuck here proposed to recall Edward Welch, when Mr. Palmer objected, as witness was lingering about the Court, and the Court held, it was about a fact the counsel knew before the witness should be recalled.

Dr. Tuck said he knew nothing about it when the witness was on the stand; it was about a conversation with the Osbornes. The Court said it was a dangerous step for the Crown to take.

Mr. Palmer said he objected to these hangings on being recalled. The evidence about conversations was something the prisoners could not possibly contradict as their mouths were correctly. Conversations were never related correctly and there was the danger of a man making a statement and then improving it.

Dr. Tuck cited Hoscoe in support of his contention that it was within the discretion of the Judge, as to the recall of witnesses. Surely, if there was an important fact within the knowledge of Welch, and which he could prove, should the Crown be debarred from calling him? The Court understood that Welch was to be recalled to testify to another conversation; he had been examined as to a conversation, and having been off the stand for a day and a half it would be a dangerous step. In the exercise of his discretion His Honor would not allow the witnesses to be recalled.

FRANK GOVANG.

was called by Dr. Tuck and testified to finding the stone now in court in the Seadown, 8 days after the discovery of McCarthy's body; he raked the river in front of Atkinson's by direction of Coroner Hamilton.

In his cross-examination witness said he did not see the two lime marks on the stone; he examined the flat nearly up to the railway bridge but saw no other stones. The water was clear, recollect Osborne's bar-room but could not say if the west door was fastened.

Re-examined by Dr. Tuck.—Witness said he went into the bar-room, but never saw that door open. At Dr. Tuck's request the jury here examined the stone carefully.

ANNELEE LEGER.

a watchmaker of Shelidae, sworn and testified: In May last I examined McCarthy's watch by direction of the Coroner. It is a Waltham Watch, P. S. Bartlett movement; on examination found she was run down but could not tell the hour as the hands were rusted as if with powder; it might have run half an hour in water.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer.—The position of the hour hand indicated about half past one, but it was not joined to the pivot; the shell is joined to the chain by a soldered ring. [Chain and shell shown to the jury.] He did not put the shell on to the chain last October; none of the Osbornes came to him to get a ring to do it with.

Re-examined by Dr. Tuck.—The ring is not a split one; it is not light, but would be if it was soldered up.

EDWARD J. HENDERSON.

of Moncton, sworn: The witness, who was with Policeman Foster, when the rope was picked up in the Seadown, described the occurrence substantially, as given by Foster in his evidence to-day; he had a conversation with the Osbornes at Wilbur's Hotel, Moncton, on the night they were arrested; went in with James Gratton, and shook hands with them all; John Osborne said he did not know Annie Parker's last charge; I told him what it was, when Mr. Osborne said if they had gone up to his room they would have found the coat. Harry said it was not there then. Osborne went into a room and produced an old brown overcoat, saying, is this like a coat that was cut off at the sleeves. I replied in the negative. Gratton had gone out before John Osborne showed the coat.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer.—The rope could not have gone through an ordinary bedstead on account of the knots. I do not know that the coat they produced was the one they got from Stephen McCarthy and not Tina's.

The court during the examination intimated that it was not necessary for the counsel to be so fustian as the witness. His Honor thought the witness would answer just as well if Mr. Palmer was not quite so emphatic.

Mr. Palmer claimed that the witness evaded his questions by dragging in matter not pertinent thereto.

To the Court.—Annie Parker's statement had not been published up to the night of his conversation with the Osbornes. Adjourned.

that Eliza and Mrs. Osborne were up one Sunday afternoon, but saw no busker where Annie said. Eliza then spoke up and said, "My mother, there are bushes between the field and the river." Mrs. Osborne said Annie must have seen some place. Eliza spoke up "mother don't you recollect of Annie going out a Saturday afternoon to get a new dress and perhaps she went up there then?" Mrs. Osborne also wondered how Annie knew they had sent money away for a piano. On the evening witness arrested Dr. Campbell he had another conversation with the prisoner. Mrs. Osborne said if Campbell had some of her pluck they would get very little out of him. John Osborne said he knew that Campbell was arrested to prevent him giving evidence in their behalf, he being the only witness they had residing at their house. Witness told them the true reason of Campbell's arrest, but Mrs. Osborne said "if they convict us there will be others convicted too."

Witness had visited the Seadown at all points in question in this trial. In consequence of what a Frenchman told him witness went with him down the river towards Atkinson's and saw him pick a rope out of the river which witness identified when produced in court. Edward Henderson, of the Moncton Times, was with him when the rope was found. The rope was colored red. He did not know if it was by blood or red mud.

Mr. Palmer is now cross-examining the witness who says he did not give the Moncton magistrates the benefit of what he had heard from the prisoners.

DORCHESTER, Aug. 5.

Mr. Palmer further cross-examined Policeman Foster as to his evidence at Shelidae and as to the knots on the rope. The real color of the rope I did not remember seeing after it was taken from the tree. I did not throw it into the tree because it was not the rope described by Annie Parker. I may have told the Osbornes that McCarthy could have been killed in their bar without their knowing it. I did not tell them that I believed the Parker girl and Dr. Campbell had done it. I don't recollect seeing Mr. Palmer in their room at the Wilbur House.

The witness was also examined at great length relative to the correctness of his memory and as to the discrepancies between his version of the conversations with Eliza Osborne and her mother, given at the inquest and that told here.

I would not swear that Annie Parker did not tell me she saw another man murdered, in Moncton, in front of the Bank of Montreal, Annie Parker told me so; I do not think she told me so; Holstead was trying to pump me, so I recollect quite well that I did not tell this; I talked with Holstead several times; I never told him that in February or any other time.

Re-examined by Mr. Hamilton.—Witness said: I have a distinct recollection of all the conversations I repeated to-day. Mr. Hamilton asked the witness if he had any feeling in this matter, to which he said he had none. Mr. Palmer objected to the question if he had withheld anything for the purpose of injuring any one, which was withdrawn.

DISCUSSION ABOUT CALLING A WITNESS.

Dr. Tuck here proposed to recall Edward Welch, when Mr. Palmer objected, as witness was lingering about the Court, and the Court held, it was about a fact the counsel knew before the witness should be recalled.

Dr. Tuck said he knew nothing about it when the witness was on the stand; it was about a conversation with the Osbornes. The Court said it was a dangerous step for the Crown to take.

Mr. Palmer said he objected to these hangings on being recalled. The evidence about conversations was something the prisoners could not possibly contradict as their mouths were correctly. Conversations were never related correctly and there was the danger of a man making a statement and then improving it.

Dr. Tuck cited Hoscoe in support of his contention that it was within the discretion of the Judge, as to the recall of witnesses. Surely, if there was an important fact within the knowledge of Welch, and which he could prove, should the Crown be debarred from calling him? The Court understood that Welch was to be recalled to testify to another conversation; he had been examined as to a conversation, and having been off the stand for a day and a half it would be a dangerous step. In the exercise of his discretion His Honor would not allow the witnesses to be recalled.

FRANK GOVANG.

was called by Dr. Tuck and testified to finding the stone now in court in the Seadown, 8 days after the discovery of McCarthy's body; he raked the river in front of Atkinson's by direction of Coroner Hamilton.

In his cross-examination witness said he did not see the two lime marks on the stone; he examined the flat nearly up to the railway bridge but saw no other stones. The water was clear, recollect Osborne's bar-room but could not say if the west door was fastened.

Re-examined by Dr. Tuck.—Witness said he went into the bar-room, but never saw that door open. At Dr. Tuck's request the jury here examined the stone carefully.

ANNELEE LEGER.

a watchmaker of Shelidae, sworn and testified: In May last I examined McCarthy's watch by direction of the Coroner. It is a Waltham Watch, P. S. Bartlett movement; on examination found she was run down but could not tell the hour as the hands were rusted as if with powder; it might have run half an hour in water.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer.—The position of the hour hand indicated about half past one, but it was not joined to the pivot; the shell is joined to the chain by a soldered ring. [Chain and shell shown to the jury.] He did not put the shell on to the chain last October; none of the Osbornes came to him to get a ring to do it with.

Re-examined by Dr. Tuck.—The ring is not a split one; it is not light, but would be if it was soldered up.

EDWARD J. HENDERSON.

of Moncton, sworn: The witness, who was with Policeman Foster, when the rope was picked up in the Seadown, described the occurrence substantially, as given by Foster in his evidence to-day; he had a conversation with the Osbornes at Wilbur's Hotel, Moncton, on the night they were arrested; went in with James Gratton, and shook hands with them all; John Osborne said he did not know Annie Parker's last charge; I told him what it was, when Mr. Osborne said if they had gone up to his room they would have found the coat. Harry said it was not there then. Osborne went into a room and produced an old brown overcoat, saying, is this like a coat that was cut off at the sleeves. I replied in the negative. Gratton had gone out before John Osborne showed the coat.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer.—The rope could not have gone through an ordinary bedstead on account of the knots. I do not know that the coat they produced was the one they got from Stephen McCarthy and not Tina's.

The court during the examination intimated that it was not necessary for the counsel to be so fustian as the witness. His Honor thought the witness would answer just as well if Mr. Palmer was not quite so emphatic.

Mr. Palmer claimed that the witness evaded his questions by dragging in matter not pertinent thereto.

To the Court.—Annie Parker's statement had not been published up to the night of his conversation with the Osbornes. Adjourned.