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# The Agriculturist.

## A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

"AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH."

ANDREW ARCHER, Editor

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NO. 49.

### Varieties.

#### CHANCE.

A word unspoken, a hand unpressed,  
A look uncast, or a thought unguessed;  
And souls that were kindred may live apart,  
Never to meet or know the truth,  
Never to know how heart beat with heart  
In the dim past days of a woe-worn youth.

She shall not know how his pulses leapt,  
When over his temples her tresses swept;  
As he leaned to give him the jasmine wreath,  
She felt his breath, and her face flushed red,  
With the passionate love that choked her  
breath.

And she shall not know how her life is dead,  
As faded woman who waits for death,  
And murmurs a name beneath her breath.  
A cynical man, who scoffs and jeers,  
At women and love in the open day,  
And at night-time kisses with bitter tears  
A faded fragment of jessamine spray.

### Agriculture.

#### Best Sugar Abroad.

At this time when the attention of the farmers of the Province is directed to the cultivation of the Sugar Beet, it will be well for them to learn what they are doing abroad. A gentleman who travelled through France and Germany to study best raising and sugar making, writes to the *Maine Farmer*:-

The first factory that we visited in France working green beets, was situated at Merux, twenty miles east of Paris, and here I must freely admit that on the first day and upon the examination of the first factory, my enthusiasm and hope of ever expecting anything of the kind in Maine was damped. It is an establishment of vast proportions with all and every machine necessary to reduce to a minimum manual labor. This is what is called a Central Factory, that is, one from which radiates over fourteen miles of pipes to other localities where the juices of the beets is expressed and run through to the Centrifugals. This is to save transportation in bulk. The consumption of beets per twenty-four hours in this house is twelve hundred tons, and the product from these is from seventy to eighty tons of high quality refining sugars, testing ninety-six to ninety-seven degrees. The value of the product of this house, including the pulp and molasses, in our country, would be one million, five hundred thousand dollars, for the season of one hundred and twenty days.

#### Advantages of Beet Raising.

Some of the advantages that would accrue to the State and people by the introduction of this industry are: First, would it be to induce our young men to remain among us by giving them in summer employment as agriculturists, and in winter an opportunity of becoming skilled workmen in the manipulations of the machinery of a refinery, and science of chemistry. Second, of retaining the value of all the products in the State, as there is nothing required, but that we can furnish, with the exception of fuel, and that even, in some localities may be partially supplied. Third, the power for cattle raising could be increased a thousand fold. Fourth, the farmer can raise his crop of beets as high, because a R. R. or factory certificate of delivery will always command it. The price for beets will never be less, possibly more. His acres of beets will net him more than any other crop, and then when it is known we can raise more than is necessary for one factory, then farmers will have co-operative factories, and participate in their success.

#### Preparing the Land.

Deep ploughing and thorough cultivation of the soil is absolutely necessary. Farmers commence this work immediately after harvest, ploughing deep cross ploughing and harrowing.

**Rotation of crops are universal.**

That is, beets are grown upon the same land but once in four years. Raw manures are not used on the land designed for beets any year for the reason that it generates more weeds than the patent manures. They use fertilizers to a large extent which contain a large amount of phosphate of lime.

#### Planting.

The furrows are about 18 to 20 inches apart, and the drill drops the seed 8 to 10 inches apart. The object of having the roots so near together is to get smaller beets which are richer in sugar, and easier kept covered, and the weight per acre is even more than of larger beets.

**Cultivation.**

The beets make their appearance in from 10 to 12 days, and when large enough to distinguish from the weeds, is the time when the full energy and industry of the farmer is to be employed. The weeds must be warred upon at once, and kept down, and if any seed have not germinated, transplanting must be done to make up the deficiency. A cultivator and hoe is used in the furrows, and hoe and hand weeding between the roots. After the first, second, and third weeding, the work lessens, and the cultivation made comparatively easy. The roots must be well covered, as the crown, or that above the ground is not rich in sugar, and therefore rejected by the manufacturer.

#### Harvesting.

Some use a plough, which is dangerous without the most careful handling. A careless hand will bruise the beets, and such are unsatisfactory to the factory. By others the earth is loosened by a narrow spade, the root pulled by hand and upon the ground. The trimming is done by some with a curved knife with a long handle, while the root is on the ground others take the beet in hand and with a heavy knife sever the crown from the top, and pass the beets into carts. The crown and leaves are utilized by farmers as food for their stock.

**Preservation of Beets.**

Factories using 10, 15, and 20,000 tons of beets in a season, cannot receive more than 50 per cent of the crop. The balance has to be preserved for winter use, which is done in silos or pits. The pits are made by digging down in the earth 2 feet deep, by 13x14 feet wide, and of any length, leaving the center of the door a little the highest to afford drainage. The beets are then laid in and a wall

#### Good Butter in Winter.

It is difficult to get really first-rate butter at any time, and more difficult in winter than at any other season. Yet good butter can be made in winter, provided care is taken to keep the cows well housed and well warmed and well fed with early cut hay. A farmer lecturing on this subject lately, said:-

No matter how highly hay made from matured grass may be recommended for working horses or oxen, the fact is too obvious to need argument, that for cows in milk, early cut grass makes the only kind of hay suitable for food. All low land or swampy hay, should be avoided. There is nothing you can feed a cow on that will so quickly whiten out and spoil her butter, as low meadow hay. Provender should be fed, such as corn meal and shorts, but only in connection with good hay. Beets and carrots are good feed in connection with hay and provender, but not safe to depend on, only as a kind of condition feed, and to help digest other food.

We will suppose now that the cow is well fed and well cared for, the next thing will be to take good care of the milk. How best to do this is still an open question. My neighbor on one side puts hers in pans, sets the pans in a vessel of hot water and brings it to a scald over a heated range. My neighbor on the other side, strains hers in cans which are immersed in cold water for several hours till all the cream is supposed to be at the top of the milk. A third takes a kind of middle ground, and puts hers in shallow pans in the common way, taking care in winter not to let it get chilled, but keep the temperature up to sixty most of the time.

#### Treatment of Working Oxen.

These patient, useful animals are much abused, as a general thing. A smart pair of oxen, well-trained, and well-fed, can do as much plowing and other work on a farm, as any horses that I have ever owned. What I mean by "well-trained, and well-fed," is to give them the same care that you give horses. Instead of leaving them standing in the yoke beside the fence or barn, to eat their dinners, put them into the stable and make them comfortable. Feed lightly in early spring and when they have come into full working condition give a bushel of ground oats every day, to a pair weighing from 2,800 to 3,200 lbs. I consider ground oats much better than the whole grain. Many farmers have an idea that any one can drive oxen, but as it is most important with them, as with all animals, that they should be treated with uniform kindness, I think the best man on the farm should do this. Never drive with a club or goad, but with a whip, and seldom use it. Oxen can be guided by the voice. I trained one pair that would stop instantly at the word "whoa," start at one clock, and at a second decided clock, move off into a trot. Be firm, but kind, and you will find them returning affection; showing it pleasantly if any is manifested for them. Oxen can be made to grow while working daily. It is economy to keep two pair for doing the work that one pair can accomplish by being on the go from morning till night, that neither may be overworked. I make each pair of oxen on my farm gain from \$50 to \$100 a year. If cattle cannot be well fed, they ought not to be kept. I have enjoyed and been interested in oxen from boyhood and on my father's farm broke and trained many a pair of steers. Always bear this in mind, that animals are very apt to catch the spirit and temper of their masters, therefore try to keep good-natured when directing and controlling them.—B. C. in *Am. Agriculturist*.

#### Labels for Fruit Trees.

The most enduring labels are those formed of lead, with the names of the kinds of fruit trees impressed or indented with an iron stamp about halfway through the lead. The label should be three inches long, one and a half wide, and have a hole through a shoulder left in the middle or one side of it. The label should be fastened to the tree with stout, flexible lead wire, allowing room for the tree to grow. You will require punch letters of the alphabet, and the figures corresponding to that of the year in which the trees were planted, if you care to date their planting. Labels of this kind only perish with the lead. These are the most durable labels we know of. Zinc labels are also good, and last a long time, if the names of the trees be written on them with proper ink, which may be made of one drachm each of verdigris and sal ammoniac powder, half a drachm of lampblack, mixed with ten drachms of water. The labels should be made bright by rubbing them with sand paper; then write the names upon them immediately in a clear, bold hand, with a quill pen.

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SHEEP AS BEASTS OF BURDEN.—In the "Colonies and India" we find a note respecting the employment of sheep as beasts of burden. In Eastern Turkistan and Tibet, for instance, borax is borne on the backs of sheep over the mountains of Leb, Kangra, and Rampur on the Satlej. Borax is found at Rudok, in Chantania, of such excellent quality that only 25 per cent. is lost in the process of refining. The Rudok borax is carried on the Rampur, which travel at the rate of two miles a day; but, notwithstanding the superior quality of the demand for it in Europe, the expenses attending its transport seriously hamper the trade, which, but for the sheep, would hardly exist at all.

#### Labels for Fruit Trees.

In making your arrangements for the coming season let there be room for improvement of the farm stock. This can now be accomplished at so little expense that we are often astonished that farmers—who are always on the alert—to perceive the advantages within their reach.

The President of the N. Y. Dairy-men's Association, as reported in the *American Dairyman*, says: "Canada has certainly improved in cheese, and to-day ranks in Europe as producing better keeping quality than we do."

#### Labels for Fruit Trees.

Occasional feeding of salt is very important to the health and vigor of animals. One-half of the ash of animal blood consists of salt, without which the vital fluid cannot be in a natural or healthy state.

Belts made of raw cows hide is found to last longer than leather belts, and costing only one-half,

#### Maple Sugar.

A maple sugar maker of Vermont who has been in the habit of watching the conditions that lead to a favorable or unfavorable season, and speculating on the phenomena of the flow of sap, predicts that the coming season will be a medium or average one. He propounds the following question regarding the flow of sap:-

Where does the sap come from, above or below? Where does it obtain its sweetness? Why is sugar made in the first of the season so white, while that made in the latter part of the season is dark? Why will the first grain more readily than the last? Why do we get more and sweeter sap from the south side of the tree than the north side? Why do we get more sap low down than we do high up? Why do we make white sugar from small trees than from large trees? Why do we make more and whiter sugar from scattering trees, than from trees in a thick growth? Why do we make white sugar from a sugar place that is free from spruce and hemlock? Why is a storm, and especially a snow storm necessary, to contain the earth, place a large quantity of the same upon the ground under cover, or what is better, upon a good floor and then continue to throw the snow upon the heap. The convenience of using barrels is that in the summer season when there is a great tendency for the ammonia to escape, as soon as a barrel is filled it

#### Moving Bees.

When moving stocks short distances, or only to different stands in the same apiary, it should be done during a cold spell in winter or early spring, before the bees have fully taken their location.

If they are to be moved a mile or more, it may be done, with proper precautions, at any time of the year. The stocks to be moved should be prepared early in the morning or when bees are not flying. To prepare a stock in a common hive, blow in a little smoke and carefully lifting the hive invert it upon the ground. Have ready four small strips of wool and a square piece of wire cloth or coarse cotton or linen, large enough to cover the mouth of the hive. Spread the cloth over the mouth of the hive lay on the strips, and tack through the strips into the edges of the hive. These strips will save tacks and prevent the bees crowding out under the cloth. A sleigh, buggy or spring wagon is the best for moving bees, yet with careful driving, they may be moved on a wagon without springs. Place the hives in the wagon upon a bed of straw, keeping them mouth up to secure ventilation, as bees need much air whenever disturbed. Besides, in this position the combs rest upon their attached portions and are less liable to break by jolting. If the weather be very warm, use the wire cloth to confine the bees, and keep the hives shaded from the sun. In most movable comb hives strips must be tacked across the frames to keep them from swinging together. To prepare a stock in the American hive, simply remove the cap and tack the cloth or wire cloth over the top. Drive upon a walk. New frames may be brought home in a basket in the cool of the evening after their issue, but if hives are left for them, and they are allowed to start new combs, great care must be used, if moved before the combs are finished.—*King's New Bee Keeper's Text Book*.

#### How he got it.

An old farmer set to work to raise over a hundred bushels of corn on an acre. He says:-

"The land selected for the corn crop had been pastured for twenty years. I drew twenty-five ox-loads of barnyard manure on to one acre before plowing. After plowing, I hauled on twenty-five ox-loads of fine manure, harrowed the soil very fine, marked the rows 35 feet, and planted in the rows, about 25 feet, four kernels to the hill, no more and no less. I also put in each hill an even tablespoonful of Nova Scotia gypsum. I cultivated and hoed four times, very carefully and very thoroughly. Not a weed was allowed to grow to any considerable size during the season. There was harvested from this single acre 132 bushels and twenty quarts of shelled corn." The following year on another acre of the same pasture land he raised 100 bushels of shelled corn.

#### PORK PACKING.

The Chicago *Corn Bulletin*, of the 29th February has advice from 105 principal points in the Northwest regarding packing operations and stocks on hand. These points have packed 6,555,000 hogs to date, and the estimate for the season is 6,019,000; the packing at points not reported is estimated at 555,000, making the aggregate packing of the West 7,145,000. The decrease in the average weight is estimated at ten pounds, which will reduce the aggregate packing to 7,135,000 hogs of last year's average weight. The yield of lard varies considerably and will probably not show much, if any, reduction from last year. The stock on hand at points which have packed 6,083,000 hogs is reported at 281,000 barrels mess pork, 19,900 barrels of other kinds of pork, 200,000 tiers of lard, 81,000,000 pounds of hams, 50,000,000 pounds of shoulders, 200,000,000 pounds of sides, in the aggregate equal to the product of 2,375,000 hogs.

The state of New York is credited with 1,500,000 cows, which produces an average of \$40 per head. Small as this is, the aggregate is \$60,000,000 annually, and it represents about one-seventh of the dairy interest in the United States.

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A Terrible and Deadly Affray.

In the annals of deadly affrays in this State, we know of no occurrence so fatal as this...

About ten days ago Col. D. A. Holman, while in Johnsonville, on entering Dr. L. Lowry's store...

Perhaps a half hour later Dr. Lowry, as was usual with him, came on the boat to transact his business...

In the meantime Arnold and Holman were lighting outside the cabin. Arnold received a wound...

All the parties engaged are very highly respected. Dr. Lowry was a brother of Gen. Robert Lowry...

It is an extract of a letter from Canada, which gives an account of tobogganing...

The toboggan is a three foot square, but the ordinary one, and is very flat in its surface...

It is the first of the season to procure pure seed. This is prepared to furnish at...

NATIVE RECITS IN SOUTH AFRICA.—Correspondent of the London Globe in the Transvaal...

Lord Chelmsford, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces at the Cape, is the eldest son of the late Lord Chelmsford...

In Australia, the anti-Chinese agitation gains strength every day. The Parliament of Queensland has passed various bills...

Three masked robbers entered a house in Milwaukee suburb, and packed a large quantity of jewelry and clothing...

Communications.

The Early Amber Sugar Cane.

For the benefit of all those who wish to engage in this enterprise, we wish to publish the following circular...

In the winter of 1873-74, Mr. Miller obtained a package of Early Amber Sugar...

For a number of years the cane known as Early Amber, has been grown in parts of Minnesota. The variety, however, is much more productive, and sweeter than the Early Amber commonly known...

QUALITY, PRODUCTIVENESS, ETC. In appearance the Early Amber Sorgo, some of the characteristics of both Sorgo, and of the cane known as the Sorgo...

The Early Amber is three to four feet taller than the ordinary cane, and is very flat in its surface...

SEED PLANTING, ETC. It is the first of the season to procure pure seed. This is prepared to furnish at...

CULTURE, STRIPPING, ETC. The cane should be cut when the seed becomes ripe—usually this will be about the middle of the month of May...

It is important that farmers who wish to engage in the cultivation of this Cane, should be in the possession of this circular...

Yours, &c. A. WHITEHEAD, Fredericton, March 10, 1878.

Canadially are now being put up by a Massachusetts firm, which sells 24 millions, besides sixty thousands. Extra line, the best of Nova Scotia potatoes, and the best of New York butters, are employed...

The Agriculturist.

FREDERICTON, N. B. MARCH 15, 1878.

Yesterday afternoon Hon. Mr. Tilley made his anticipated budget speech. He struck a very vigorous note, contrasting the state of general prosperity when he made his budget speech in 1873...

The national policy (as far as we have been able to take it) will give some encouragement to the manufacturers of the Dominion, by giving them a drawback in the duties which they may pay on goods used in their manufacture...

Before the time comes to make a choice must not the question of the abolition of the Legislative Council be settled? If there is only to be one chamber, architects will have to modify their design considerably, and cut them down one story.

THE ANNUAL SCHOOL REPORT. The Chief Superintendent in the following paragraph strikes, it may be said, the keynote of his general report...

THE GRAND SOUTHERN RAILWAY DEBATE. The debate on the Grand Southern Railway resolution moved by the leader of the opposition was the big legislative event of the first half of the week...

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO. The election of a Bishop for the diocese of Toronto, has resulted in a compromise. The Rev. Canon Landon, of the diocese, was being able to carry the candidates...

DOMINION ESTIMATES. On Tuesday, Hon. Mr. Tilley submitted his estimates for the coming year. The figures for 1878 amounted to \$23,669,673...

THE ZULU WAR. CAPTIVITY. The Zulu War has been a most interesting and successful one. The British forces have been victorious in every engagement...

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The Legislative Buildings.

FREDERICTON, N. B. MARCH 15, 1878.

The designs and plans for Legislative Buildings are on view in the Engineer's room of Works Office. There are about fifteen sets of architects of St. John, Halifax, Charlottetown, Ottawa, the greater number being from St. John...

THE BUDGET SPEECH. Yesterday afternoon Hon. Mr. Tilley made his anticipated budget speech. He struck a very vigorous note, contrasting the state of general prosperity when he made his budget speech in 1873...

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New Post Office, &c.

FREDERICTON, N. B. MARCH 15, 1878.

Now that there is a grant in the estimates, the erection of the new Post Office is placed beyond doubt. As soon as the snow leaves the ground, we may expect to see men at work in the square at the corner of Carlton and Queen streets...

THE BUDGET SPEECH. Yesterday afternoon Hon. Mr. Tilley made his anticipated budget speech. He struck a very vigorous note, contrasting the state of general prosperity when he made his budget speech in 1873...

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L. O. A. LECTURE.

FREDERICTON, N. B. MARCH 15, 1878.

The Lecture given by Charles Lugin, Esq., on "the resources of the Upper St. John, and a scheme for their development," on Wednesday evening in the Orange Hall, was a very interesting and instructive effort...

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The Local Legislature.

FREDERICTON, N. B. MARCH 15, 1878.

Monday, March 10th. Mr. Johnson, who on Friday's debate, fired off a pleasanter at the expense of Mr. White, member for Carleton, looking him to a sportsman who went out to shoot with no powder in his gun, who was offered a small number of cartridges...

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12th.

FREDERICTON, N. B. MARCH 15, 1878.

In the afternoon the debate on the resolution was continued by Messrs. Hamington, Covert, Landry, and Hamington. Mr. Hamington was said bearing directly on the resolution, but the debate was diversified by references to the measures...

THE BUDGET SPEECH. Yesterday afternoon Hon. Mr. Tilley made his anticipated budget speech. He struck a very vigorous note, contrasting the state of general prosperity when he made his budget speech in 1873...

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Mr. White charged on the duty of the government to add the sons and daughters of the people to the country instead of the foreigner. He insisted the case of 30 to 40 young men contemplating emigrating to New Scotland, who would be in the County of York, where the best agricultural lands were now secured, if the roads were made to and through them.

The government conceded that the section requiring one year's residence in the Province before anyone was in position to become a settler on the Crown Lands and take advantage of the Act, should be rescinded.

An amendment was introduced in the House that grants should be given only to ten persons making application, and an amendment was adopted leaving it to the discretion of the government to grant to the number of eight or fewer persons, which would meet all views.

Mr. Black instanced the hardship of the case of young men who did not wish to leave the parental roof and embark upon matrimony, when the section requiring actual residence and building a house started from taking up jobs and cultivating them. He would give the grant of a case until he became an actual settler.

Mr. Sayer entered into a long argument to show that the conditions of settlement required by law, could not be carried out within a year, and Mr. Hamilton entered into another argument to prove that they could not be carried out. The first section of the bill were passed with amendments, rescinding the one year's residence and the number of applicants, and increasing the number to ten.

BRADING THE LION IN HIS DEN.—An Englishman writes to the London Standard a mournful letter upon the invasion of the British market by American manufactures.

TO LET.—A young widow in Vicksburg answered a matrimonial advertisement, and a long correspondence ensued, resulting in a marriage by the man. He was good looking, had pleasant manners, and reported that he was a prosperous New York merchant.

DEATHS.—In this city, at her mother's residence, on the 6th inst., of Consumption, Eliza A., wife of Wesley Carpenter, aged 39 years.

FULLY PREPARED FOR THE NATIONAL POLICY. AMERICAN COTTONS. GREY COTTONS, GREY SHEETINGS, White Cottons, WHITE SHEETINGS, Pillow Cottons, NEW PRINTS, CORSET JEANS, KNITTING COTTONS.

There is an advertisement in our column to which we take much pleasure in referring our readers, because we believe in it and conscientiously and heartily recommend it. We refer to Hall's Hair Renewer.

TO RENT.—THE BUILDING STONE in the subscribers' building, formerly occupied by Mr. J. H. F. Randolph, possession given 1st of May, Nov. 25.

TO LET.—THREE STORES now being finished in the subscribers' building, possession given on or before the 1st of May next.

TO LET.—THAT VALUABLE FARM, situated in Frederickton formerly belonging to the late Capt. Scourby, the Farm is well adapted for market.

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NEW GOODS, FRESH STOCK, New Prices. ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, GERMAN, CANADIAN and DOMESTIC CLOTHS. READY-MADE CLOTHING. REEFERS, SUITS, JUMPERS, HEAVY WOOL PANTS.

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A. A. MILLER & CO.'S NEW STORE. OPPOSITE CITY HALL. Queen St. Fredericton.

A change of Tariff, an increase of Duty likely to be put on AMERICAN GOODS, and in anticipation of such change of Tariff, we have just received from the American Markets the following Goods, and more to follow:

- 16 Bales Grey Cottons. 5 Cases White Cottons. 6 Cases Prints. 4 Cases Ducks. 2 Cases Bed Ticks. 2 Cases Cotton Flannels. 1 Case Cottonades. 2 Cases Shirtings. 1 Case Corset Jeans. 1 Case Knitting Cottons. 24 pieces Plain Cambrics. 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings. Window Hollands. Table Oil Cloths. Small Wares, &c., &c., All will be sold at LOWEST PRICES.

REMEMBER THE NEW STORE, Directly opposite City Hall. A. A. MILLER & CO. Fredericton, February 22, 1876.

WE CLAIM FOR LASARUS & MORRIS' PERFECTED SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES. THE undersigned has just completed his Fall and Winter Goods, comprising all the best and most fashionable goods usually found in a first-class Book and Stationery Store.

NOTICE.—A BILL to amend the Law relating to the Administration of Justice between the City of Fredericton and the Municipality of the County of York, and the County of York, and the County of York, and the County of York.

ASSASSIN'S NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that I, J. H. F. RANDOLPH, do hereby give notice to all persons who have any claims against me, to present them to me on or before the 1st of May next.

"Albion House." NEW GOODS. Having just imported an extensive line of "AMERICAN DRY GOODS," the "Public" are invited to select from the Largest and Cheapest Stock ever offered for sale in this City.

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Literature.

A CELEBRATED CASE.

CHAPTER XVIII.

"YOU WILL KILL ME!" she murmured. "Oh, no! it is too much to hope for. It is impossible!"

"Do not fret, Adrienne. Separation cannot change our love for each other." "Separation, Valentine?"

"I want that proof, (fire to me)" He caught her firmly in his powerful arms; his white face was convulsed with passion; his words came rapidly, in eager hissing tones; his hot breath seemed to burn her cheeks. "Give it to me, I say! quickly, or—I will make you!"

"I will not, you say; then, by Heaven, I will!" "You will kill me, as you did—Mademoiselle!" Valentine said, slowly.

VEGETINE. An Excellent Medicine. JOHN RICHARDS, Insurance Agent.

GAS FITTING, PLUMBING, & INSURANCE! JOHN RICHARDS, Insurance Agent.

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