

# TAKES THE LEAD.

The following are our duly authorized Travelling Agents for the sale Oxford Cloth, Yarns, etc.:-

'OHN ROBINSON, JR., Narrows. MRS. J. E. COY, Upper Gagetown. WM. LIVINGSTON, Jerusalem. DANIEL PALMER, JR., Douglas Harbor.

They will visit the people at their homes with full stock.

TOXFORD CLOTH is also for sale at Gagetown, Cody's, Oromocto, etc.

Oxford Manufacturing Co., Oxford, N. S.

# VANWART. K. ISAAU HAMPSTEAD,

DEALER IN

Dry Goode, Greeteries, Hardware, Medicine, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Ready-Made Clothing, Etc.

AND A FULL LINE OF GOODS USUALLY KEPT IN A GENERAL STORE.

Customers will find our stock complete, comprising many articles it is impossible here to enumerate, and all sold at moderate prices.

FULL LINE OF TURKISH DYES ALWAYS IN STOCK. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

1861.

# THIRTY-SIX YEARS IN THE

# Jewelry: Business

### IN FREDERICTON.

C. P. R. Divisional Time Inspector by Appointment!

We'll write on our banners the word "Victory." J. P. Facts! Sir, Facts!

E, R. A.

According to statistics, how many habitual drunkards are there in Canada About seventy-five thousand. How many moderate drinkers?

About three hundred thousand. What relation in numbers does the

liquor traffic sustain to Christian work? There are four times as many saloons as churches; there are nine times as many liquor sellers as ministers; and twelve times as much money paid for liquor annually as for the gospel.

What amount is annually spent for in- reliefs, as extensively. toxicating liquors in Canada.

Fifty-five million of dollars. What amount is annually spent for to-

bacco?

Twenty millions of dollars.

lic good?

What would this annual expenditure for liquor accomplish, if used for the pub-

about five years; or it would pay the totally different race from these whom the Spaniards found on the continent, and that be ween the two there is benay the gross Doutlinon debt N. B. extire cost of the public schools for a great many years; or it would send out fifty-five thousand missionaries every vear.

> for tobacco accomplish, if used for the public good?

It would pay the gross Dominion debt within fifteen years; support twenty thousand missionaries every year.

What other and greater loses than financial does the liquor traffic entail upon

1897. the people of this nation?

Physical, mental and moral.

How many deaths annually are due to alcoholism.

About ten thousand.

What per cent. of crime is traceable to

ntemperance? From 80 to 90 per cent.

What proportion of the inhabitants of Canada are annually convicted and imprisoned for drunkenness alone?

About one in every 331 of the people?

study of the reduced fac-siniles lately printed.

human sacrifice, which, as most people are probably aware, prevailed the level of the sea, 2000 feet sheer into largely in America when the Spaniards first landed; though few, perhaps, know the terrible extent to which it was carried. Prescott tells us that iew writers have ventured to estimate the

yearly number of victims at less than 20,000, while many put it as high as 50,000 in Mexico alone. If we consider that the lowest of these estimates represents an average of some four hundred a week, or nearly sixty a day, such figures are

appalling. And now we learn beyond the possibility of a doubt that the same practice obtained in America in times that must have been ages before the Spanish conquest, and, judg-ing by the frequency of the representations of such things in these old bas-

In these sculptures we can see the very shape of the knives used: the form of the plates or platters on which several heads of victims were placed, and other such details; and in a certain series we are enabled to note the curious point that, while the officiating priests always wore full beards, the victims appear to have usually possessed no hirsute adornments, or to have "shaved clean," as we term it. It may be added that these ancient white people "seem to have been a

lieved to have been a gap lasting for many ages, during which the country was overrup by Indian or other barbaric hordes; though how or why this came about is one of those mysteries What would this annual expenditure that will probably never be unravel-

> All these curious and interesting facts are given in the introduction to a new book, which, appearing with much timeliness. in view of the Venezuelan dispute, is now attracting universal attention in England and has just been published in this country by the New Amsterdam Book Company. It is entitled "The Devil Tree of El Dorado," and is written by Frank Aubrey and based upon the mystery of the mountain of Roraima

The author has given his fancy the fullest range. One of his conceptions is the mythical devil tree, which devours human beings, and which takes of the geographical structure of the the place of a public executioner, being in itself a hideous device worthy of the Spanish Inquisition. The story itself is full of a horrible fascination, but to the judicial mind the facts which preface the fiction are far more interesting and romantic than the tale woven from them. The author states

has been to direct England's atten- who once wandered on its banks may tion to Roraima Mountain in connection with the Venezuelan question. "Shall Roraima be handel over to Venezuela?" he asks. "Shall the mysterious mountain long known among the wonders of our earth-regarded by many as the greatest marvel of the world-become definitely Venezuelan territory? This is the question that hangs in the balance at the time these words are written-that is inseparably associated, though many of the public know it not, with the dispute that has arisen about the boundaries of British Guinea. "It has been suggested that if it is too late to retain the wonderful Roraima as exclusively British-and to effect this it would be well worth our while to barter away some other portion of the disputed territory-then an arrangement might be come to to make it neutral ground. Standing, as it does, in the corner where the three countries-Brazil Venezuela and British Guinea-meet, it is of importance to all three, and, no doubt, in such an endeavor, we should have the support of Brazil as against Venezueia. "Will no one explore Roraima and bring us back the tidings which it has been waiting these thousand years to give us? One of the marvels and Be not among wine bibbers; among mysteries of the earth lies on t'e outskirts of our colonies, and we have the mystery unsolved, the marvel uncared for." It is perhaps not generally known that Roraima Mountain, one of the earth's greatest mysteries, one of the most stupendous wonders of the world. is situated within the disputed Venezuelan territory. On the map drawn by Sir Robert Schomburgk for the British Government, Roraima stands within the British domains, but on the map drawn by Mr. Barrington Brown, the Government explorer who succeeded Schomburgk, and whose work was based upon that of his predecessor, Roraima is placed inside the Venezuelan boundary, and no explanation is given for the apparent contradiction. Again, another authority. Mr. Im Thurn, Curator of the Museum of Georgetown (the capital of the colony) says in his book, "Among the Indians of British Guinea." that Roraima lies on the extreme edge of the colony, or perhaps, on the other side of the Brazilian boundary. So that the exact location of this marvel among mountains seems investee in much obscurity. As, however, Sir Robert Schomburgk

rington Brown, it is "a great table of pink and white and 'red sandstone. Many of them relate to the custom of 'interbedded with red shale,' and ! rises from a height of 5100 feet above

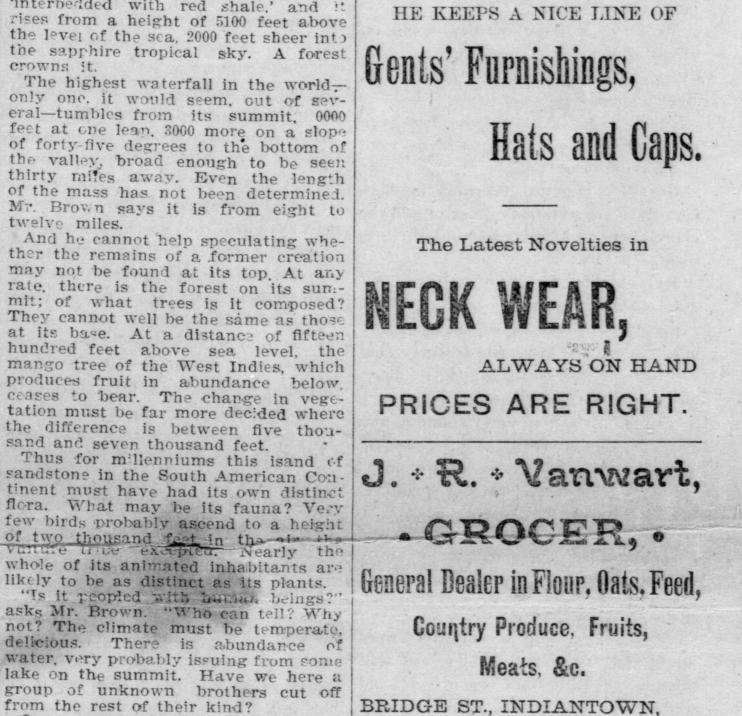
> The highest waterfall in the worldonly one, it would seem, out of several-tumbles from its summit, 0000 feet at one lean, 3000 more on a slope of forty-five degrees to the bottom of the valley, broad enough to be seen thirty miles away. Even the length of the mass has not been determined. Mr. Brown says it is from eight to twelve miles.

And he cannot help speculating whether the remains of a former creation may not be found at its top. At any rate, there is the forest on its summit; of what trees is it composed? They cannot well be the same as those at its base. At a distance of fifteen hundred feet above sea level, the mango tree of the West Indies, which produces fruit in abundance below, ceases to bear. The change in vegetation must be far more decided where the difference is between five thousand and seven thousand feet. Thus for millenniums this isand of sandstone in the South American Continent must have had its own distinct flora. What may be its fauna? Very few birds probably ascend to a height of two thousand feet in the air the variate true excepted. Nearly the whole of its animated inhabitants are likely to be as distinct as its plants. "Is it peopled with human beings? asks Mr. Brown. "Who can tell? Why not? The climate must be temperate, delicious. There is abundance of water, very probably issuing from some lake on the summit. Have we here a group of unknown brothers cut off from the rest of their kind?

One more wonder remains to be told. The traveler speaks of two other mountains in the same district which are of the same description as Roraimatables of sandstone rising up straight into the blue, one larger than 'though not as high as Roraima itself. It is only because of their existence, and because, for aught that appears, they may be equally inaccessible with Roraima, that one does not venture to call Roraima the greatest marvel and mystery of the earth!

The appeal to the imagination seems to have stirred even the sober, cautious scientist Schomburgk. Speaking region which leaves little doubt that it was once the bed of an inland lake, he says:

"May we not connect with the former existence of this inland sea the fable of the Lake Parima and the El Dora- and attend to my work and am daily imdo? Thousands of years may have proving. elapsed; generations may have been that one of the objects of his work buried and returned to dust; nations, be extinct and exist no more in name



ST. JOHN, N. B.

### When You Ask for Pelee Island Wine

Be sure you get our brand, as other Canadian Wines are sold as Pelee brand.

Brands-Pelee Port, Dry Catawba, Sweet Catawba, Isabella, St. Augustine, Old Port, Concord, Unfermented Grape Juice, Chateau Pelee Claret.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 16, 1896. E. G. Scovil, Agent Pelee Wine Co.-Dear Sir: I have been an invalid suffering from general debility for some years, have used all kinds of medicines hereand in the States and could get no relief, and have been confined to my bed for past three years, when a friend sent a bottle of Pelee Island Wine. I had not used it three days before my appetite improved and I was able to get up and now I am able to go out

Yours truly, MRS. SARAH GRMAN, 63 Forest Street, City.

E. G. SCOVIL, Tea and Wine Mer-

# WE TEST YOUR EYES FREE OF CHARGE.

\*WE SELL THE CLEVELAND BICYCLE, TOO.\* year, two dollars for every one at present

# SHUTE'S, Fredericton. LOOK HERE

# I have just received a car-load of extra good Buggies and Express Wagons, Road Wagons and Carts.

They are built to order, and the very best material used in construction. It is impossible to find any better in the city. Every vehicle is guaranteed.

I also have a fine stock of PLOWS, -Plows to suit all soils. Every person that buys one always recommends it to his neighbors. My Harrows this year are an extra good quality. I keep the best Lever Harrow in the market.

# Albert's Thomas hosph ate owder is Good for all Crops.

### Don't buy any other Fertilizer.

Oliver Burden,

Phoenix Square, Fredericton, N. B.

E. C. LOCKETT, Agent at Gagetown.

What would the annual expenditure for intoxicating liquors and tobacco combined accomplish, if used for the public good?

It would give for public purposes each levied for Dominion purposes.

What protection has this monstrous

evil-the liquor traffic? It has the Government, Provincial and Municipal protection in the License System.

What scriptural texts may be especially applied in condemnation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors?

Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood, ond establisheth a city by iniquity. -Hab. 2:12.

Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees \* \* and to take away the right from the poor of my people, and widows may be their prey, and that they may rob the fatherless. —Isa. 10:12

riotious eaters of fiesh; for the drunkard shall come to poverty.-Prov. 23:20.

For among my people are found wicked men; they lay weight as he that setteth snares; they catch men.-Jer. 5:26.

Shall I not visit for these things? saith the Lord. Shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?-Jer. 5:29.

#### Jemseg.

May 17.-Enoch Colwell an aged and well respected resident of Robertson's Point died on the morning of the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock. His remains were interred in the Baptist burying ground of this place. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn their loss. Rev. W. J. Blakeney conducted the obsequies. The Misses Sharp and Blair Ferris, of Waterboro, spent Sunday with friends at this place.

E. F. Merritt, of the "Telegraph," is staying at the River View hotel. It is rumored that Capt. A. F. Camp is about purchasing the farm of C. W. Currie. The figures are in the vicinity of one thousand dollars.

There are about 1,300 submarine cables now in existence, covering a distance of

162,000 nautical miles Their cost is estimated at \$200,000,000.

still, tradition of Parima and the El Dorado survived these changes of time; transmitted from father to son. Its fame was carried across the Atlantic and kinciled the romantic fire of the chivalrie Raleigh.'

Most authorities-Humboldt, as well as Schomburgk-agree in giving British Guinea as the probable site of this traditional city.

#### Carly'e's First Book.

following bit of Carlyliana is clipped: "A copy of Carlyle's first book, his translation of Legendre's 'Elements of Geometry and Trigonometry,' appears in a second-hand bookseller's catalogue just issued, marked 'very scarce,' and in the price a due reflection of the translator's subsequent fame. This translation, which was published in 1824, although only a 'pot-boiler,' was well done; and prefixed to it is an original essay on 'Proportion,' which is said to have been highly commend. ed by so eminent an authority as the late Professor De Morgan. Carlyle himself, who received \$50 for the book, seems to have looked on his essay with some complacency, as in his 'Reminiscences' we find him referring to it as 'a complete doctrine of proportion. . . complete and really lucid, and adding, 'I have never seen it since. but still feel as if it were right enough and felicitous in its kind.'

### Swedish Firewomen.

The little town of Nasso, in Sweden, has a feminine department, 150 strong, in its fire brigade. The water supply of the village consists simply of four great tubs, and it is the duty of the women "firemen" to keep these full in case of fire. They stand in two continuous lines from the tubs to the lake, about three streets away, one line passing the full buckets and the other sending them back.

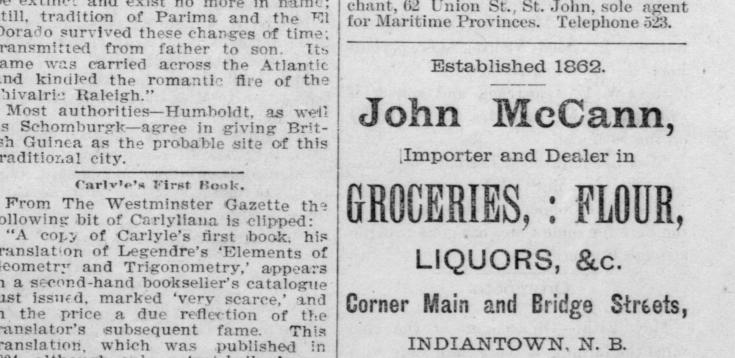
### **Glass** Paperweights.

The glass paperweights, containing flowers and other beautiful objects, are molded, the substances within being placed in position before the glass is poured into the mold. The weight is then ground and polished

### Old Mohammedan School.

The great Mohammedan school at Cairo, El Azhar, meaning "The Splendid," has clear records dating as far back as 975.

Each year about \$50,000 is expended in sprinkling the streets of London with sand to prevent the horses from slipping.



THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR The Fredericton Business College.

