(Continued from 1st page.)

THE MISSING LINK

FOUND AT LAST.

THE WILD MEN'S VILLAGE.

M. d'Enjoy entered the country of the wild men just beyond Tis-An. The first village in the unbroken forest was composed of a single habitation in the form of a long tunnel, made of sticks meeting at the top like the sides of the letter A, and covered with leaves. This tunnel was 150 feet long, a little more than three feet high, and six or seven feet wide at the base of the triangle, and it was open at each end.

Some children were playing outside of this tunnel, or tent, or hut, whichever it might have been, and no sooner did they catch sight of M. d'Enjoy and his followers, than they set up a shrill cry. At the sound a number of naked, wild looking creatures rushed out of the tunnel and took to the woods like so many monkeys, scampering off in every direction, and giving utterance to a series of startled yells.

By this time M. d'Enjoy and the others had arrived at the foot of a great tree, and their attention was attracted by a noise above. Looking up they observed a Moi, fully as startled as the others, but unable to make his escape. He had been interrupted in the act of gathering honey, which is plentifully stored in the immense trees of that country by wild bees.

Alarmed, not only by the approach of the strangers, but by the flight of his companions, the man began to descend the tree rapidly, stepping on pegs which had been driven into the trunk. Without this aid or a ladder of some sort, he would never have been able to climb the tree, on account of its great girth.

UP IN THE TREES.

When he had come to a point about fifteen feet above the ground, he made a leap, and rushed, with his head down, to break the circle of enemies about the base of the tree. But in spite of his nimbleness and extraordinary strength he was soon overcome by superior numbers and captured.

M. d'Enjoy proceeded to make an examination of the tunnel. He found it deserted. On the floor lay a number of bamboo pipes, polished stones and copper bracelets.

He then went back to question the prisoner, who had been tightly bound. The savage gave, however, no reply to any of M. d'Enjoy's numerous interrogations. Thinking his silence might be due to the tightness of his bonds, M. d'Enjoy allowed him a little more liberty, although care was taken that he should not escape. This proved to be a successful manoeuvre, for as soon as the thongs were cut the captive began to speak soberly in a language that was with difficulty understood by the intepreter.

He explained that the village, or rather hut, belonged to the Lois, a valiant and warlike tribe, which had always proved itself invincible. The members of this tribe had fled at the approach of the strangers, not from cowardice, but because they took the person of M. d'Enjoy for the demon of the moon, who carries off the infants in the mists that rise from the swamps. M. d'Enjoy's costume, which had caused this terror, consisted largely of a long white robe.

THE DISCOVERY.

The prisoner had enormous ankle bones, resembling the spurs of a cock. His skin was brown, but more bronze than black. His voice was rough, his countenance oval, his nose long, his hair glossy. As he stood there, with his head erect, his immense body straightened to its fullest height, he seemed to M. d'Enjoy like a bronze statue.

While examining this strange creature M. d'Enjoy suddenly started and uttered a cry of astonishment. The man had a tail, "like a monkey," as he writes in his communication to the Paris Geographical Society. The exact language used to describe M. d'Enjoy's amazement at making this most interesting discovery is as follows:

'Cette decouverte me stupefa; je m'approachai de lui et peur etre certain que je n'etais pas le jouet d'une illusion je tatai l'appendice caudal du sauvage.

"Je constatai arnsi que la colonne vertebrale du Moi se prolongeait exterieurement au buste de trois ou duatre vertebres pour former une petite quene de faune."

The translation of this is:

"This discovery stupefied me. I approached him, and to be certain that I was not the plaything of an illusion I felt with my hand his caudal appendage. I satistied myself in this way that the vertebral column of the Moi was prolonged beyond the body by three or four vertebrae so as to form a little tail like that of a faun."

Surprised at the examination, and perhaps at the liberty of the explorer in thus seizing hold of a part of his person, the prisoner turned round brusequely and said that the Mois once all possessed similar appendages.

LONG TAILS.

"It is the proof," he continued, "of my purity of race. The Mois who are born of mixed marriages with strangers do not have such tails. In each generation the tail becomes rarer. There was once a Moi king whose tail was three cubits in length, who had been driven from the rich plains of his ancestors."

The savage then began to recite a long lot of doggerel, the purport of which M. d'Enjoy was not able to learn, as his interpreter could not understand the language in which it was spoken. During the recital the savage stood upright in the middle of the circle formed by the wondering group of his captors.

"He was truly imposing," writes M. d.Enjoy. "His sonorous voice, his vigorous gestures, his black, flashing eyes lifted towards heaven, gave to the scene an extraordinary dramatic effect."

On being invited to take some refreshment after his recitation, the captive refused. Nor would he drink a drop of the water that was offered him.

"The water gives a fever," he said. His captors hastened to assure him that the water was excellent, it having been brought all the way from Bien-Hoa. But he persisted in his refusal, and quenched his thrist with the juice of a liana. Neither wine, liqueur, nor alcohol of rice tempted him.

"What is this fever of which you speak," was asked.

"It is the disease which kills the accursed people who border our forests."

"Do you never suffer from it?"

"Sometimes, but we have a medicine that cures instantly,"

THE SAVAGE'S CUNNING.

"And what is that?"

"The liana, somewhat like the one which I hold."

"Can you show me?"

"You, and more, too," replied the Moi, laughing.

M. d'Enjoy did not then understand the meaning of this laugh. But he did later.

At nightfall a guard was set to watch the prisoner, but in the morning he was gone. His guard was delirious with fever. In a lucid interval he told how he had been induced to drink the juice of a liana.

When the guard had recovered sufficiently, M. d'Enjoy gave orders to return to Bien-Hoa at once. The party arrived four days afterwards, hurrying along on forced marches. It was solely on account of the guard's sickness that M. d'Enjoy concluded to give up a further investigation of the peculiar tribe of tailed men.

"I have decided, however," he writes, "to return to that region for a long sojourn of many months, but circumstances will not permit me to do so at present."

All of the members of the party were highly elated over the discovery of the queer race of creatures buried away in the immense forests, and it was a source of chagrin that the excellent specimen was allowed to escape.

M. d'Enjoy was so struck with the uncouth condition and animal appearance of the men with tails that he suggests they are, perhaps, the monkeys whose battles with the gods are described in the sacred books of India and represented in the bas-reliefs of the Cambodian temples.

The French explorer is the only white man who has ever ventured into the region of the wild Mois, and this interesting result of his discovery will hardly fail to excite the ambition of other adventurous persons. The French Government has appreciated the value of M. d'Enjoy's discovery, and an expedition is being organized for the purpose of securing one of these marvellous men with tails and bringing him to the light of civilization.

THE LAW OF NATURE.

Hundreds of zoologists, following Darwin, have insisted that man, being descended physically from the lowest order of animals, must once have worn a tail. This simply means that the human spinal column was at one time extended by a number of additional vertebrae. These learned men, unfortunately, were unable to lay their hands on a specimen, either living or fossilized. Consequently their profound deductions were received by the world at large with incredulity and contempt. It was much in the same way that men sneered at Columbus when he proposed to find a passage to the East Indies by sailing to the west. Nobody had ever done that, and so it was believed impossible. And, as nobody had ever seen a missing link, nor any evidence that one had ever existed, that also was regarded as a myth conjured up in the fevered brain of the savants.

It may be as well to state here that the theory of evolution is generally accepted the world over by thoughtful men. To deny the theory that physical man is the perfect product of long ages of development from inferior creatures, would be to deny the simplest logical deductions, backed up by overpowering evidence. From the formless, bloodless jellyfish, floating about apparently helpless and without purpose, to the most perfect specimen of manhood, fashioned after "the image of God," the indefatigable, greedy scientists have established a connecting chain, very, very long, to be sure, but of strength that cannot be broken. The finishing link to this chain has been provided by Mr. d'Enjoy.

KNOWN TO SCIENCE.

The evidence which he has secured in the Man with a Tail is, however, merely corroborative. Science has long ago assured itself that such a creature must either be in existence now, or must have existed in the past. It was in somewhat the same way that astronomers discovered the remote planet Neptune. Nobody had ever seen this planet nor heard of its existence, yet the behavior of the other planets was such as to lead to the suspicion (which naturally become a conviction) that there was some huge, unknown body off there in blank space which was exerting an unseen influence on the solar system. Two astronomers working independently, calculated where this body ought to be, and pointing their telescopes to the spot, their search was rewarded by the discovery of Neptnne.

And so scientists have agreed that man must once have had a tail. It is not necessary that this tail should be of any use to the individual possessing it during the final period of his change from one form of existence to another. During the process of evolution many organs first become useless, and then begin to grow smaller and smaller, until finally they disappear altogether. Natural history furnishes us with thousands of instances of this kind. If you rip off the skin of a boa-constrictor you will find a series of perfectly formed, but useless legs and feet, crouched close under the belly. These rudimentory organs show beyond a question that the boa-constrictor once walked, and that, owing to a change in its environment, it acquired creeping habits, and its legs were no longer used. In most snakes the legs have completely disappeared, but here, for some reason, they were used for a longer period.

EVIDENCES OF EVOLUTION.

Another instance is provided by the splint bones of the horse's foot. As is abundantly proved by fossils, these splint bones are the remnants of toes, formerly well developed and functional in the horse family, but which have become useless, and consequently reduced. There were five toes originally, just as on the human foot. Two have completely disappeared, two remain as rudimentary splint bones, while the fifth is developed and is useful. The rudimentary teeth in the whale, which never pierce the jaw so as to become in the slighest degree serviceable; the gill slits in the embryo chicken, the half-formed pistils found in stamanate flowers, the gill slits in the side of the neck of the human embryo, like those of the fish, the mammae on the male breast—all these are singular instances of rudimentary organs. They exist, but that is all. "Their occupation's gone."

The tail of man was also at one time useful, no doubt, in climbing trees and for seizing objects in the same way that a monkey employs his prehensible tail. In the development from the condition of the most advanced ape to that of the lowest savage the tail began to lose its importance, and hence to become reduced, to finally disappear. In the case of the strange creature found by M. d'Enjoy the tail is no longer of any service, and exists in a rudimentary state, exactly like the useless legs of the boa constrictor. In a thousand years, perhaps, the tails of these savages will have become so reduced in size that they will no longer be visible, and at that time the evolution from "monkey to man" may be said to have been completed. At present we have these curious creatures of the forest to remind us that the human race has not been yet entirely weaned from an extraordinarily close resemblance to the monkey. Indeed, it is not necessary to scour the forests of India in order to prove that man once had a tail. Instances are frequently met with among civilized races in which the spine has attained an abnormal length. No two individuals are exactly alike in respect to the proportionate lengths of their vertebral columns. This added length of the spine (the "coccyx of the human skeleton," the scientists call it) represents the tails of other mammals.

Bought the Hotel Ran it Awhile Before Creditors Paid Him to Leave.

That well-known globe trotter and gentleman of the world, "Milt" Adams, who knows the trails of South American Mountains as well as he knows Broadway, once solved the problem, which occasionally confronts the best of men, of how to settle a hotel bill of some size without money. He bought the hotel.

It was in Pernambuco. He and a young Englishman named Grenville went to that city on a steamer from Rio Janeiro.

"When we landed," Adams says, "each had a 'quid.' That was our entire capital."

They went to the Hotel Europa, of which a little Swiss was the proprietor. They were attired in fashionable clothes, and as their bearing was that of affluence they were warmly welcomed and assigned to the most desirable apartments.

They had gone to Pernambuco with the idea of getting into the tramway and electric light schemes that were being exploited there. But they found things at a standstill.

Their hotel bill rose, naturally, and after ten days or so the little Swiss began to make polite observations in their hearing as to the merits of the custom of the hotel guests paying their bills weekly. Finally he spoke to Grenville about the bills. He went to Adams.

"What are we going to do about these bills?" he asked. Adams' experiences in many foreign countries had made him a man of resource.

"What'll we do?" he queried ruminatively. "Why, we'll buy the old hotel.'

Grenville stared at the maker of the proposition. "And what," he asked, "will we buy it with?"

"I'll show you," said Adams.

One of their acquaintances was Eduardo, a little Frenchman, who had a general store and who was the agent of the estate which owned the hotel. Over a half dozen bottles of wine in their rooms Adams and Grenvile convinced Eduardo that they know more about keeping a hotel in a minute than the present proprietor would know in a thousand years.

The little Swiss was deposed and Adams and Grenville turned it into a "first-class American hotel with an American bar."

"We ran it about three months." says Adams, "and then I called a meeting of the creditors. I told them they could have the hotel and all there was in it if they would give us $200 to get out of a town that couldn't appreciate an American bar. They did it and we went back to Rio."

Better than the Work of the New Woman.

In connection with the topic discussed at a recent national conference of Women's and Young Women's Christian associations, "The training of the individual for Domestic Life," Mrs. Learmont, of Montreal, interested her audience by describing the demonstration lessons in cooking given among the poor, says Faith and Works.

The work began on a small scale and is still carried on with a few simple implements and a gas stove.

The cheap pieces of meat are bought, and the class learns how to cook savory and nourishing dishes; thus the impecunious housekeeper, who has wasted her substance in frizzling a sirloin steak, is taught how to market economically, as well as to cook those portions heretofore passed over.

Simple biscuit quickly prepared is another valuable lesson.

What to do with bread crusts? is solved by a pudding, mixing them with molasses, sugar and flour.

One sort of drink, hot or cold, also one dish of meat, is included in every lesson.

Fifty cents covers the cost of four dishes.

This instruction is popular, and from 50 to 100 women attend, some paying five cents, others nothing at all.

The material is bought in quantity, largely by means of church collections made for the purpose.

At Boston the cooking school receives stated visits from the butcher, who explains the different cuts of meat by an object lesson.

Bound to See the Joke.

They were talking of phonographs.

"I heard an amusing story about an old farmer the other day," said the commercial traveler.

"Interest always attaches to the doings of the agricultural classes," said the Englishman, hitching up his chair with a look of interest.

"He had just driven to town with his mules to sell a load of pumpkins and he stopped in front of the phonograph store.

"What air them fellers doin' in there with spouts in their ears?" he asked.

"'Those are talking machines,' answered a man in the doorway.

"The farmer was a little incredulous, but he finally left his mules and went in. The tubes were placed in his ears, he dropped the nickle in the slot, and a brass band began to play.

"'Whoa, there!' shouted the rustic, darting out of the store, 'them mules o' mine won't stand no brass band.'"

At first the Englishman looked anxious, as if he expected to hear the rest of the story. Then suddenly he burst out laughing.

"Great joke on the mules, eh?" he shouted.—From The Chicago Record.

The Grocer gave him no Opportunity to be Honest.

A man who looked like a farmer entered a grocery store a day or two ago and said to the proprietor:

"Do you remember that I came here about four weeks ago?"

"I can't say that I do."

Don't you remember of changing a $10 bill for a man who asked you if you didn't want a barrel of pickles?"

"No.'

"Why, you must. There was a woman in here at the time who said you cheated her on some butter. She said the weight was short. That was what led me to count my change over after leaving the store, and I found—"

"I never saw you before, sir!" interrupted the grocer.

"Yes, you did!"

"Don't attempt any tricks on me, for they won't work! If I gave you change it was all right!"

"No it wasn't. I found $2—"

"Go on! You are a swindler!"

"Very well; good-day. You gave me $2 too much, but if you can stand it I can. It ll pay for getting the mare shod all around, and I won't have anything on my conscience!"—Detroit Free Press.

Witty Judge.

(Household Words.)

The late Lord Bowden, besides being a great judge, was also a great wit, and many interesting bon mots of his are being recalled just now. On the occassion of the queen's jubilee the judges were drawing up an address to the queen.

"Conscious as we are of our shortcomings," ran the address; "conscious as we are of one another's shortcomings," suggested Lord Bowen. Not long ago he was asked to sit in the admirality court. Upon taking his seat he asked indulgence on account of his inexperience in admirality business. "And may there be no moanings of the bar," he added, "when I put out to sea."

Sometimes his wit was very incisive, as, for instance, when he remarked: "Truth will out—even in an affidavit."

Not the least happy of his recorded wittcisms was the remark he made when congratulated on his appointment to be a law lord. He would, he said find the work easy, his duty being to give his opinion after so many others had given theirs. "In fact, I only have to agree, and might well have been raised to the peerage as "Lord Concurry."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction on Friday, the 10th. day of April next, in front of the Post Office in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

All the right, title, interest and share of Charles A. McDougall in and to all those several lots or tracts of land situate lying and being on the easterly side of the south west branch of the Miramichi River, in the Parish of Blackville and County of Northumberland, and abutted and bounded as follows, viz:—All that lot or tract of land situate, lying and being on the easterly side of said river bounded northerly by lands occupied by Alex McDonald, southerly by lands owned and occupied by Alex. Campbell, easterly by crown land and westerly or in front by the said branch of the Miramichi River, containing 400 acres more or less.

Also, all that other piece, lot or tract of land situate, lying and being on the easterly side of said branch of the Miramichi River, bounded northerly by crown land, easterly by crown land and southerly by land owned or occupied by James Campbell; and in front or westerly by the rear boundary line of lands owned by Alex. Campbell, containing 200 acres more or less.

Also all other the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises of the said Charles A. McDougall, whatsoever and wheresoever situate in the said County of Northumberland.

The same having been seized by me, under and by virtue of an Excution issued out of the County Court of Saint John, by Austin T. Foster against Thomas H. Present and the said Charles A. McDougall.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Newcastle, this 21st. day December, A. D. 1895.

A FAMOUS MAN!

What His Researches Have Done for the World.

DR. CHASE.

All successful and distinguished men have imitators, and Dr. Chase, the well-known author of Chase's Recipe Book, proved no exception to the rule. Dr. Chase's discoveries have many pretended rivals, but no equals.

Long scientific researches produced Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Chase's Ointment, the first a certain cure for all kidney, liver, stomach, bladder and rheumatic troubles; the latter an absolute specific for chronic and offensive skin diseases. Among his other discoveries were Chase's Catarrh Cure and Chase's Linseed and Turpentine for colds and bronchitis.

During 1895 the Canadian manufacturers, Edmanson, Bates & Co., 45 Lombard street, Toronto, gave away free 500,000 samples of Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and 100,000 samples of Chase's Ointment. The return they brought proved how much they were appreciated. The same free distribution of samples will be continued during 1896. Those at a distance should enclose a 5-cent stamp and also receive a sheet of the latest music in return.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To Fedelle Poulin, of the parish of Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester, in the Province of New Brunswick, and Caroline his wife and the Executors Administrators or Assigns of the said Fedelle Poulin,

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale, contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the thirtieth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety three and made between the said Fedelle Poulin and Caroline his wife of Shippegan in the County of Gloucester aforesaid, of the first part and William S. Loggie of Chatham in the County of Northumberland aforesaid merchant of the second part, recorded the fourth day of September A. D 1893 in volume 38 of the records of County of Gloucester pages 345, 346, 347, and 348, and numbered 134 in said volume there will for the purpose of satisfying moneys secured by and due on the said mortgage default having been made in payment thereof be sold at public auction in front of the post office in said Town of Chatham in the County aforesaid, on thursday the thiriath day of January next at twelve o'clock noon, all those lands and premises in the said indenture of mortgage described as follows viz: All that certain lot piece parcel or tract of land situate lying or being in the Parish of Shippegan and bounded as follows on the north by lands owned by William S. Loggie and now occupied by Romain Poulin, on the west by lands owned by Joseph Goupil on the south by land owned by Joseph Pacquet and on the east by landsowned and occupied by Joseph Dugay, the said piece of land being willed to the said Fedelle Poulin by his father the late Fabien Poulin bearing date in about the fifteenth day of April A. D. 1875 and contains whatever quantity of land that may be found by actual measurement within the enclosed boundaries together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances, to the said premises belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this twenty fifth day of November A. D. 1895.

W. S. LOGGIE,
Mortgagee.

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LEON. DERAVIN, Consular Agent for France.

Shanty, Camp and Boat Stove.

[From Miramichi Advance of Oct 11.]

Mr George Marquis of Chatham will be looked upon as a benefactor of smelt fishermen, sportsmen and others who may have the good fortune to procure stoves of the new pattern designed by him the first sample of which was put together at his well known shop at Chatham on Tuesday afternoon and shipped yesterday to Negnac It is to be used in a moose-shooter's camp at Tabusintac and for that purpose as well as for heating and cooking in smelt-fishermen's shanties it is just the thing It is about 20 inches long, 14 inches from front to back and the same from bottom to top The bottom, top, door and dampers, etc are of cast iron and the sides and ends are composed of a sheet of 16 gauge sheet steel It will hold nearly twice as much wood as a star stove while owing to a new and peculiar form adopted in the bottom, it will burn either a small or large quantity of fuel, as may be desired It may also be fitted to burn coal There is a draft for forcing the fire and a damper for lessening the heat at will The top has two pot holes and these may, by the removal of the dividing centre-piece, which is of the usual form, be converted into an oblong hole for a big boiler or oblong pan Altogether, the new shanty-stove seems to meet a requirement that is more than local, and the cost, $5, places it within almost everbody's ability to buy it Mr Marquis has just begun to fill orders, and it will be well for those who intend to fish smelts during the coming winter, as well as sportsmen and gunners who want to be comfortable and, at the same time, have a stove on which they can do quite a range of cooking to place their orders with him, as early as possible.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

OF RATES ETC.

OFFICE OF SECY. TREASURER,
Newcastle, 9th. Dec. 18

COLLECTORS OF RATES and other Officers, required to make returns to the County Council, and all persons having claims against the County, are hereby requested to render the same duly sworn to, forthwith, to this office, preparatory to audit.

SAML THOMSON.
SECTY. TREAS.
Co. North

FOR SALE.

One foot power scroll saw, with lathe and drill attached. All in perfect order, can be had for $17.00 cash. For particulars apply to Box 123 Chatham.

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Just arrived and on Sale at

Roger Flanagan's

Wall Papers, Window Shades,
Dry Goods,
Ready Made, Clothing,
Gents' Furnishings
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Also a choice lot of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

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MOUNT ALLISON ACADEMY AND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

SACKVILLE, N. B.

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The second term of the current academic year begins on Thursday, January 2nd 1896. The members of the Faculty have all had successful experience as teachers, and those engaged in the Academic departments hold degrees in Arts and the highest grades of license issued by the Board of Education for New Brunswick.

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A. B. Tait, M. A. .... Science and Commercial.
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"Better training can be given in Commercial Work and a broader, sounder Business Education imparted in connection with Literary Departments than in purely Business Schools." Students in the Commercial Department have the advantage of attending the classes in Mathematics and English.

Those desirous of obtaining a thorough Classical, Business or General Education should apply to the Principal for a Calendar. 12-26 96.

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MERCHANT TAILORS,
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This firm carries one of the finest selections of Cloths including all the different makes suitable for fine trade. Their cutters and staff of workmen employed are the best obtainable, and the clothing from his establishment has a superior tone and finish. All inspection of the samples will convince you that he prices are right.

THE BOUQUET.

Sweeping reductions in Millinery and Fancy Goods at the Bouquet.

Having to make room for midsummer and fall importations I have decided to dispose of the balance of my spring and summer stock at greatly reduced prices—in fact, wholesale prices thus giving my patrons the advantage of a cheap sale. The stock consists of the latest styles of Millinery, hats, flowers, feathers, ladies' wrappers, sunshades, gloves, hosiery, underwear and fancy goods. Babies' robes and headwear a specialty.

All the above are stylish and fashionable, being the latest importations from London, Paris and New York. Mail orders promptly and carefully attend to.

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TWO TRIPS A WEEK
—FOR—
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Commencing Nov. 18th, the steamers of this company will leave St John for Eastport, Lubec and Boston every MONDAY, and THURSDAY mornings at 7.00 a. m. (standard). Returning will leave Boston same days at 8 a. m., and Portland at 5 p. m. for Eastport and St. John.

Connexions made at Eastport with steamers for Calais and St. Stephen.

All Agents in the East sell Through Tickets and Check Baggage Through. Call on or address your nearest Ticket Agent.

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Teeth extracted without pain by the use Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics.

Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber & Celluloid Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth

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Office in Chatham, BENSON BLOCK. Telephone No. 53.

In Newcastle opposite Square, over J. G KETHRO'S Barber shop, Telephone No 6.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—MALE AND FEMALE,

in every township in Canada, to canvass for the greatest weekly newspaper in the world. *The Family Herald and Weekly Star* of Montreal. *The Family Herald and Weekly Star* has been enlarged to one hundred and twenty eight columns per week, equal to one hundred large volumes per annum. It is improved in every department so conspicuously as to be talked about all over the world. A splendid premium picture with the *Family Herald*. A good opportunity for canvassers to establish a yearly income. No experience needed. Only natural capacity for knowing a good thing at sight. Sample copies, etc., etc., free. Address immediately to secure position. *Family Herald* Publishing Co., Subscription Department, Montreal, Canada.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

To be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Registry Office, in Newcastle, on Friday the 6 h day of March next between the hours of 12 noon and five o'clock p. m:

All the estate, share, right, title and interest of James O Fish of, in, to or out of all the following described pieces, or parcels of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Newcastle in the County of Northumberland, and Province of New Brunswick viz:

All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Town of Newcastle in the said County of Northumberland, and bounded southerly or in front by Water street, on the lower or easterly side by lands formerly owned and occupied by the late Moses M. Sargeant and by lands presently owned by Mrs. Mary Vondy. Northerly or in rear by Mary Street, and on the upper or westerly side by the Masonic Hall property

Also, all that other piece of land situate in the said Town of Newcastle and County afresaid, and bounded southerly or in front by Mitchell Street, on the lower or easterly side by lands formerly owned and occupied by the late John Williamson northerly or in rear by land occupied by Mrs. Golightly, and on the upper or westerly side by a lane, being the land and premises formerly occupied by John Watters.

Also—All that piece of land situate in the Parish of Newcastle, in the county aforesaid, bounded southerly or in front by the Great road, on the lower or easterly side by lands formerly owned by the late John Atchison, on the upper or westerly side by lands owned and occupied by James Nevin, and extending northerly or in rear to the full extent of the original Grant,—being the land known and distinguished as "The Fish Farm" Which several pieces of land were conveyed to the said James O Fish by James Fish by deed dated the eleventh day of April A. D 1889.

Also, all other the lands tenements, hereditaments and premises of the said James O Fish, whatsoever and wheresoever situate in the said County of Northumberland,

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of William A. Hickson against the said James O. Fish.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Newcastle this 26th day of November, A. D. 1895.

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Chatham N. B., Sept. 24, 1895.