

General Business. Fredericton Business College. The long experience as a practical Accountant and Commercial teacher...

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B., JANUARY 4, 1900. The Next Session of Parliament. The Parliament of Canada will, it is said, meet on Thursday 1st February.

Despatches of 2nd inst. from London are as follows:— GENERAL FRENCH'S VICTORY. The War office this afternoon issued a despatch from Cape Town, dated Monday, Jan. 1, as follows:—"Gen. French reports at 2 p.m. to-day at Colesberg, by helicopter, as follows:—"Leaving at Rensburg, holding the enemy in front, half of the First Suffolks and a section of the Royal Horse Artillery, I started thence at 5 in the afternoon, Dec. 31, taking with me five squadrons of cavalry, half of the Second Berks and eighty mounted infantry. The infantry were carried in wagons, and I took ten guns. I halted for four hours at Moido's farm, and at 3.30 this morning occupied the kopje overlooking the westward of Colesberg. The enemy's outposts were taken completely by surprise. At daylight we shelled the larger and enfiladed the right of the enemy's position. The artillery fire in reply was very hot from a fifteen-pounder, using royal laboratory ammunition, and our guns were silenced the other reason—and the most important—is that, judging from experience of the capacity of certain members of parliament for wasting time in making long, unnecessary and fruitless speeches, the sending of the first contingent would have been so delayed as to seriously affect Canada's position as the leading daughter of the Empire.

Fredericton Business College. The popular college of the Maritime Provinces. Present attendance more than double that of last year. Send for FREE Catalogue. W. J. OSBORNE, Principal, Fredericton, N. B.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO. TWO TRIPS A WEEK FOR BOSCONI Commencing Nov. 6, and continuing until further notice, Steamer "Cumberland" will leave St. John every MONDAY at 10 a.m., for Boston, via Portland, Estport, Lubeck, Portland and Boston.

The Steamer "St. Croix" will leave St. John every THURSDAY, at 4.30 p.m., for BOSTON DIRECT. Returning, leave Boston same days at 8.15 a.m. Through tickets on sale at all Railway Stations and Baggage checked through.

Notice of Sale.

To Charles H. Roy, of the Parish of Beresford, Gloucester County; Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage dated the ninth day of December, A. D. 1885, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Gloucester the ninth day of November, A. D. 1885, as number 150 and on page 292, and also under and by virtue of a certain other power of sale contained in a certain other indenture of mortgage dated the fourth day of November, A. D. 1886, and recorded in the office of said Registrar of Deeds for the County of Gloucester on the fourth day of November, A. D. 1886, as number 231 and on page 602, and also of the 2nd volume of records, the first of which contains a list of mortgages and the second of which contains a list of mortgages and the names of the mortgagors and mortgagees, and also of the said Charles H. Roy (under the name of Charles H. Roy) the one part, and late Aretas W. Desbriay, of the other part, the undersigned, Sydney Desbriay and Penelope Desbriay, executor and executrix of the last will and testament of said late Aretas W. Desbriay, will on the eighth day of January next (1900) at the Town of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, absolutely sell and dispose of the lands and premises hereinafter described and contained in a certain mortgage, and also all lands and premises as described as follows:—"That piece or parcel of land and premises situate at Beresford aforesaid County and Province aforesaid, known as part of lots number twenty and twenty-one in the subdivision of the north by land owned by Peter Donnet and a Southern tract containing one acre and one-half of less, also all the dower or thirds, right and interest, of the said late Aretas W. Desbriay, Charles H. Roy, conveyed to said late Aretas W. Desbriay, by conveyance dated the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1886, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Gloucester, on pages 100 and 101 of the 2nd volume of records, in said lands and premises, for the purpose of paying and satisfying the principal monies and interest secured by said two mortgages, and dated the twenty-ninth day of September, A. D. 1885.

Another reason for the expectation that the coming session will be a very wordy one is that it will probably be the last of the present House of Commons, the existence of which must terminate in July of next year. The session will be the fifth and naturally the last, so the talkers will think it very important that Hansard should be converted into a magazine for campaign ammunition.

We shall, therefore, look forward to the coming session with interest because of the displays of ingenuity that will be made by the opposition in challenging the government's course in doing precisely what they, themselves, would have done in the matter of the contingents had they been in power, and with anticipations of weariness over the speeches that will be made for an over-full Hansard to empty seats, in view of the election that will surely come before the session of 1901.

Our Shipping.

Although the tonnage of vessels built and owned in New Brunswick is growing less every year it is satisfactory to know that the North Shore maintains, or even betters its position. The Registry books of Richibucto show a gain of one ton for 1899, while those of Chatham give 635 tons more. The records are as follows:—

Table with columns for CHATHAM and RICHIBUCTO, showing tonnage for 1898 and 1899. CHATHAM: 1898 (41 Steamers 1300 tons, 2 Barges 1200, 2 Schooners 4673, 1 Sloop 25), 1899 (42 Steamers 1344 tons, 3 Barges 1200, 3 Barges 698, 1 Sloop 25). RICHIBUCTO: 1898 (299 Vessels, 7219 tons, 331 vessels, 7854 tons), 1899 (3 Steamers 50 tons, 3 Steamers 50 tons, 3 Schooners 2533, 11 Schooners 324).

The records of all the ports of the Province show the following totals:—

Table showing totals for 1898 and 1899. 1898: 41 Steamers 1300 tons, 2 Barges 1200, 2 Schooners 4673, 1 Sloop 25. 1899: 42 Steamers 1344 tons, 3 Barges 1200, 3 Barges 698, 1 Sloop 25.

An Interesting Subject.

The extract we publish this week in the course of the "Old Times on the Miramichi" notes, is an instalment of Cooney's account of the great Miramichi Fire. It is the most complete report ever given of that calamity and, we presume, the most accurate, as the writer was a resident of the Miramichi at the time and one of those who passed through the scenes he describes. We shall publish another instalment of the description of the catastrophe next week.

THE WAR!

The war news of the past week has not been at all exciting. The Boers have been strengthening their position in every possible way in the vicinity of Colenso, while they are evidently not making much headway elsewhere, save that they appear to be making their investment of Ladysmith and Kimberley closer and more uncomfortable for the besieged.

Meantime, the British forces are being augmented and there is now apparently an adequate realization of the magnitude and thoroughness of the Boer preparations for the campaign. The news of victories achieved by General French and Col. Pitcher comes in good time and is joyfully received after the discouragements of the situation during the closing fortnight of the year. One hundred Canadians fought with Col. Pitcher, behaved gallantly and came out of the engagement without any loss. Canada's second contingent is being made ready expeditiously. Major Maltby of Newcastle Field Battery has been commissioned to obtain 18 men

and 14 horses. The Militia Department has appointed Major Maltby, Lieut. Lawlor, and Vet. Lieut. Morrison a Board of Valuers on the purchases, Major Maltby being president. Despatches of 2nd inst. from London are as follows:— GENERAL FRENCH'S VICTORY. The War office this afternoon issued a despatch from Cape Town, dated Monday, Jan. 1, as follows:—"Gen. French reports at 2 p.m. to-day at Colesberg, by helicopter, as follows:—"Leaving at Rensburg, holding the enemy in front, half of the First Suffolks and a section of the Royal Horse Artillery, I started thence at 5 in the afternoon, Dec. 31, taking with me five squadrons of cavalry, half of the Second Berks and eighty mounted infantry. The infantry were carried in wagons, and I took ten guns. I halted for four hours at Moido's farm, and at 3.30 this morning occupied the kopje overlooking the westward of Colesberg. The enemy's outposts were taken completely by surprise. At daylight we shelled the larger and enfiladed the right of the enemy's position. The artillery fire in reply was very hot from a fifteen-pounder, using royal laboratory ammunition, and our guns were silenced the other reason—and the most important—is that, judging from experience of the capacity of certain members of parliament for wasting time in making long, unnecessary and fruitless speeches, the sending of the first contingent would have been so delayed as to seriously affect Canada's position as the leading daughter of the Empire.

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to a point while anything remained to be destroyed. A little after four o'clock, an immense pillar of smoke rose in a vertical direction at some distance N. W. of Newcastle, for a while, and the sky was absolutely blackened by this huge cloud; but a light northerly breeze springing up, it gradually distended, and then melted into a variety of shapeless mists. About an hour after, or probably at half-past 5 o'clock, another large spruce of smoke, issuing from different parts of the woods, and illuminated by flames, that seemed to pierce them, mounted to the sky. A heavy and suffocating canopy, extending to the utmost verge of observation, and appearing more terrific, by the vivid flashes and blazes that wriggled and darted irregularly through it, now hung over us in threatening suspension, while showers of flaming brands, scattered leaves, ashes and cinders, seemed to stream down from the growing noise that prevailed in the woods. All these palpable indications of the approaching ruin were unheeded, probably, because the people had never yet experienced the dreadful effects of fire, or had not sufficiently considered the change wrought in the forests by the protracted heat of the summer. No could any other reasons have betrayed them into a neglect of the warnings which Mr. Wright and others endeavored to propagate. Had the timely admonitions of these gentlemen, received the attention they merited, many a life, and a considerable part of the calamity might have been averted. It would be cruel, however, to harrow the recollection now; experience makes wise men of us all; after having endured evils, we become astonishingly clever in prescribing antidotes.

About 9 o'clock, or shortly after, a succession of loud and appalling roars thence from the woods. Peal after peal, crash after crash, came belching from the sentence of destruction. Every succeeding shock created fresh alarm; every clap came loaded with its own destructive energy. With greedy rapidity did they advance to the devoted scene of their destiny; nothing could impede their progress; they removed every obstacle by the despatch they occasioned. Several hundred miles of prostrate forests and smitten woods marked their devastating way. They came rushing with awful violence, devouring at every step, and having a frightful avenue to the spot where their fury was to be consummated. The tremendous bellowing became more and more terrific. The earth seemed to stagger as if it had reeled from its ancient foundations. The harmony of creation appeared to have been deranged; and about to revert into original chaos. Earth, air, and sky; all visible creation seemed to conspire against man, and totter under the weight of some dreadful commission they were charged to execute. The river, tortured into violence by the hurricane, foamed with rage, and flung its boiling spray upon the land. The thunder pealed along the vault of Heaven; the lightning rent the firmament in pieces. For a moment, and all was still, a deep and awful silence reigned over everything. All nature seemed to be hushed into dumbness;—then—suddenly—lengthened and drawn out came booming thence, and down it fell, and driving a thousand massive and devouring flames before it. Then Newcastle, and Douglastown, and the whole Northern side of the river, extending from Bartibog to the Nashwaak, a distance of more than 100 miles in length, became enveloped in an immense sheet of flame, that spread over nearly 6,000 square miles.

The stranger may form a faint idea of the desolation and misery no pen can describe, he must picture to himself a large and rapid river, thickly settled for 100 miles, or more, on both sides of it. He must also fancy four thriving towns on each side of this river; and then reflect, that these towns and settlements were all composed of wooden houses, stores, stables, and barns; that these barns and stables were filled with the crops; and that the arrival of the fall importations had stocked the warehouses and stores with spirits, powder, and a variety of or combustible articles, as well as with the necessary supplies for the approaching winter. He must then remember, that the cultivated, or settled part of the river, is but a long narrow strip, about a quarter of a mile wide, and lying between the river, and almost interminable forests, stretching along the very edge of its precincts; and all round it. Extending his conception, he will see these forests thickly expanding over more than 6,000 square miles, and absolutely parched out under the protracted heat of a long summer, and by the large fires that had streamed thence almost every part of them. Let him then animate the picture by scattering countless tribes of wild animals; hundreds of domestic ones; and even thousands of men through the interior. Having done all this, he will have before him a feeble description of the extent, features, and general circumstances of the country, which, on the night I have mentioned, was suddenly buried in fire.

Who shall attempt to describe the condition of a country, torn and agonized by a hurricane, on every blast of which a messenger of vengeance seemed to ride? These fires, however, being rather ordinary circumstances, as burning the trees and roots is the common system of clearing land, no danger was anticipated. From the first to the fifth of October, 1825, a season generally very cool, an extraordinary and unnatural heat prevailed. The protracted drought of the summer, acting upon the aridity of the forests, had rendered them naturally combustible; and this facility, together with the dispersion and the progress of the fires that appeared in the early part of the season, produced the unusual warmth. It is painful to dwell on the agonized feelings and indescribable terrors of the wretched and miserable inhabitants. But painful however, as such a task would be, to overcome the aversion, is not half so difficult, as to acquire the competency. Even now, the shrieks, screams and cries, of a wretched and beggarly people involved in ruin, desolation and despair, ring their mournful cadences upon the ear. How shuddering were the frantic ones, the wild expressions of horror, and the despairing groans of hundreds upon hundreds of poor household creatures, flying from their smoking habitations, they knew not whither; and mingling the thrilling echoes of their anguish, with the yellings, roarings, and bellowings, of wild beasts, and domestic animals, perishing by fire and suffocation. Who can gauge the misery, or estimate the agony of poor industrious people, estranged from their all; and exposed, almost without a hope, to the dreadful alternative, of being either consumed by fire, or expiring by hunger? What tongue can express the intensity of anguish; what mind can contemplate the poignancy of that sorrow, which must have wrung the burning hearts of men and women, in a manner half asked and half unasked, deploring their loss and anticipating their end; of children looking for their parents; parents looking for their children; and mothers encumbered with their infants, urging their way through lakes of fire, and volumes of smoke? I was, at the time of the "great fire," residing within a mile of Newcastle. If my opinion be entitled to any consideration, this is its candid expression.—A greater calamity than the fire, which happened in Miramichi, never befell any forest country, and has been rarely excelled in the annals of any other; and the general character of the scene was such, that all it required, to complete a picture of the general judgment, was the blast of a trumpet, the voice of the archangel, and the resurrection of the dead. [To be continued next week.]

COONEY'S HISTORY!

NEW BRUNSWICK AND GASPE. Printed by Joseph Howe in 1828 and reprinted by D. G. Smith in 1896, handsomely bound in blue and green and gold—forming 97 pages of the history of the County of Northumberland and a vivid description of the GREAT MIRAMICHI FIRE: also the history of the early struggles of the French in the English colonies of the coast of the country; the hostility of the Indians; the French villages founded by the French, such as St. John's, St. Charles, etc.; the ships sunk in the Miramichi and Restigouche; the work of the Davidsons, Hendersons, Friesens, Cairns, Simonds, Banks, Street and others, and an account of the settlement of the Miramichi and Restigouche, as well as the St. John River, etc., etc. Price \$1.50, post paid to any address in Canada, or elsewhere, on receipt of the Advance Order, or Chatham, N. B.

The Canadian Order of Foresters.

This popular fraternal insurance society was organized in November, 1879, and is now 20 years old, and each succeeding year it has been growing stronger numerically and financially. The society has a membership of upwards of 33,000 in the Dominion of Canada, to which its operations are confined. On Nov. 1, 1899, it had \$314,826.08 on hand to pay death claims, which is invested as follows:— Dominion of Canada stock \$100,000 00 Deposits with Gov. Prov. Quebec 30,000 00 Fifehill L. & S. Co., Toronto, 30,000 00 Western Can. L. & S. Co., Toronto 30,000 00 Central Can. L. & S. Co., Toronto 30,000 00 La. & N. O. L. & S. Co., New Orleans 30,000 00 Hamilton Prov. & L. S., Hamilton 20,000 00 British Mort. & L. Co., Stratford 20,000 00 Royal Loan & S. Co., Bradford 20,000 00 Patent and Printing Co., London 20,000 00 The A. L. & S. Co., St. Thomas 20,000 00 Imperial L. & S. Co., Toronto 20,000 00 Landed Banking Co., Hamilton 20,000 00 City of Montreal, Montreal 10,000 00 Huro & Erie L. & S. Co., London 10,000 00 Lon. Loan Co. of Canada, London 10,000 00 Quebec Bank, Toronto 10,000 00 Deposits with Gov. Prov. Quebec 10,000 00 Standard Bank, Bradford 10,000 00 Bank of N. S., Charlottetown, P. E. I. 10,000 00 Bank of Hamilton, Toronto, Man. 10,000 00 Bank of Montreal, Montreal 10,000 00 Bank of Hamilton, Windsor 10,000 00 Town of Paris, Debutantes, 22,122 15 Selkirk School Debutantes, 9,000 00 Town of Collingwood Debutantes, 8,281 58 Town of Clinton Debutantes, 25,000 00 Township of Hullett Debutantes, 7,469 67 Township of Winchester Debutantes, 2,642 60 Village La Prairie School Debutantes, 5,529 05 Queen's School Debutantes, 10,906 99 Strathroy Debutantes, 10,101 78 Guelph Debutantes, 10,287 18 Seaforth Debutantes, 6,718 75 Listowel Debutantes, 12,121 71 Ashburnham Debutantes, 5,039 05 Orillia Debutantes, 4,814 83 Ridgeway Debutantes, 3,812 74 City of St. Thomas Debutantes, 3,251 14 City of Windsor Debutantes, 21,925 25 Tilsonburg Debutantes, 9,614 64 Town of Truro Bonds, 10,884 84 St. Catharines Debutantes, 16,347 19 Buckingham Debutantes, 16,502 50 Chatham Debutantes, 27,489 25 Renfrew Debutantes, 20,477 90 St. Catharines Debutantes, 3,251 14 Wingham Debutantes, 8,910 27 Tara Debutantes, 8,635 52 Standard Bk., Bradford (our. ac.) 15,931 33 Bank Hamilton, Winnipeg(our. ac.) 5,050 38 Total \$314,826 08

Old Times on the Miramichi.

The summer of 1825, was unusually warm in both hemispheres, particularly in America, where its effects were fatally visible, in the prevalence of epidemical disorders. During July and August, extensive fires raged in different parts of Nova Scotia, especially in the eastern division of the Peninsula, but the country being generally cleared for a considerable distance round the settlements and villages, little injury was sustained. In Miramichi, and throughout the northern part of New Brunswick, the season had been remarkably dry; scarcely any rain had fallen; and considerable apprehensions were entertained for the crops. Very extensive fires were observed in a north westerly direction; along the south side of the Baie des Chaleurs; in several parts of the District of Gaspé; in the neighborhood of Richibucto, and thence in a southerly direction towards Westmorland. These fires, however, being rather ordinary circumstances, as burning the trees and roots is the common system of clearing land, no danger was anticipated. From the first to the fifth of October, 1825, a season generally very cool, an extraordinary and unnatural heat prevailed. The protracted drought of the summer, acting upon the aridity of the forests, had rendered them naturally combustible; and this facility, together with the dispersion and the progress of the fires that appeared in the early part of the season, produced the unusual warmth. It is painful to dwell on the agonized feelings and indescribable terrors of the wretched and miserable inhabitants. But painful however, as such a task would be, to overcome the aversion, is not half so difficult, as to acquire the competency. Even now, the shrieks, screams and cries, of a wretched and beggarly people involved in ruin, desolation and despair, ring their mournful cadences upon the ear. How shuddering were the frantic ones, the wild expressions of horror, and the despairing groans of hundreds upon hundreds of poor household creatures, flying from their smoking habitations, they knew not whither; and mingling the thrilling echoes of their anguish, with the yellings, roarings, and bellowings, of wild beasts, and domestic animals, perishing by fire and suffocation. Who can gauge the misery, or estimate the agony of poor industrious people, estranged from their all; and exposed, almost without a hope, to the dreadful alternative, of being either consumed by fire, or expiring by hunger? What tongue can express the intensity of anguish; what mind can contemplate the poignancy of that sorrow, which must have wrung the burning hearts of men and women, in a manner half asked and half unasked, deploring their loss and anticipating their end; of children looking for their parents; parents looking for their children; and mothers encumbered with their infants, urging their way through lakes of fire, and volumes of smoke? I was, at the time of the "great fire," residing within a mile of Newcastle. If my opinion be entitled to any consideration, this is its candid expression.—A greater calamity than the fire, which happened in Miramichi, never befell any forest country, and has been rarely excelled in the annals of any other; and the general character of the scene was such, that all it required, to complete a picture of the general judgment, was the blast of a trumpet, the voice of the archangel, and the resurrection of the dead. [To be continued next week.]

WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONEST persons to represent us as Managers in this and close by counties. Salary \$900 a year and expenses. Straight, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. 3, Chicago, —1,4, 00.

To Our Readers.

The ADVANCE will be obliged to its numerous readers if they will enable us to make reference in our local columns to matters and events in which they are interested, or may think their friends may be. This they can do by giving the information in person at the office, or writing to us about it. Many things proper to be noticed in the ADVANCE's columns do not appear therein, simply because our attention is not called to them by those who would like to see reference to them in the paper, but have omitted to do their part in making them known. Come, therefore, or write and tell us your local news.

Agents:—Our book on South Africa and the British-Bour War is a regular bonus for agents. Big cheap book. 500 on hand. Ours free. BRADLEY-CARRETON CO., LIMITED, Bradford, Ont.

Agents:—Our Christmas books are ready. From Fifty Cents up. Four books explained in one Prospectus. One is "Famous Men and Great Events of the Nineteenth Century." Great Battles; Great Men; Great Inventions and Discoveries; Progress of Nations; every great event of the Century. If you have a slow selling book, or engaged in other agency business, you lose money to continue. Here is the best opportunity for making money you ever had. Big commission; big profit; fast sale; new plan; get our office free. THE BRADLEY-CARRETON CO., LIMITED, Bradford, Ont.

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Wanted:—\$2 per day work, gentlemen or ladies; special work, position permanent; reliable firm, with best references; experience unnecessary. Address: S. M. FRY, Ft. L. Manager, Hamilton, Ont.

Notice to Holders of Timber Licenses. The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations which reads as follows:—"No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, unless for piling, which will not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Licensee shall be liable to double stampage and the License be forfeited." All Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced. ALBERT T. DUNN, Surveyor General.

DERAVIN & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS ST. KITTS, W. I. Cable Address: Deravin. LEON DERAVIN, Consular Agent for France.

PABST MALT AT 30c PER BOTTLE. HOFBRAU MALT AT 15c PER BOTTLE OR TWO FOR 25c.

Reduction in Price in Lots OF 1 DOZ AND DOZEN. HICKEY'S DRUG STORE DENTISTRY! Henry G. Vaughan, D. D. S. OFFICE—OVER MACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL, CHATHAM, N. B.

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GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC. VIA THE Canada Eastern Railway and Fredericton. Pullman Sleeper runs through from Fredericton to Junction to Boston.

W. T. HARRIS is giving particular attention to FLOUR MEALS, HAY, OATS, FEEDS OF ALL KINDS, GENERAL GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERY AND FRUIT. His chief aim is to have all eatables fresh and the surroundings clean. His Confectionary is assorted to suit the most economical and the most extravagant. Teas and Coffees are unsurpassed; they are simply delicious. Also, Good Hams, Bacon, Lard, Sausages and Finnan Haddies. The Best and Freshest. A large stock of Fresh Garden Seeds, Wheat, Timothy, Clover, and Turnip Seeds. Just in. W. T. HARRIS.

They are warranted to keep out water to the TOP. They keep soft and pliable and are neat and comfortable and cheap. He has the best River-Driving Boots and the largest assortment ever shown in Chatham. Call and see. Rubbers and Rubber Boots for the wet ones, Boys and Girls, Men and Women. A handsome line of Footwear for all, in all the newest styles for Spring. W. T. HARRIS is giving particular attention to FLOUR MEALS, HAY, OATS, FEEDS OF ALL KINDS, GENERAL GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERY AND FRUIT. His chief aim is to have all eatables fresh and the surroundings clean. His Confectionary is assorted to suit the most economical and the most extravagant. Teas and Coffees are unsurpassed; they are simply delicious. Also, Good Hams, Bacon, Lard, Sausages and Finnan Haddies. The Best and Freshest. A large stock of Fresh Garden Seeds, Wheat, Timothy, Clover, and Turnip Seeds. Just in. W. T. HARRIS.

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