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They are of large size-18 to the solid foot, and per ect in shape and hardness.
500,(00) on hand. All orders attended to promptly. I ricks delivered for bears or at whart, or can be got at the stores of Mr W 8 Loggie, Chatham, and Mr William Masson, Newcastle. G. A. & H. S. FLETT,

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Kingston Kent Co., Feb. 17, 1890.

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H. SUTHERLAND, Manager. E. R. Machum, Manager for Maritime Provinces, St. John, N. B. Agents wanted.

EQUITY SALE

There will be sold at Public Auction in front of Dysart's Hotel, in Cocagne, in the Parish of Dundas in the County of Kent, on Friday, the thirteenth day of February, next, at the hour of two in the afternoon, pursuant to the directions of a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on the first day of November, A. D. 1890 in a cause therein pending wherein Edward J. Smith is plaintiff and Raphael Casey, Richard Casey, Philias Casey, Marguerite Casey, Richard Casey, Philias Casey, Marguerite Casey, Cajitan Casey, Maximilien also called Myain Casey, Maximie Maillett and Euphemie his wife, George Leger and Ephigenie his wife, Phillipe LeBlanc and Esther his wife. Jacques Poirier. Bazeline Poirier and Adeline Casey are defendants with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity the mortgaged premises described in the said decretal order as tollows:—"All that parcel of land situated at Casey Cape in the County of Kent and bounded on the north by lands formerly owned by Belony White, on the south and west by lands formerly occupied by Anthony Casey, on the east by the sea shore, containing about thirty acres, being all the land said Francis Casey purchased from Thomas E. Smith and Belony Casey. Second piece being on the east side of the Grand Digue road and adjoining the marsh, being about eight acres, which was deeded to said Francis Casey by his late father Joseph Casey and the heirs of the late Placide Poirier. Also a third piece or parcel of land situate as above stated in said County of Kent and being the southern half from front to rear of lot of land on which the said Francis Casey formerly resided being deeded to him by his late father Jo Casey containing fifty acres together with the buildings, erections and improvements thereon.

Terms of sale cash.

For other particu'ars apply to the plaintiff's

For other particu'ars apply to the plaintiff's Dated the 17th day of November A. D. 1890. HENRY H. JAMES Referee in Equity in and for the County of Kent. POIRIER & McCULLY, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

A LAND OF WONDERS.

SPOTS OF VEHDURE AND STRIPS OF THE "VALLEY OF DEATH."

Oases in a Rainless Region-Admirable Work of the Ancient Indians in the Science of Irrigation-Lessons Worth

Palpa, Peru.-Our main object in tarrying at this out-of-t ie-way Acadia was to make it the starting point of several excursions; for the little oasis, surrounded on all sides by desert sands, is in the midst of a most interesting region. First we paid a visit to San Xavier, one of the finest estates on the ocean-side of Peru, which lies about twelve miles from Palpa, beyond a range of low and sandy hills.

The San Xavier manor house is large and well furnished, with apartments as long and lofty as so many public halls, surrounded by a stone corridor whose mas ive columns support a series of round arches. On one side are extensive wine-pres es and store-rooms and on the other a handsome old church which was built by the Jesuits about the middle of

THE VALLEY OF NASCA.

the last century.

Thirty miles south of this estate, over rocky hills and arid sands, lies the valley of Nasca, which descends from the Sierra by an easy slope and gradually widens as it approaches the sea. This place is interesting only on account of its peculiar mode of irrigation. Though covered with rich haciendas, yielding marvelous crops of grapes, cotton, corn, sugar cane, melons, potatoes and all kinds of fruits and vegetables, nature has provided nothing for its watering in a region where rain never falls, except a tiny river which is dry eleven months of the year. But for the industry and engineering skill of the aboriginal Indians, the lovely valley would have been no better than the surrounding deserts.

ABORIGINAL IRRIGATION. Long before the arrival of the destroying Spaniards they had contended with the arid obstacles and executed a work here which is almost unequaled in the history of irrigation. Cutting deep trenches along the whole length of the valley, they extended them so high up into the mountains that to this day the inhabitants do not know how far they were carried. The main trenches, known as puquois in the language of the Incas, are at the upper end of the valley, and each is about four feet deep, the sides and roof lined with cemented stones. These descending branch off into smaller puquios which ramify all over the valley in every direction, plentifully supplying every farm with pure, cool mountain water and feeding the little ditches that irrigate and fertilize the soil. The main trenches are several feet below the surface, and at intervals of about 200 yards there are ojos, or small holes, by which workman may go down into the vault and clear away any obstruction. Diverging in every direction the puquios often cross one another, and by the time they have reached the southern limit of cultivation every drop of water has been exhausted.

In the valley of Nasca no fewer than fifteen extensive vineyards and cotton plantations are thus watered by artificial means, and at Aja a small mill for cleansing the cotton is also turned from the ditches of the Incas. COTTON LANDS IN PERU.

Going a little nearer to the sea one comes to the most profitable cotton estates in Peru, named respectively "Lacra" and "San Jose." Both contain mills propelled by water, with machinery for separating the seed and presses for packing the cotton. The product is all sent to the Lomas, a little port that have been opened expressly for it acr thirty or more miles of desert. It goes on mule back, each animal carrying two bales, weighing 175 pounds apiece. The cotton is then piled on a large rait, which is launched in the heavy suri, and so brought alongside the waiting vessel. Not less than 40,000 quintals of it are annually shipped here from San Jose and Lacra alone.

HILL OF THE WITCHES. A few miles from the little port the mysterious Cerro de las Bruxas, or "Hill of the Witches," rises abruptly in the midst of the desert. Among many blood-curdling traditions connected with this Cerro that are kept alive through generation after generation of superstitious Indians, concerning bloody spectres and headless spooks that wave their hands to warn intruders away, is one of an old man named "Don Manuel," a living ghost who, having several murders on his conscience, came to live on Witches' Hill, and used to run about in the dead of night, screaming as if pursued by demons.

ANCIENT WAYS PRESERVED.

The next villiage, across a long strip of desert, is Chilca, a collection of cane huts surrounding a fine old church, in no way remarkable, except for being inhabited by a race of Indians who, in this isolated oasis of the wilderness, have managed to resist oppression from every source, and to preserve intact the spirit of their ancestors. An example of their character is related by a recent explorer. His soldier escort was so unwise as to get into a wrangle with the Syndic of the village, in course of which the latter barefooted dignitary received a blow in the head from the butt end of the soldier's pistol. Instantly the whole population were wild with excitement. Assembling in the plaza they demanded that the fellow should be remanded at once to Lima for trial; nor would they permit him to remain over night in the town, but sent him off into the desert, weary as he was after a hard day's journey.

STILL JEALOUS OF THEIR RIGHTS. So jealous are these Indians of their rights and so suspicious of all outsiders, that until within a few years there was one particular room in the Jefe's house, which was kept on purpose for the ac-

commodation of white traverers. All who came were put into it and well guarded, were the party large or small. The Jefe supplied them with food, but immediately informed them that on no account, whatever their business, would they be allowed to remain in the village more than twenty-four hours.

A GREAT WILDERNESS OF SAND. Such are the general characteristics of that portion of Peru between the cordillas and the sea, with its perpetual alternations of dreary desert and fertile valleys. The length of the shore line, not following the innumerable bays and indentations, but reckoned as the crow flies, from Rio Tambez, which separates the republic from that of Ecuador, to the Rio Loa, which marked its southern boundary until Chili lately took off a small piece, is a little over 1200 English miles. Coming down from Panama, the wooded shores of Ecuador no sooner disappear than the aspect of the continent is entirely changed. High, bare rocks, frayed and crumbling, line the beach, and beyond stretches a wilderness of sand, beside which Sahara would be a blooming garden. It is the very dominion of desolation, strewn with bleaching skeletons left by the old-time whalers and the bones of mules and horses that starved to death by the wayside, its eternal silence broken only by the short, quick bark of sea lions and the screams of water fowl. - Famile B.

SLEEPING TWO IN A BED.

Young Girls Should not Sleep with Their Grandmothers.

The custom of sleeping in double beds is one which is going-and rightly going -out of fashion, says the Shefield Telegraph. Of course, every one knows, theoretically, that it is far more healthy to sleep alone. But of what avail has this theoretic knowledge been.

The child has first been allowed to sleep with its nurse—a most pernicious custom-or its elder sister, or its mother; the growing girl sleeps with her roommate at school; the young lady with her aunts and her cousins and her girl friends indiscriminately.

People would have hesitated to allow a bunch of roses to remain in the room over night, or a growing plant, have never had their own bed to themselves year in and year out. The plant-which did not consume the oxygen of which their lungs stood in need, but precisely the effete gases thrown off by their own system-was thought very

Another pair of lungs breathing up the breathable air and infecting the remainder with the respiratory refuse of those physicical processes that are most active during sleep was not thought of with any objection at all.

Yet what a simple law of hygiene would not do, fashion, a notion to what is "correct," is beginning to achieve. From the fashionable furniture establishments there comes the announcement that two single bedsteads are always called for at present with each chamber suit furnished for what is known as "swell patronage." How many fatal diseases, how many

cases of slow undermining and poisoning of the system are due to this custom of promiscuous sharing of double beds on the part of young girls, who will ever know? The fact will never be fully realized till people grow sensible enough to know

that bed linen takes the insensible rejection of the pores as well as body linen, and who would care to wear another's body linen? Have your single bed, then, if possible; if not possible, do not sleep with a person much older than yourself. Young girls occasionally sleep with

their grandmothers. Boston's Blunders.

In the literary and historical world Bostonians pride themselves as being in the front rank and never making mistakes. Their pride has to-day, however, received a terrible fall, and the most erudite among them feels the position of lost prestige keenly. And it has all come about over the Britisher, as usual. It seems that by some unfortunate mistake the good citizens of the "Hub" erected a monument some time ago to one Crispus Attucks, a negro, who, it was supposed, led the attack on the British garrison in 1770, and sealed with his life and blood, his love is freedom against British tyranny and slavery. So runs the story, cut in large letters on the monument, which was solemnly erected on the best site on the historic Boston Common, The other day, to the horror, consternation and disgust of all Boston, this fond idol was overthrown by the discovery of a young rea that Attucks, who went by the as of Michael Johnson, was nothing in re than a rascally tramp and vagabond, "a renegade halfbreed, an adventurous sort of fellow, who merely happened to be in Boston at the time when the British were attacked. He foilowed the mob, as any other idle fellow would do, and was shot in the melee that ensued, meeting an inglorious, not a martyr's, death for liberty. The Bunker Hill monument is another of Boston's great historical mistakes, erected as i was to denote a victory over the En lish, when the reverse was the fac. After such blunders, Bostonians' pretensions to accuracy will be considerably aiminished.

Growing Old Beautifully. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher grows

more beautiful as advancing years and growing feebleness take possession of her. She sits in a beautiful bay window surrounded by birds and flowers, and dreams of the days when she and "Henry" were struggling along in a little western village, trying to keep the pot boiling and the sermons written. But those were long-ago days! Now, though in comparative poverty, Mrs. Beecher has enough business engagements to keep her from actual want, and if she could fulfil one-half the orders that came to her she would be a rich woman. Every publishing firm in the country has asked her to write the life of her dead husband, but owing to her poor health, she has refused them all.

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FLANAGAN

MONCTON, N. B.

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