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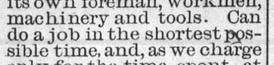
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VOL. 26.--NO. 15. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1895. WHOLE NO. 1,276

Railways, &c.



N. B. & P. E. I. Railway.

EFFECT HURSDAY, AUG. 22 1895.

Train Run by Eastern Standard Time.

1895 —SPRING ARRANGEMENT—1895

On and after Aug 22nd trains will run daily (except Sundays) as follows:

No 1 will leave Sackville at 12.00 and arrive at Cape Tormentine at 14.24.

No 2 will leave Cape Tormentine at 14.45 and arrive at Sackville at 17.12.

JOSIAH WOOD, President.

Sackville, Aug 22st, 1895.

Intercolonial Railway.

1895. Winter Time Table. 1895.

TO TAKE EFFECT SEPT, 9

GOING EAST.

Quebec "	8.06
Freight	9.30
Express	11.55
Through Express	17.22
Freight	23.3

GOING WEST

Accommodation	8.06
Through Express	11.49
Express	13.15
Freight	15.20
Quebec Express	18.04
Freight	1.15

PIANOS, ORGANS —AND— SEWING MACHINES!

—AND SMALL—

Musical Instruments, Fittings, Etc., especially fine grade Sewing Machine

OIL, NEEDLES,

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Music Room, No. 7 Eddy St, Amherst, N. S.

We Repair Machinery.

Have a separate shop for repairing and jobbing with its own foreman, workmen, machinery and tools. Can do a job in the shortest possible time, and, as we charge only for the time spent, at the lowest possible price.

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Port Elgin, N. B.

The above mills are again in operation and are prepared to supply customers with a full line of

Tweeds, Homespuns, Blanketings, Shirtings, Etc.

Our facilities are better than ever for supplying Yarns at short notice.

Custom Carding done as usual.

June 20, '95. m3

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Hand, a Choice Lot of Monuments, Tablets and Headstones of New and Elegant Designs.



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FOR CASH.

7 bales Grey Cotton. 7000 yards
6 cases General Dry Goods, all at cost and less than cost in some cases.
1000 yards Grey Cotton 35 in. at 2½c.
White Cotton 36 in. at 5½ cents.
Print Cotton 4½ cents.
Fancy Flanellettes 4 cents.
Towels 4 cents each.
White Towelling 5 cents a yard.
Ladies Black Cashmere Hose 19 cents.
Men's Fancy Flannel Shirts 25 cents.
Table Oilcloth 1¼ yrd wide 22 cents.
Floor Oilcloth 10 cents.
Table Cloth 20 cents.
Bed Sheeting 2 yds wide 15 cents.
Bed Sheeting 2 yds wide 20 cents.
Bed Quilts, Lace Curtains, Cotton-ades, Aprons Ginghams, Shirting Ginghams, Denim, Duck, &c., &c., &c., all at lowest prices ever offered in Amherst for New Cash.

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Jan. 21—1y

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The original maker of the Gates' Pianos and Organs.

Will visit Sackville twice a year.

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for any orders for the County or elsewhere.

Bellinger Remedy Co

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No. 11 Steadman St., Moncton, N. B.

For the treatment of the diseases produced by the excessive use of

Alcohol, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, Tobacco, Chloral, Hashish, Etc.

Any further information cheerfully furnished

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Office Opp. Hanson Block,

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Special attention given to the collection of Accounts in all parts of the United States and Canada.

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Manufacturer of Building Material.

Doors, Sashes & Mouldings a specialty.

SACKVILLE, N. B.

Parties intending to build or make alterations in buildings will find it advantageous to send for plans and estimates.

Friend—Your son, I understand, has literary aspirations. Does he write for money? Father (feelingly)—Unceasingly.—Judge.

Next door neighbor—My new organ has twenty stops. The sufferer—Why don't you use them once in a while?—Syracuse Post.

"You say it was a runaway match?" "Partly. He tried to run away, but she brought him to time by threats of a breach of promise suit."

Sub-editor—How is Pennington on spelling, anyway? Editor—Well, he's a little too quaint for ordinary English and not quaint enough for dialect.

"What became of that trifling fellow Tweedles?" "Oh, he went west and opened a store." "Doing well?" "No; doing time; he was caught in the act."

Banks—Let's go, Rivers. Four acts of this is about all I can stand. Rivers—Let's sit it out, Banks. Seven of the characters are killed off in the next act.

AYER'S THE ONLY Sarsaparilla ADMITTED

READ RULE XV.

"Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla was admitted because it is a standard pharmaceutical preparation, and all that a family medicine should be.

At the WORLD'S FAIR.

THE NEW BABY.

The new baby's wonderful—witty and wise;
He's nothing at all like the old!
He frowns when you talk of his "amethyst eyes"
And gurgles: "A chestnut!" evinces surprise
When you give him a rattle to hold.

The new baby's wonderful. Ere he is two
He stands for his measure in pants!
Knows more than his mother—this will never do!
He calls for the paper; wears spectacles blue,
And frowns down his uncles and aunts!

The new baby's wonderful in his abode
He lectures on that and on this;
He sleeps in no cradle—opposed to that mode—
The house hardly holds him; but gives him the road!
He's the boy of the bloomers—he is!

THE PASSING OF VACATION TIME.

Vacation flies—the gladdest time in all the merry year—
The teacher now the happiest girl in all this jolly land;
She's back from mountain, sea; or farm, and thankful doth appear
To drink the sweet's of nature's cup beside the fair lake's,strand.
Ah! patient lass, whose daily task it is to guide the youth
To fill his frisky, perverse head with truths it would reject,
In view of what you've done for them it surely is the truth,
No other more deserved place among the earth's elect.
And you my pretty cherubims, pursuing pleasure's ways,
Be soft of speech and cultivate humility of soul;
Else shall your wondering mothers ask each other in amaze;
However can one teacher all these naughty babes control?
—Chicago Times-Herald.

OF AN ORCHARD.

Good is an orchard, the saint saith,
To meditate on life and death,
With a cool well, a hive of bees,
A hermit's grot below the trees.
Good is an orchard; very good,
Though one should wear no monkish hood;
Right good when spring awakes her flute,
And good in yellowing time of fruit,
Very good in the grass to lie
And see the net work 'gainst the sky.
A living lace of blue and green,
And boughs that let the gold between.
The bees are types of souls that dwell
With honey in a quiet cell.
The ripe fruit figures goldenly
The soul's perfection in God's eye.
Prayer and praise in a country home,
Honey and fruit; a man might come
Fed on such meats to walk abroad,
And in his orchard talk with God.
—Pall Mall Budget.

Going Home to Hannah.

HER PREDICTION ABOUT THIS LITTLE OUTING IN NEW YORK CAME TRUE.

When he had asked me the way to the Forty-second-street ferry and added that he wanted to catch a West Shore train, he said:

"Hannar was purty nigh right about New York."

"Who is Hannah, and what did she tell you?" I asked.

"Hanner's my old woman. I'd bin wantin' to come down to New York fur ten y'ars, but suthin' was allus happenin'. I finally made up my mind to cum arter the corn had been hoed out, and I got here last Thursday, Hanner said I'd be robbed of my watch."

'And were you?'

'I was. Yes sir, I lost it the fust day I got here. Somebody stole it while I was gawpin' around. Hanner will grin when I have to tell her about it. She also said I'd be robbed of my money."

'And did that happen?'

'She did. Yes sir, a feller got my wallet while I was ridin' on a street car and I never knowed till he was gone. Hanner will laugh herself to death when I tell her about it. She also told me I'd get lost."

'And did you?'

'Got lost over a dozen times, sir Yes sir, got reg'lly turned around and was scart most to death. Hanner will throw up both hands and shout over that. She also said I'd get run over and killed.'

'But you still live.

"Yes, kinder live, but I've been run over five times and purty badly bruised. Hanner will almost bust when I show her my bruises. She also said I'd git into a fight and git licked.'

'But you didn't?' I asked.

'Didn't I! Waal, but I did! I had two fights, and got licked in both of 'em. Hanner will lay down and roll over on the floor when she sees this skinned nose."

"And so you are on your way home?" I asked.

'Yes, goin' hum. Met a feller I knowed, and borrow money 'nuf to git hum on. I've bin down here and had fun and a good time and now I'm goin' to see Hanner. She'll be standing at the gate and lookin' furme, and as I get along up to her she'll look me up and down and all over, and say: 'Now then Samuel, if you've made a fule o' yerself long 'nuff cum in here and git a piece o' blackberry pie and a glass o' milk and then tend to them hogs and calves and corn and 'taters, and ask the Lord ter furgive ye fur bein' the reckless crite ye ar'!"—From the Detroit Free Press

He—I believe I will propose to her by telephone. Do you think she will accept me? She—She ought to if you ring her up properly.

The worst example of the "bicycle face" is that of a man who does not own a wheel himself, but keeps coming round to borrow yours.

She (to waiter)—Let me see. Have you ice cream? Waiter—Yes'm, how would you like a plate? She—Very full, thank you.

PERSONALS.

—Lady Haberton, inventor of the divided skirt, is said to have a new fad. She contends that females servants should wear knickerbockers, as such costumes facilitate movements.

—Patti's doings in Wales, at Craig-y-Nos, are old stories, but among her other charities to the Welsh it is not generally known that the railroad that she built to run from the castle to Swansea is used by all who wish, free of charge.

—George Parcell, of Stroudsburg, Pa., says that while fishing in a pond a few days ago he coughed his false teeth overboard. Shortly afterward he caught a big catfish, and when he cut it open he found his missing teeth inside the fish.

—Lady William Beresford, recently the Duchess of Marlborough, is said to have the largest collection of newspaper clippings relating to herself of any woman in Europe. They date from the time she was Lily Price, of Tory, N. Y.

—Lord Dufferin who was at one time Governor General of Canada is desirous of retiring from the Embassy at Paris. His object is to spend in peace the remainder of his days on his estate in Ireland. He is now seventy years of age, and few men have served their day more faithfully or brilliantly.

—One of the most picturesque figures in England is Lucy Lee, the now wealthy and celebrated gypsy, who lives near Brighton. She has told the fortunes of all the members of the royal family and most of the nobility. She is remarkably intelligent, dresses neatly, and lives in a house during the winter season. She is sixty-two years old, and has eleven grown-up children.

—It is said that the Empress of Austria is making a collection of cows. She brings one home from every foreign place she visits, and orders milk from different ones as her inclination dictates.

—A woman with apparently lots of time of little value, in Ransom, Mich., has just completed the sewing of an even 17,000 little bits of cloth into a patch-work quilt.

—Mile. Julia-Celina Drounard, according to the decision of the Paris City Council, is to be the rose queen for this year. She is twenty-one years old, earns her living as a washerwoman and has supported her four brothers and sisters for years. She will now receive $2,400 from the money left for the purpose by M. Batifol.

—Although Hetty Green, with all her $60,000,000, dresses as cheaply as a shop girl with $5 a week, she impressed the Washington reporter who saw her in the national capital the other day as a woman who would shine in fine raiment. "The truth is," say the Post, "that Mrs. Green is not only attractive, but exceedingly fine looking. In manner she is as vivacious and sprightly as a young girl, and to look at her rosy cheeks and her hair, with hardly a trace of silver in it, one would not believe that she had celebrated her sixty-first birthday. Arrayed in rich garments, she would attract much attention."

—Mr. Watts, the artist, shakes his head when he talks of Mr. Gladstone as a sitter, and says: "He was about the worst sitter I have ever had. Not that he could not keep still, but no sooner did he come in than he began to talk, and after a couple of hours, when he had to leave, I found that I had not done any work at all."

—A shining evangelical light, Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, was ascetic by temperament, hating long dinners, abhorring port wine, and appearing to his sons a sort of living "categorical imperative." "Did you ever know your father to do a thing because it was pleasant?" Lady Stephen once asked one of her children. "Yes, once—when he married you," was the young courtier's neat reply.—Argonaut.

—Other articles of clothing made in the olden times besides leather breeches seem to have been pretty substantial apparel. A Wright county, Mo., farmer went to visit friends in Larue county, Mich., recently and wore a waistcoat of satan goods which he says was made forty years ago, and which he has worn almost continually since, without its ever having needed patching.

—Abbas Pasha, the young Khedive of Egypt, has his mother always with him, and she takes precedence above all his advisers. She is said to be one of the most beautiful women in Egypt, in addition to being the cleverest. The Khedive lives the life of a well-to-do farmer. On his large model farm he has established a model village, with school, club, and mosque, and a fire engine of modern manufacture.

—A German newspaper man recently succeeded in getting into Prince Bismarck's bedroom at Friedricharuh. A Munich journal publishes a description of the apartment. A weighing machine is one of the most interesting things therein. The prince weighs himself in his night-clothes every morning. By the machine is a register that records his weight daily. He is anxious to reduce his weight, and has succeeded of late in so doing.

—Statistics show that in Germany's population of 50,000,000 the females outnumber the males by nearly a million.

GENERAL NEWS.

—There was a wedding in St. Clair county, Mich., a few days ago in which the groom was making his second venture in matrimony while the bride was making her sixth.

—The oldest known apple tree in this country is in Cheshire, Conn. The seed was planted 140 years ago, and the tree still bears a few apples.

—It is a common belief in the rural districts of all countries that when hogs carry straw or sticks in their mouths rain will soon follow.

—San Francisco declares that it will soon have the largest store in the world. A big department store to be called the Emporium is now being built there which will cover 6,000 feet more space than the noted Bon Marche in Paris.

—At the Santa Caterina Cathedral, Genoa, may be seen a crescent made of an emerald, which is eight inches between the points. Tradition says that it was a present from Solomon to the Queen of Sheba.

—One of the curiosities of the cable code method of sending information is shown in a recent message announcing the loss by fire of a ship at sea. The whole message was conveyed in three words of Scott's cable code:—"Smouldered, hurrah! hallelujah!" "Smouldered" stands for "the ship has been destroyed by fire;" "hurrah" for "crew saved by boats;" "hallelujah" for "all hands saved—inform wives and sweet hearts."

—The last report of the Zurich penitentiary shows that forty eight of the male convicts were "disciplined" for talking, while none of the female inmates had to be punished for the same offence. Distressing symptoms of the degeneracy of men as reported from everywhere, while woman is fast qualifying herself to wear either pants or pantalets.

—The British Medical journal calls attention to the fact that diphtheria is often spread by cats. During the last epidemic at Brighton, England, it was found that several cats died of diphtheria and that beyond doubt the dread disease had in a number of cases been communicated by pussy cat to human beings.

—Library students in Paris now wear "muzzles" when perusing the old books in the National Library—"not because there is fear they will bite the old volumes, but to prevent the inhalation of the book microbes into their lungs." The germ theory is responsible for many curious things, and this is one of them.

—Cars in which aluminium will be used for all metal work save the wheels and axles, are to be put on the State railroads of France. The saving in weight for an ordinary train will be thirty tons.

—Six of the newspapers now published in Germany were established over 200 years ago, the oldest being the Frankfurter Journal, founded in 1615.

—An Old Orchard, Me., man, who ran a needle into his foot, extracted the same by placing his foot near the dynamo in the local electric light plant.

—Robinson Crusoe's island has been investigated recently by the Chilian Government. The commission sent to enquire into its condition found that the former population of 159 had dwindled to 29. Several commercial experiments have been tried on the island, but they have all failed. The commission reported, however, that Chilli should fortify the island for strategic purposes.

—Instead of being ornamented with useless medals, the Japanese heroes are rewarded with watches. The Japanese Minister of War has contracted with several Swiss watch manufacturers to supply the demand.

—The merchants of Monett, Mo., have employed several of the prettiest girls to be hired in that section and started them around the town and neighboring country collecting bills, especially those of long standing. The girls and the scheme are said to be meeting with remarkable success.

—It is represented that the "Wesley Tree" at Cambo, Northumberland, is greatly decayed. Various appliances have been used to keep the parts together, supplemented and fortified by a substantial fence. A new tree has also been planted close by, and a stone monument erected by Sir George Trevelyan bears the simple inscription. "John Wesley preached here on his 79th birthday, June 17, 1782.'—Figaro.

—Although "Trilby" is now a trifle passee, it may interest some readers of that entertaining romance to know that the song, "Malbrouc se'n va-t-en guerre," which runs through its pages, is sung to the tune of "We won't go home till morning." The song is of great age. It was a war chant of the Crusaders, and it was popular with Marie Antoinette. Both Beethoven and Beaumarchais made use of it. The young Duke of Marlborough will be interested to know, if he doesn't know it already, that Father Prout associated it with his great ancestor, but the legend which Father Prout followed had no basis in fact.

—It is said that the sweeping of the streets of Paris costs about $1,340,000 a year. The pay of a sweepor is about seven cents an hour. The annual cost of watering the streets is said to be about $400,000.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

We clip from a recent issue of "The Daily Sun" the following extract in reference to enforcement of Scott Act in Fredericton.

All the Bars Closed, due to the Vigorous Enforcement of the Scott Act.

Fredericton, Oct. 13.—It was a surprize to the usual Saturday night toper when he discovered that he could not buy a drink in Fredericton last night. Such, however, was the fact. The bars were closed. No trade was wanted. None was done. This is all the result of the vigorous enforcement of the Scott Act during the last three months. The police has been following up conviction with conviction until the parties in the trade have become convinced there is no money to be made in the business any longer, and have decided to shut down. How long this dry season will continue is not known, but the chances for a change at present are not bright.

President Roosevelt of the New York City Board of Police Commissioners is still vigorously enforcing the law in the matter of Sunday saloon closing.—We clip from "Daily Sun" a notice of the begining of the campaign:—

In Dry New York.

NEARLY ALL THE BARS OF THE PRINCIPAL CLUBS CLOSED UP YESTERDAY.

New York, Sept. 15.—For the first time in the history of New York a drink could not be had at the bar of most of the principal clubs to-day. The action of President Roosevelt and the police commissioners in deciding to stop the sale of intoxicating drinks in any suburb in violation of the law met with general success, as most of them through their board of governors instructed the employes not to open the bars. There were many clubs that did not follow this example, but in these cases extraordinary steps were taken to guard against the admission of any persons not members, and the visiting list was suspended for the day, and only members admitted. The latter course was adopted at the large German clubs, where formerly the wives and families of members were assembling on Sunday to enjoy themselves.

We copy from the Halifax "Wesleyan" some additional comments on the work of Roosevelt. These remarks in reference to the importance of the enforcement of our laws, apply to cities and towns:—

Police Commissioner Roosevelt of New York has become in a few months one of the best known and most talk of men on the continent. Why? Because he is doing his duty fairly and fearlessly, and that is so uncommon a thing in these degenerate days that the man who has conscience and courage enough for it is sure to widen his circle prodigiously, both of notoriety and hatred. People don't like "Teddy" Roosevelt of course, some people, and he is specially obnoxious to those whose reign of lawlessness he has so ruthlessly cut short, the votaries and coteries of vice and rum.

The laws of New York said to the saloon keepers: "You must close on Sundays." They quietly but emphatically replied, "The law is unfair, we will not obey it." Roosvelt said "whether the law is unfair or not is none of my business, my business is to carry it out," and he did so. Then the Goliabs of the bibulous Philistines were arrayed in grimmest battle against this stripling David, not only ruddy but verdant. But to no purpose. With his five smooth stones out of the brook, he used the sling to such good purpose that the assault was turned unto a rout and the saloon-keepers have submitted. Sundays in New York are now "dry," and as one of the consequences, the police docket is small and the news in Monday mornings papers loose much of the "bouquet" of blood and riot and ribaldry.

And if in New York, why not elsewhere, and if elsewhere, why not in a city a good deal nearer than New York? We happen to know of a city which sorely needs just that dogged, conscientious courage which Roosevelt has displayed. It has stringent laws but they are the subjects of the drunkard's leer and the drunkard maker's scorn. Why? Because, forsooth, public opinion, it is said, is not in favor of them. Is public opinion in favor of their being violated every day of the week and every hour of the day? We think not. Yet they are violated, in the most deliberate and unblushing manner. And the saloon man has the laugh at the frantic. But should he? Whatever may be said about the law *it is the law*, and until repealed *it is the law to be carried out!* Why is it not carried out? Theodore Roosevelt with his conscience and his courage is badly needed. If those in authority wish to carry out a law, it can be done.

We take an extract from still another newspaper with reference to the temperance work in New York:—

* * *

One of the burning issues of the coming election compaign in New York State is in connection with the liquor traffic. Now that the Sunday laws are being enforced against liquor selling, those interested in the trade want the law so changed that the people of each city shall be allowed to decide by a popular vote of that locality whether saloons may sell openly on Sunday or not. The Democrats have adopted that policy, Senator David Hill, as a champion, having raised the cry of "personal liberty." At the Republican convention an attempt was first made to "straddle" on that question but ex-Senator Warner Miller earnestly urged that in a Christian country the question whether the great moral law of Sabbath observance should not be thus submitted to popular verdicts. His views carried. The two parties now thus stand divided on the issue. The liquor interests will work hard to secure some laxity regarding Sunday laws if possible. The elections take place in November and the interest, as usual, is intense.

FARM AND TURF.

—The *American Agriculturist* has prepared a chart which takes up about 100 crops in their green and dry state, also when ground or their by-products, and shows how much animal food and plant food each contains, how much of it is digestible its feeding and manurial value. How to combine these feeds for the best results, and how much to feed different kinds of stock, is also set forth. The tables, explanations and racions given are all stated so simply that any farmer may use them, but to make the facts still plainer the composition of the leading crops and feeds is printed in colors on the chart. The price is 25c post paid.

—HAY AND STRAW:—At New York generally steady to firm, with more activity since the advent of cooler weather. Ocean freights 15s per ton to London. Prime timothy 90c per. 100 lbs, No 1 85c, No 2 80c, No 3 70 @ 75, clover mixed 70c, clover 55@60c, salt hay 50c, wheat straw 35@40c, oat 40@45c.

—At Boston choice grades steady and poor hay dull. N. Y. and Can, ch to fcy $18@18.50 per ton, fair to good 16@17, eastern ch 14@15, ordinary to fair 13@14 clover and clover mixed 11@12, oat straw 7.50@8.

—LIVE STOCK.—At Boston, milch cows in moderate demand at $40@55 es for good to fcy, with an occasional sale at still higher figures. Poor to common lots 20@35 es, yearling 8@16.

—At London, American steers firmer at 8½@10½ per lb, estimated dressed weight, and sheep 9@11. Refrigerator beef 8@8½c.

ENGLISH MARKETS.—Prices are still lower both for foreign and English rain, although there has been an attempt to improve the values of English grown wheat in consequence of the short quantities coming to market.

In hay and straw trade continues moderate in character, without alteration in prices, supplies being good. The best hay is worth about 98c per 100 lbs, whilst best clover reaches $1.30. The imports of hay during August, returns of which have just been published, showing a falling off of about 2000 tons in comparison with the same month last year.

In the markets for live stock, business has not shown much change. There were a large number of animals from the United States, and also from Canada and these reached this country in unusually good condition. The highest price for meat killed on this side was 10 3-4c per lb for beef, and for hind quarters killed on the American a 12½c was paid.

POTATO MARKET GLUTTED.

The easier market quoted by us last week has developed into considerable weakness owing to the increase in car lots which were sold on track at 35c. per bag, and as low as 30c. for one lot. Five cars were offered on track yesterday, and more are expected tomorrow. A dealer in this city received a letter from a large grower in Illinois, asking whether he could place any of his large crop, which he was willing to sell at 25c. per bag f. o. b. In Toronto prices are very low, car lots being reported there at 25c. per bag. This is a good time for grocers to lay in their stocks before the cold weather strikes us. Montreal Trade Bulletin.

AN EMBARGO ON SHEEP.

The English agricultural papers are raising an outcry against the free admission into Great Britain of American sheep. A recent consignment of sheep was found to be suffering with scab, the spread of which disease in the United Kingdom is due, according to the Live Stock Journal, to the importation of sheep from the United States. Many of these sheep were dispersed over the country for grazing and they spread the disease. The paper says that the Broad of Agriculture, therefore, be asked to issue an edict, similar to that applied to cattle, providing that American and Canadian sheep shall be killed at the port of landing.

It is estimated that there are 5,000 persons employed in the cheese factories and creameries of Canada, in the manufacturing of butter and cheese. These together with the persons employed to haul milk to the factories, make a total of 15,000 more who are directly interested in the dairy business, not to mention those who devote their time to buying the product and transporting it to the consumer in Great Britain.

Flora (at the seaside)—What sort of a fellow is he, anyway? Julia—I don't know. I've only been engaged to him since last evening.—Lire.