POOR DOCUMENT


NOVEMBER 1893.

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FOR YOUR CLOTHES.

Overcoats, to order, $12.00 upwards.
Suits " 12.00 "
Pants " 2.75 $9.00.

First-Class Work at REASONABLE PRICES.

## ALL NEW GOODS.

Sweet Music

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MONEY SAVED

by buying from the elegant stock of New Goods just opened at the

New Jewelry Store,

220 Queen St. Opp. Stone Barracks.

R. BLACKMER,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

# LONG BOOTS.

—IN—

Calf, Kip and Coarse

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NEW TOCK in Ladies' and Gents' Fall and Winter FootWear.

PRICES LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

# N. HARRIS,

COR. YORK & KING STREETS.

☞ Oil-Tanned Moccasins and Shoepacks always in Stock.

# JOHN HASLIN !

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New Goods in our Ladies' Department.

Striped Skirting with Fancy border, Moreen Skirting, Gatales Skirting in Wide and Narrow Stripes. Ready Made Skirts in Stripes Plain, Colors and Black.

## Ladies' Underwear

in Wool Vests, Wool Drawers, Moreno Vests, Drawers Hygeisn Wool Vests and Drawers. Ladies' Cashmere Hose in Plain and Ribbed, all Qualities.
Children's Underwear in Wool and Moreno Vests, Plain, and Ribbed Cashmere Hose, Wool Gloves, Cashmere Gloves

—oo—

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Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
Solicitor of Merchans' Bank of Halifax.
OFFICES:—Queen Street, Opp. Normal School,

GEO. L. WILSON,
Barrister, Notary Public, etc.
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JAS. T. SHARKEY,
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Best English American and Canadian Companies.
APPLY AT OFFICE OF
JAS. T. SHARKEY

Remember there is a

FISH MARKET

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Regent Street.

☞ Telephone Connection No. 91.

Fresh Fish at All times. Next Door you can get P. E. I. Oysters and Bay de Vin Oysters served in the Latest Styles.

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In all Sizes at

HARVEY'S STUDIO.

Xmas rush commenced. Call at once and engage Sitting.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y,
NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION

All Rail Line to Boston, &c The Short Line to Montreal, &c

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect Sept 25th, 189 3

DEPARTURES.

☞ EASTERN STANDARD TIME. ☜

6.15 A.M. EXPRESS for St. John, St Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock and point North; Bangor, Portland, Boston and point South and West.

6.10 A. M. MIXED for Woodstock, Presque Isle, Edmundston and points north via Gibson Branch.

10.30 A.M. ACCOMMODATION for Fredericton Jc., St. John and points East also with Night Express for Bangor, Portland and Boston, and Short Line Train for Montreal, etc.

2 55 P.M. FREIGHT for Fredericton Junction, etc.

ARRIVALS

9.10 a m from St. John, etc.
1.15 p m from St John, Bangor, Montreal, etc.
5.15 p m from Woodstock, etc. via Gibson Branch,
7.10 p m from St John, etc.

☞ All above Trains run Week days only.

C. E McPHERSON, Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt. St. John, N. B
D. McNICHOLL, Gen. Pass. Agts Montreal,

Canada Eastern R'y.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

In effect Sept. 11th., 1893.

DEPARTURE.

Eastern Standard Time.

7 45 A. M. Mixed for Boistown, Doaktown, Blackville, and Chatham.

ARRIVAL.

2.50 P M From Chatham, etc.

CONNECTIONS:—At Chatham Junction for all points on the I. C. R., at Fredericton with the C. P. R., for St. John, St. Stephen and all Western points; at Gibson with the C. P. R. for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle.

ALEX. GIBSON, Gen. Manager.
THOS. HOBEN, Superintendent.

# J. DONAHOE,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

BOOTS & SHOES,

Regent Street,
Directly opp. Waverly House.

LUMBERMEN'S BOOTS A - SPECIALTY -

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

FINE WORK MODERATE PRICES

NOTE.—Messrs. F. & O. McGoldrick, with whom I have been connected for sixteen years, having droped that branch of business, I have opened a store on Regent St. and respectfully solicit the patonage of the public.

Yours etc.
JOHN DONAHUE


## GEMS OF THOUGHT.

A sneer is the stiletto of conversation.

Kind words are the music of the world.

Great minds have wills; feeble ones have wishes.

The manner of giving shows the character of the giver more than the gift itself.

Sincerity, deep, great, genuine sincerity, is the first characteristic of all men in any way heroic.

Idleness is the mother of many wanton children. They that do nothing are in the ready way to do worse than nothing.

Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, so long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our independence.

He that does not know those things that are of use and necessity to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know beside.

A secret is like silence; you cannot talk about it and keep it. It is like money; when once you know there is any concealed it is half discovered.

If you hate your enemies you will contract such a vicious habit of mind as by degrees will break out upon those who are your friends, or those who are indifferent to you.

A wise and good man will turn examples of all sorts to his advantage. The good he will make his patterns, and strive to equal or excel them. The bad he will by all means avoid.

When you have found your talent, do not despise it or be disappointed in it or yourself because you have not some other; but honor it, respect it, make the best of it even if it is not much of a gift.

Prefer what is good of a lower or inferior work or material to what is bad of a higher work or material: for this is the way to improve every kind of work, and to put every kind of material to better use.

From a worldly point of view, young people would do well to remember that whatever keeps the famly together in faithful allegiance adds to the position and influence and consideration of each member individually.

Holy in the German language—heilig—also means healthy; our English word whole—all of one piece without any hole in it—is the same word. You could not get any better definition of what holy really is than healthy. Mens sana in corpore sano,

The aspect of this life is stern, very stern. It is a very superficial account of it which slurs over its grand mystery and refuses to hear its low, deep undertone of anguish. But there is, enough from hour to hour of bright, sunny happiness to remind us that the Creator's name is love.

## ELECTRIC SPARKS.

**Generated by the Current Electrical Review.**

St. Loius is building an electric ambulance.

A Portland merchant is manufacturing sausages by electricity.

Greenwich Observatory is to be electric-lighted.

Vermont's first electric railway has gone into operation at Burlington.

The historic Yale campus has been illuminated by arc-lamps.

Electrician Preece is making experiments on telegraphing without wires.

Louis Marks has invented a new incandescent arc-lamp.

**To Escape Debt.**

During mediæval times a woman who had nothing when she married escaped responsibility for her debts. Women were then often married in a single garment to relieve themselves of indebtedness. A young and noble German lady of the sixteenth century, to make assurance doubly sure, had the marriage ceremony performed while she was standing in a closet entirely divested of clothing. She put out her hand through the crack of the door, and was thus married. As soon as the ceremony was performed, the groom, clergyman and witnesses left the room, she came out, arrayed herself in clothes provided by her husband, and took her place at the marriage feast.—Philadelphia Record.

**Transparent Leather.**

This method of making leather transparent is given by a French journal: The hide, after the hair has been removed is stretched upon a frame, and treated with a mixture of 1000 parts of glycerine, 2 parts of salicylic acid, 25 parts of boric acid, and two parts of picric acid. Before quite dry, the hide is taken to a dark room and saturated with a solution of bichromate of potash: and when it is very dry, an alcholic solution of tortoise shell is applied. The transparent leather is very flexible. It is useful for toilet articles, and might even be made into shoes, which would doubtless prove an attractive novelty.

**Another Arctic Expedition.**

A Pittsburg mariner, Captain Kingston, has just finished three small sail boats of thirty-four, twenty-six and twenty-three feet length, respectively, on a new principle to prevent their capsizing, and with these he started on an expedition to the Arctic Sea. He will sail down the Mississippi to the gulf, and thence around Cape Horn, and proposes to reach Herrell Island, 300 miles north of where the Jeannette was lost. The captain has ten people in his expedition, including his wife and his brother-in-law's wife. At New Orleans the two smaller boats will be abandoned and the trip made in the largest one.

**Many Species of Insects.**

An English scientist is quoted as authority for the statement that there are five times as many species of insects as there are species of all other living things put together. The oak tree alone supports 450 species of insects, and 200 kinds make their home in the pine. Forty years ago Humboldt estimated that the number of species preserved in collections was between 150,000 and 170,000, but scientific men now say that there must be more than 750,000, without taking into consideration the parasite creatures. Of the 35,000 species in Europe, however, not more than 3,500 are obnoxious or destructive. There are more than 100,000 kinds of beetles.

**The Size of Rain Drops.**

A member of the Royal Meteorological Society has experimented on the size of rain drops, which vary from a speck so small as to be almost invisible up to a diameter of two inches. Drops of the same size do not always contain the same amount of water. Some of the largest drops are hollow.

## NEWS OF THE SCIENCES.

LATEST THINGS FROM THE WORKSHOP AND LABORATORY.

**A Self-Cleaning Filter—Electricity on the Farm—To Make Cotton Cloth Waterproof—Artificial Rubber.**

A self-cleaning filter for cisterns, which obviates the use of charcoal and gravel, has just been placed on the market. The filter consists of a rectangular tin box, within which is a cut-off, and three wire screens one above the other, the top one coarse, the next one finer and the lower one finer still. At one side of the filter is a conductor pipe, open on the side next the filter, and so arranged that the water can be turned, by the use of the cut off, into the conductor, or caused to passed through the screens into a separate outlet to the cistern. The screens slope somewhat toward the conductor at the side of the filter, to allow the accumulated filth to wash off and be carried to the ground. The cap covering the filter and conductor can be slid up to allow the screens to be removed. On the top of the cap is a collar corresponding in size with the down spout to which the filter is to be connected.—Iron Age.

**Artificial Rubber.**

Artificial India rubber from cotton seed oil is one of the latest industrial products, and claims to possess commercial adaptations of peculiar practical value. The manufacture involves a process not yet given out to the public by the discoverer, who states that, while experimenting with the cotton seed oil to produce a varnish for painting, he obtained a substance entirely foreign in its make-up and properties to what was sought—not a varnish, but rubber. So simple is the process, as alleged, that it is not within the protection of a patent—the only safeguard being, therefore, in the secrecy of the process, by the use of which, it is asserted, only 15 per cent. is required of the genuine rubber to produce an article which can in no way be distinguished from the ordinary crude india rubber, it is said, even by experts, in the handling of the latter article. Arrangements have been made for its extensive manufacture, and its application to the various purposes so long peculiar to the natural material.—The Tradesman.

**To Make Cotton Cloth Waterproof.**

A new and effective process for imparting a waterproof quality to cotton cloth is thus described in The New York Sun. Dry the fabric thoroughly in a dry heat and then spreading it lightly over a smooth surface. With a brush this is painted over with a thin coat of boiled oil, which, after having become perfectly dry, is treated to a second coat—and a third if necessary—plenty of time being allowed between each for the effect of the operation on the fabric to become perfect. After the last coat has been applied, if the surface remains sticky, a mixture of one-fourth pound of shellac to a pint of water gently heated until near the boiling point, adding to this a small quantity of liquid ammonia, is painted over the surface. For a yellow waterproof, yellow ochre is employed, and for a black cloth lampblack is found serviceable. The coloring matter, it is said, can be used in mixture with the shellac.

**Electricity on the Farm.**

An interesting example of electricity as applied to farm work is now in operation at a Scotch farm. The whole of the usual farm machinery, such as thrashing, sowing, corn thrashing, and the like, is here driven by an electric motor. The electricity is generated by water power, the turbine wheel which drives the dynamo being about 1000 yards from the farm. The electric current is conveyed by underground wires to the house and farm, in each of which a storage battery is placed. These supply the electric current for lighting and motive purposes when the machinery is not working. The whole of the mansion is illuminated by electric light, and an electric motor is provided for pumping the water for domestic purposes.—Scientific American.

**A Waterproof Preparation.**

A waterproof preparation for coating walls, paper and other fabrics and water supply pipes is manufactured by dissolving shellac or resin in methylated spirit with application of heat. To the partially cooled solution lead carbonate and carbolic acid are added.

**An Electric Fire Engine.**

An electric fire engine has been built by an engineer at St. Paul which is designed to utilize the electric currents of trolley railways. The engine is said to weigh less than half as much as a steam fire engine of the ordinary capacity, while its power may be readily increased to almost any extent. With an electric supply available at almost every street corner, as is now the case in most large cities, it would seem as if the steam fire engine must of necessity soon be superseded by its electric rival.

**Some of the New Patents.**

A hydraulic steering apparatus consisting of a jet of water at each side of the boat worked by two single-acting pumps.

An improvement on the Westinghouse type of brakes which consists of an auxiliary air cylinder and air reservoir, through the ends of which extend a brake rod having pistons on its ends, a pipe connecting the train pipe with the outer end of the cylinder, with various other novel features. The arrangement is such that the auxiliary reservoir is always charged with air pressure to actuate the brake mechanism, to apply the brakes quickly as soon as air is released from the train pipe.

A street-cleaning machine by which the dirt is first swept from the gutter toward the center of the road, and the windrow thus produced is swept upon elevator buckets and discharged into a car held on the machine, the car being carried upon the sweeper to some point for removal to be unloaded or dumped.

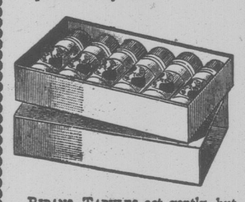
A simple and convenient device to facilitate the quick and thorough removal of dust from upholstered furniture and carpets on floors. It comprises a receiving box having an open lower end engaging with the fibrous material to be cleaned, an inlet valve at the lower side within the box, an outlet valve, and a bellows. It is designed to remove dust, previously loosened by beating, by exhaustion of the air where it is applied, thus drawing the dust from the material to be cleansed and discharging it into a receptacle or at a point exterior to the room.

**Cost of British Defences.**

Sir C. W. Dilke in the North American Review: The British empire spends as a rule upon defences from $350,000,000 to $380,000,000 a year of which the military expenditure of India, with the indirect expenditure for the sake of India on the mobile land forces at home forms the largest item. Almost the whole of this vast sum is expended out of British loans or taxes under the control of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and out of India taxes under the indirect control of the House of Commons through the Secretary of State, who is a member of the government of the day. This expenditure, although vast, although open to the reproach that it does not do more than maintain a fleet slightly superior to that of France, and an army of very small numbers, is a fleabite as compared (in its ill effect upon the wealth of the nation) with the military expenditure of Italy, or, in a less degree, with that of continental powers. The evidence of the overpressure of taxation in India itself, many as they are, are slight in comparison with those which are present in the case of Italy, and it may be assumed therefore that, while the taxpayers of the United Kingdom and of India may make their voices heard in insisting upon better value for their money, the expenditure will not in itself be brought to an end by bankruptcy.


RIPANS TABULES.

RIPANS TABULES are compounded from a prescription used for years by well-known physicians and endorsed by leading medical authorities everywhere. In the Tabules the standard ingredients are presented in a form that is becoming the fashion with modern physicians and modern patients everywhere.



RIPANS TABULES act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cure habitual constipation, dispel colds, headaches and fevers. One Tabule taken at the first symptoms of a return of indigestion, or depression of spirits, will remove the whole difficulty within an hour.

Persons in need of the Ripans Tabules will find the gross package most economical to buy. It is also in convenient form to divide up among friends. The above picture represents a quarter gross box, sold for 75 cents. A single bottle can be had for 15 cents.

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

Mr. S. G. Derry
Of Providence, R. I.,

Widely known as proprietor of Derry's Waterproof Harness Oil, tells below of his terrible sufferings from Eczema and his cure by

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

"Gentlemen: Fifteen years ago I had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which was followed by eczema or salt rheum, breaking out on my right leg. The humor spread all over my legs, back and arms,

*A Foul Mass of Sores,*

swollen and itching terribly, causing intense pain if the skin was broken by scratching, and discharging constantly. It is impossible to describe my suffering in those years of agony and torture. I spent

*Thousands of Dollars*

in futile efforts to get well, and was discouraged and ready to die. At this time I was unable to lie down in bed, had to sit up all the time, and was unable to walk without crutches. I had to hold my arms away from my body, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged by my faithful wife twice a day.

"Finally a friend who was visiting at our house, urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began by taking half a teaspoonful. My

*Stomach Was All Out of Order*

But the medicine soon corrected this, and in six weeks I could see a change in the condition of the humor which nearly covered my body. It was driven to the surface by the Sarsaparilla, the sores soon healed, and the scales fell off. I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for seven months; and since that time, nearly two years, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well.

*The Delight*

of myself and wife at my recovery it is impossible to tell. To all my business friends in Boston and over the country, I recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

from personal experience." S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford street, Providence, R. I.

If you are Bilious, take Hood's Pills