TIRED OUT. The distressing feeling of weariness, of exhaustion without effort, which makes life a burden to so many people, is due to the fact that the blood is poor, and the vitality consequently feeble. If you are suffering from such feelings,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is just what you need, and will do you incalculable good.

No other preparation so concentrates and combines blood-purifying, vitalizing, enriching, and invigorating qualities as AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Board of Works

CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 16.--NO. 34. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1886. WHOLE NO. 815.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

COLDS, "Orrville, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1882. "Having been subject to a bronchial affection, with frequent colds, for a number of years, I hereby certify that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL gives me prompt relief, and is the most effective remedy I have ever tried. JAMES A. HAMILTON, Editor of *The Crescent*."

COUGHS, "Mt. Gilead, Ohio, June 26, 1882. "I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL this spring for a severe cough and lung trouble with good effect, and I am pleased to recommend it to any one similarly affected. HARVEY BAUGHMAN, Proprietor Globe Hotel."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—Grained wood should be washed with cold tea.

—Grass stains may be removed by washing with alcohol.

—Mortar and paint may be removed from window-glass with hot, sharp vinegar.

—Ceilings that have been smoked by a kerosene lamp should be washed off with soda water.

—Grease spots, it is said, may be removed from a cold stove by covering them entirely with hot ashes.

—To clean willow furniture use salt and water, and apply with a coarse brush, and dry thoroughly.

—Hellebore, sprinkled on the floor at night, destroys cockroaches. They eat it and are poisoned.

—The best way for removing tea and coffee stains from fine damask, is to immerse them at once in milk.

—Stock of almost any kind will injure a young orchard, and should not be allowed, under any circumstances, to pasture among the fruit trees.

—By rubbing with a damp flannel dipped in the best whiting, the brown discoloration may be taken off cups in which custards have been baked.

—Fruit stains may be taken out by boiling water. Place the material over a basin, or other vessel, and pour the boiling water from the kettle over the stains.

—Carpets should be thoroughly beat on the wrong side first, and then on the right side, after which spots may be removed by the use of ox-gall, or ammonia and water.

—The yellow stain made by the oil used on sewing machines can be removed if, before washing in soap suds, you rub the spot carefully with a bit of cloth wet in ammonia.

—Lard will remove waggon grease. Rub the spot with the lard, as if washing it, and when it is well out, wash in the ordinary way with soap and water until thoroughly cleansed.

—No domestic stock is purchased or raised as readily, and none will yield quicker returns for the little capital invested for comfort and support, than a few dozen good fowls

—A consignment of forty cows and twenty-seven bulls of the Galloway breed from Scotland, for Peter Davey & Sons, Montery, Wis., were lost at sea, recently with the steamer Brooklyn.

—Last year the United States paid Canada $2,000,000 for 11,500,000 dozen hens' eggs, notwithstanding hard times and lack of employment for women, invalids and children. There is plenty of work for poultry fanciers still.

—Furniture needs cleaning as much as other wood-work. It may be washed with warm soap suds quickly, wiped dry, and then rubbed with an oily cloth. To polish it, rub with rotten-stone and sweet oil. Clean off the oil and polish with chamois skin.

—The agricultural value of fertilizers is just what the farmer using them can, in each case and in each season, with his practice, get out of them. This can only be determined by the user himself, and may not be the same from year to year, even when precisely the same article is used.

—Candle grease yields to a warm iron. Place a piece of blotting, or some other absorbing paper, under the absorbing fabric; put a piece of the paper also on the spot, apply the warm iron to the paper, and as soon as a spot of grease appears, move the paper and press again until the spot in the fabric disappears.

—When linen has turned yellow, cut up a pound of fine white soap into a gallon of milk, and hang it over a fire in a wash-kettle. When the soap has completely melted, put in the linen and boil it half an hour; then take it out. Have ready a lather of soap and water; wash the linen in it, and then rinse it through two cold waters, with a very little blue in the last.

—Receipts at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, for last month, were 151,468 cattle, 3,980 calves, 1,019,226 hogs, and 91,113 sheep, against 175,143 cattle, 5,757 calves, 624,560 hogs, and 68,110 sheep for November, 1884, showing an increase of 394,766 hogs, and 23,003 sheep, and a decrease of 23,674 cattle. The shipments were 46,809 cattle, 2,616 calves, 156,992 hogs and 8,884 sheep.

—*Engineering* describes, under the name of "mystery gold," an alloy resembling gold in appearance, weight, and in withstanding the jeweller's test of strong acids. Its analysis given as follows: Silver, 2.48; platinum, 32.02; copper, by difference, 65.50. Strong boiling in nitric acid, even when an article made of it is left in it for some time, has apparently no effect upon the alloy, which is coming extensively into use.

—Ham Toy, a Sacramento Chinaman, who was arraigned on a charge of striking a woman with a hatchet, pleaded as a justification that she was his wife.

Spiritual Preaching the Cure for Mercantilism.

The Rev. Edward Hungerford, in an essay entitled "Spiritual Preaching for our Times," in the January *Century*, says: "Science has grandly stimulated industry by increasing its rewards. The prizes of enterprising labor are great, often glittering. The power of wealth is fascinating. The successful producer or dealer of to-day is a prince. The industrious laborer is rich. And the result of all this is that laziness is ceasing to be fashionable;—the nobility of England are learning to make themselves useful. Science sets the world astir. The goal of its motion is gain. The race is eager. Hence mammon-worship. Hence mercantilism, the inordinate estimate of wealth; the grading of all things at a value in cash; society graded on a cash basis; ideality sacrificed to material good; virtue, patriotism, heroism, manhood counting for less, money counting for more; votes, offices, justice having their price. This is mercantilism, the great danger to society; greater because more subtle than nihilism It creeps into literature, science, art, politics, the state, the church; and here arises the demand for that spiritual teaching which fell from the lips of Jesus, the antidote for inordinate worldly care and worldly striving; the lofty view of a life which is more than meat; God coming in among the elements of this world, clothing lilies, feeding birds, summoning man to the glory of an ideal kingdom and to the attainment first and foremost of character, rooted in God and God's righteousness. The cure for the mercantile spirit is not ethics, but faith. It is not a moral code but the divine Fatherhood. It is not even the golden rule, except as the golden rule is formulated out of the spirit of Christian Brotherhood."

Relationships of the Australians.

The inhabitants of the continent of Australia have long been a puzzle to ethnologists. Of Negroid complexion, features, and skeletal characters, yet without the characteristic frizzly hair, their position has been one of great difficulty to determine. They have, in fact, been a stumbling-block in the way of every system proposed. The solution, supported by many considerations too lenghy to enter into here, appears to lie in the supposition that they are not a distinct race at all, that is, not a homogeneous group formed by the gradual modification of one of the primitive stock. According to this view, Australia was originally peopled with frizzly-hair Melanesians, such as those which still do, or did till the recent European invasion, dwell in the smaller islands which surround the north, east, and southern portions of the continent, but that a strong infusion of some other race, probably a low form of Caucasian Melanochroi, such as that which still inhabits the interior of the southern parts of India, has spread throughout the land from the northwest, and produced a modification of the physical characteristics especially of the hair. This influence did not extend across Brass's Strait into Tasmania, where, as just said, the Melanesian element remained in its purity.—*From "The Varieties of the Human Species," by* PROFESSOR W. H. FLOWER, *in Popular Science Monthly for January.*

Loss from Cooking Food.

At a New York Experiment Station during the last summer, Mr. E. F. Ladd, carried out an investigation into the effects of cooking cattle food.

A chemical examination of clover hay and of corn meal showed an actual loss of nutritive material from the process of cooking. This loss was in that portion of the food known as the albuminoid or nitrogenous material.

Digestion experiments for the purpose of testing the comparative digestibility of raw and cooked food were also carried on. The following table shows the per cent. of albuminoid digested in the experiments:

	Per cent. of albuminoid digested. In raw food	In cooked food.
Clover hay,	67.65	53.27
Corn meal,	68.63	60.53
Corn meal,	72.58	63.17

While there is an actual loss of albuminoid by cooking, the albuminoid of the cooked food is not so digestible as of the raw food.

Red Skies.

The red skies of 1883, that created so much discussion in the papers, still continue. The theory at first advanced that they originated from the dust rising from the volcanic eruption at Java has been abandoned. The most popular theory is the vapor one. With a South "high" and a North "low" there is a minimum of moisture with the necessary heat to produce a red sky.

—Since 1852, $373,000,000 have been laid out in rebuilding and embellishing Paris. The new town hall cost about $70,000,000, and $40,000 has been spent on the four parks—the Bois de Boulogne, Bois de Vincennes, Parcs Monceaux and Montsouris.

—The late Elizur Wright was an earnest advocate of tree-planting, and only a few days before his death wrote a letter for publication on the subject, which was probably his last essay.

A Desolate Spot.

Isle Royal, where the ill-fated Algoma was lost, is the largest island in Lake Superior, and lying about forty-five miles south of Port Arthur. It is wholly American territory. Like other islands in the great inland sea, it is rugged and rocky in character. It contains several mining locations of more or less value, and is a favorite resort for travellers in search of amethysts and agates. On a clear day it can be seen very easily with the naked eye from Port Arthur. The course taken by the C. P. R. steamer, which runs direct from Sault Ste. Marie to Port Arthur, passes close to the north-eastern extremity of the island. Its length northeast and southwest is about 45 miles, and its greatest breadth nine miles. Beyond a few fishing huts and mining camps it has little in the way of human habitations, and it has no permanent population. Copper veins have been discovered on the island, which must have been worked by a race of people now unknown and extinct. Here are to be found open cuttings more than a mile in length, and connected by tunnels or drifts, which were timbered with beams now broken and decayed. The tools with which this pre-historic people worked, are still to be found scattered about the scenes of their long neglected labors. Stone hammers, copper knives and other tools have been found in these old workings in great abundance. The stone hammers ranged in weight from ten to thirty pounds. The copper tools were found to have been tempered by fire. At least one generation of forest trees has grown over workings made by this now forgotten people. There is a cluster of rocky islets located at the northeastern extremity of Isle Royal, some of which are mere reefs of solid rock scarcely raising above the surface of the water. For a steamer to run into one of these rocky labyrinths when there was a sea on would be swift and certain destruction, which could hardly be unattended with loss of life, for right beside these reefs and islets there is often found from ten to twenty fathoms of water. As far as can be learned at present it would seem that this was the fate of the Algoma.

Every Man His Own Postal Clerk.

An English invention is designed to do do away with complaints about a want of post office agents for the sale of stamps, especially in large cities, and also with the complaints of those storekeepers who, without profit themselves, feel obliged to sell postal cards and stamps to accommodate customers. The apparatus is a mechanical box which automatically transacts the business of selling stamps, etc., and may be put up on lamp-posts like the letter boxes. It contains a supply of postal cards, stamped envelopes and paper, and has apertures like a child's savings bank, through which to drop pennies. If a citizen wants to buy a postal card, he drops a penny in the box; this releases the lock and allows him to open a drawer in which he will find one postal card. If he wants a stamped envelope and sheet of paper, he drops two pennies into two other slits, a stamped envelope and sheet of paper are delivered to him in the same way. If the supply runs out, a plate rises with the word empty engraved on it, and at the same time the corresponding slit is covered so that a coin cannot be dropped into it. The top of each box serves as a writing desk. They cost less than twenty-five dollars each, and it is estimated that if they sell only two stamped envelopes and five postal cards a day, they will yield eleven per cent. interest

—President Cleveland's Message is an unusually lengthy document, but it is characterized by ability as well as length. A Commission to consider and settle upon a fair basis the entire fishing rights of Great Britain and America is recommended, and strong hopes are expressed that satisfactory results will be soon attained in regard to the negotiations with the British Government for an enlarged treaty of extradition. The President declares that all the powers of the Government will be exercised to protect Chinamen in the United States in the rights secured to them by treaty, but intimates the expediency of further legislation in the way of Chinese exclusion. He thinks, in view of the large surplus revenue, that there might be a revision of the tariff that would lessen the amount of revenue from customs duties, and at the same time not disturb those industries that have hitherto been fostered by the tariff. His views on the silver question are expressed at length, and he is of the opinion that the silver law ought at once to be repealed, on the ground that more than $165,000,000 of the silver dollars already coined remain in the United States Treasury. The message re-affirms the Presidents belief in the principles of Civil Service reform and his intention of executing the law enacted by Congress.

—A recent improvement in the Bessemer steel process will have the effect, it is said, of making Bessemer steel equal in quality to the crucible product, and at only about one-tenth the price. Bessemer steel can be produced at a cost of a cent to a cent and a half per pound, while that made in crucibles costs at least eleven cents a pound.

Burdette's Cow Problem.

On the 24th of January there was handed to the editor the following question:

A man has a cow, which has her first calf at the age of 3, and one each year till she is 21. Her offspring are all heifers and equally as productive. How many heads of cattle will the man have at the end of 21 years?

It came in a letter from Connecticut mark you, from Connecticut; no other state could have produced such a monstrosity. It didn't look like a monstrosity, though, at first. It looked as harmless and peaceful as a newborn babe. In fact it looked easy, and the editor thought he wouldn't propound it to the people, but quietly give the answer at once. He sat down and consumed half the valuable afternoon in answering that easy problem. Only he didn't answer it. It wouldn't answer. The more he worked the madder he got, and at last he gave up in despair.

That childlike and bland cow problem appeared January 26.

The answers began to come in next day. At first it was rare fun reading them. Then it got a little monotonous. Then the pigeon-holes began to get filled up. That cow began to be dreary. The editor read letters about that cow all day, and dreamed of her all night. Life became a symphony of mathematical cows—or rather a dirge of algebraical calves.

The editor waxed fierce, and once more attacked the problem himself. He first tried to prove that a cow never lived twenty years. Vain hope! Then he argued that no such cow ever lived and by a prior reasoning he succeeded in convincing himself that no sane farmer would let such a disgracefully prolific cow live. But still that "suppose" stared him in the face. Then he manfully set all quibbles aside and began to wrestle. He wrestled as Jacob with the angel—all night. Victory was his reward, and to-day he triumphantly declares that at the end of 21 years that farmer had 1873 head of cattle.

The various answers sent in vary. In fact they differ. They range all the way from 64 to 11,046. The man who said it was sixty-four sent a postal later saying he had forgot the old cow. That merely shows the intense interest the old cow has excited. The popular feeling is well expressed in the brief comment attached to the biggest answer, "Kill that cow man, he spoiled my sleep." It is even whispered by the elect that a chosen band of dynamiters started for Connecticut yesterday. The conundrum editor has srbscribed liberally toward paying their expenses. And says he will shoot on the spot any man who ever says anything to him about a cow again.

—According to the St. John *Telegraph*, the attention of the business men of Yarmouth, N. S. has, since the depression in ship-building and the carrying trade set in, been turning in other directions, to manufactures, for instance. The following are instanced among the many comparatively new firms. The Kinney-Haley Wood Mfg. Co. is doing a driving trade in all that belongs to the wood line. The Yarmouth woolen manufacturing company is prospering in its production of various classes of goods. The only cotton duck factory in the Dominion is at Yarmouth, and has orders for all the goods it can turn out. It is introducing looms for a wider class of goods, and has already made shipments to Britain. The Burrell Johnson Iron Co. (limited) makes anything of iron, from iron stove-backs to steamboats of iron, 25 tons to 300 tons. F. H. Wilson & Co. deal largely in ships, castings, stoves, ect They receive orders from Great Britain for their work. The Yarmouth Power Knitting Co. is operating cautiously. As to gold-mining, at Kemptville, near the town, are the Cowan Co., and the Yarmouth Gold mining Co. The former is doing the crushing at present for the Yarmouth Co., which is getting a crusher mill built. Parker Eakins & Co., A. F. Stoneman & Co., Hatfield, Kenney & Co., and H. & N. W. Lewis & Co., are prosecuting an extensive business in the fishing trade.

—English journals record the late voyage of a large steamer owned in London, which has been fitted to burn petroleum. Good time was made, and general satisfaction is expressed with the experiment. The consumption of oil on the voyage was a little over eight gallons per hour, costing about £1 per day, while the cost of the coal for that period is calculated to be £7.

—The magnitude of the Escurial, the great Spanish palace, may be inferred from the computation of Francisco de los Santos that it would take four days to go through all the rooms and apartments, the length of the way being reckoned at twenty-three Spanish leagues, which is about 120 English miles. There are 14,000 doors and 11,000 windows in the edifice.

—Ex-King Thebaw, in his enforced retirement, will be allowed by the British to drink all the fiery samshu he wants. Samshu will wind him up quicker than any other liquor.

—The famous Jersey cow "Mulberry Maude" owned by A. C. Thompson, New Glasgow, died on Monday. She was valued at $2,500.

Bob Toombs and Ben Wade.

(From the Boston Globe.)

Speaking of Toombs reminds me of the number of quarrels he had in the Senate with Ben Wade, and at the time especially, when he came very near having a duel. The Homestead bill was under discussion and Toombs had referred to it with a sneer as a measure for white paupers, when Wade arose and said: "Sir, you sneer at the Homestead bill because it gives land to the landless, do you? What is your pet scheme? Buying Cuba, seizing negroes for the negroless? We will go to the country upon it." Shortly after this Wade made a speech in which he used language which almost, apparently, compelled Toombs to challenge him. Several friends of Wade went to him and begged him to desist, but the old man went on until Toombs announced his intention of bringing him to account. Upon this Wade quietly sat down, and the Southern men looked at each other in surprise, as it was evident he had tried to provoke a quarrel with the Georgia fire-eater. That night a friend of Toombs, a Senator of the United States, called upon Wade to know if he would retract the offensive words he had used.

"No, I won't take back a word," was Wade's emphatic response.

"Then," said the friend of Mr. Toombs, "Senator Toombs will challenge you to mortal combat."

"This is just what I want, and he might have got to this point without all this palaver."

"You cannot be in earnest, Mr. Wade," said the Senator.

"Yes, I am, and for a reason. We Northerners do not want to fight. I am opposed to the code, and so are my constituents, but you fellows broke Sumner's head, and if we don't spunk up a little you will break all our heads. The shortest way to end the matter is to kill off a few of you. I have picked out Toombs as my man. He will have to challenge me; then, of course, I will have the choise of weapons, and I will take down my old rifle, and ——me if I don't bring him down at the first crack!"

This conversation was reported to Toombs, and he replied: "I can't challenge him; if I do he will kill me." He then told his Senatorial friends that he and Wade had been out together shooting with a rifle several times, and that while he (Toombs) could shoot well with a pistol, he was a poor rifle shot. Wade was an old hunter, and could snuff a candle at 100 yards. Wade, in speaking of this afterwards said: "If old Toombs had challenged me that time, as I expected he would, I would have made him put a patch on his coat the size of a dollar over his heart, and the old fellow would have got demoralized when he saw me drawing a bead on it, and ——me if I wouldn't have cut the patch."

—Hard drinkers will be pleased to know that their practice is considered by some scientific writers to be, on the whole, a benefit to the community. In a recent paper on "The Economy of Vice and Crime," Dr. Brigham said: "The alcoholic road to self-extermination is one of the most speedy ways of destroying the weak and inferior, and although some who select this road are brilliant specimens of mental powers, yet, as a whole, they are weak and unworthy of preservation. Intemperance, though doing much harm, also does great good. The certainty and celerity with which intemperance destroys the weak and wicked classes of society favorably recommends it over the ordinary methods of to-day in the administering of justice."

—A newspaper correspondent describes the American watch manufactory at Waltham, Mass., and in speaking of the astonishing minuteness of some very essential parts of the watch says: "A small heap of grain was shown to us looking like iron fillings or grains of pepper from a pepper caster—apparently the mere dust of the machine which turned them out; and these, when examined with a microscope, were seen to be perfect screws, each to be driven to its place with a screw driver. It is one of the statistics at Waltham worth remembering that a single pound of steel, costing but 50 cents, is thus manufactured into 100,000 screws, which are worth $11.

—The fashionable flower now-a-days is unquestionably the Chrysanthemum, or Artemesia, as it was called of old. The improvements made by seedling cultivation are really remarkable, and there need be little wonder that the Chrysanthemum shows are well attended. Our friends may not know that these plants are very easily raised from seeds. Saw them now, if so desired, or as late as February, in boxes or pots placed in any sunny window. The seeds will sprout in a few days and the plants, removed to the garden in the spring, will bloom in the fall. Seeds may be secured of any seedsman.

—It is reported in a special to the *Mail* that an Austrian-Italian alliance on the Balkan difficulty is probable, by which a slice of Tyrol, including the town of Trent, is to be ceded by Austria to Italy, and Austria is to be allowed and assisted in extending her influence at Salonica.

—The late Marshal Serrano of Spain, during his political career, saw eighty-four changes of ministry in that country, forty rebellions and twelve changes in the head of the state.

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Agent for Spring Hill Coal.
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PARKER CLEVELAND, Secretary College.
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This is to certify that W. K. French passed three years in Medical Colleges—1847 and 1848—at this Institution. Besides College attendance, he has spent more than three years in medical studies.
JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D., President Medical Faculty.
Diploma Registered by Provincial Secretary, May 20, 1867.
CHARLES TUPPER.
HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 1, 1876.
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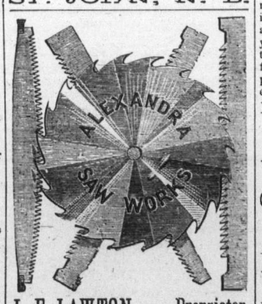

J. F. LAWTON, - - Proprietor.
ST. JOHN. N. B.

SPARHM'S FIRE PROOF PAINT.
Buy the Best and Cheapest.
A Cement and Fire Proof Coating for Shingle Roofs.
CAN be put on by any one. Hardens rapidly and when dry has the appearance of a slate roof. It preserves shingles.
DAVID DICKSON,
Agent for Manufacturers.

J. R. WOODBURN & CO.
Were Awarded the ONLY MEDAL given for
CONFECTIONERY
At Dominion & Centennial Exhibition.
Samples now on view in our Warerooms. An inspection is invited.
DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Livery Stable.
HORSES AND CARRIAGES to hire on reasonable terms.
Orders left with Mr. Thomas Horsler will receive prompt attention.
JOHN A. LAWS.
Sackville, Sept. 24. 3m

JOSEPH WARREN,
AUCTIONEER,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

Hotels.

Lamy's Hotel,
AMHERST,.....N. S.
James T. Ward, Proprietor.
☞Free Coaches to and from all Express Trains. ☞ june10

AMHERST HOTEL,
AMHERST, N. S.
GEO. McFARLANE,.....PROPRIETOR.
ENTIRELY renovated and newly furnished. Good rooms, good table, and good attendance. First-class Stabling on the premises. june10 1y

Clifton House,
74 PRINCESS & 143 GERMAIN STREETS,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
A. N. Peters, Proprietor.
Telephone Communication. Heated by Steam throughout. sep3 85

SACKVILLE DINING ROOMS
—AND—
Oyster Saloon!
H. W. KNIGHT, - - Proprietor.
Meals and Lunches served at all hours. Transient Boarders accommodated.
Suppers served in good style at short notice.
A choice stock of Pickles, Sauces, Canned Goods, Confectionery, etc, constantly on hand.
Good Stabling on the premises and a careful groom in attendance. dec3-1y

Railways, &c.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1885 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1886

ON and after Monday, 16th November, 1885, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE.

Express for Halifax and Pictou	5.42 a. m.
Accommodation for Moncton	8.25 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou	12.56 p. m.
Express for St. John	1.53 p. m.
Spring Hill Accommodation	7.20 p. m.
Express for St. John and Quebec	8.48 p. m.

WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:

Express for Halifax and Pictou	5.15 a. m.
Accommodation for Moncton	9.10 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou	12.27 p. m.
Express for St. John	2.50 p. m.
Spring Hill Accommodation	6.38 p. m.
Express for St. John and Quebec	9.15 p. m.

☞All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 11th November, 1885.

If you want a clean and easy shave,
As clean as barber ever gave,
Just call on me at my saloon,
At morning, eve, or afternoon.

I'll cut and comb your hair with grace
To suit the contour of your face;
To you I'll give a good shampoo,
The art of which is known to few.

My scissors sharp, my razors keen,
My shop is always neat and clean,
And everything I'm sure you'll find
To suit the taste and please the mind.

My weeds are new and always sweet,
And with them others can't compete.
The ladies, too, I would invite;
For I can trim their bangs aright.

My hearty thanks I now extend
To all my patronizing friends;
And in the future I will try
My very best to satisfy.

WM. KNIGHT.
Sackville, Nov. 7th, 1885.

Carriage and Sleigh FACTORY.
THE subscriber, having rented the shop lately occupied by Lawson & Wallace, near the R. R. Dining Saloon, Amherst, is prepared to do all kinds of Carriage and Sleigh Work. Having had many years' experience in this business both in the United States and Canada, I feel confident that I can give satisfaction in every particular. None but the best workmen employed.
Repairing a Specialty.
H. CLIFFORD CARTER.
Amherst, Nov. 18th, 1885. 3m

HATHEWAY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
22 Central Wharf, Boston,
DEALERS IN
FLOUR, CORN MEAL,
PRODUCE, LUMBER, SPILING,
R. R. TIES, FISH, POTATOES, EGGS, CANNED LOBSTERS, BERRIES AND MACKEREL.
Best Prices Obtained for all Shipments.
july23,'85 tf

C. WARMUNDE,
Practical Watchmaker,
Music Hall, Sackville, N. B.
Dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery.
feb4 '85

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

New Harness Shop.
Opposite Brunswick House.
Down with High Prices.
PLEASE call and inspect our Stock, all new and of best American Oak Tanned Leather, before purchasing elsewhere. ☞Repairs cheaply and promptly attended to
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Ship Agents & Ship Brokers
(Consulate of the Netherlands,)
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L. WESTERGAARD, GEO. S. TOWNSHEND, Philadelphia.
july 24

ROBERT BELL,
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