

Intercolonial Railway.
85. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. '88.
 O AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 16th, 1887, the trains of this railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

Day Express	7.30 a.m.
Accommodation	11.30 a.m.
Express for Halifax	1.30 p.m.
Express for Halifax and Quebec	7.30 p.m.

On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday a Pullman car for Montreal will be attached to the Quebec Express, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday a Pullman car will be attached at Montreal.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

Express from Halifax	7.30 a.m.
Express from Quebec	1.30 p.m.
Accommodation	1.30 p.m.
Day Express	7.30 p.m.

Special information can be procured at the City Agents, No. 77 Prince William Street.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT HALIFAX.

Day Express	7.30 a.m.
Accommodation	11.30 a.m.
Express from St. John and Quebec	1.30 p.m.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday, a Pullman car for Montreal will be attached to the Quebec Express, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday a Pullman car for Montreal will be attached at Montreal.	

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT MONTREAL.

Day Express	7.30 a.m.
Accommodation	11.30 a.m.
Express from St. John and Quebec	1.30 p.m.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday, a Pullman car for Montreal will be attached to the Quebec Express, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday a Pullman car for Montreal will be attached at Montreal.	

All trains run by Eastern Standard Time.

For further information apply to the City Agents, No. 77 Prince William Street, St. John, N.B.

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 BURNS, ROAST BITES, &c., &c.

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THE HOME.
 Dependence Upon God.
 I know not what the day may bring
 Of sorrow or of sweetness,
 I only know that God must give
 Its measure of completeness;
 I trust for wisdom in the dark,
 And God fills up the measure—
 Sometimes with tears, sometimes with
 care,
 Sometimes with peace and pleasure.
 For hours of grief and saddened face
 True wealth of heart I borrow,
 And heavenly wisdom oftentimes comes
 Clad in the guise of sorrow;
 I know not which is best for me,
 Of all his mercy bringeth,
 I know his promise every day
 My willing spirit singeth.

I know not what my life may yield
 Of fruit that will not perish,
 I know God gives both seed and soil
 And all the growth must cherish.
 How great his work? How small my part?
 I wonder at his weakness,
 And his great patience fills my heart—
 With gratitude and meekness.

I know not what 'e'en heaven can give
 To blessed souls who gaze at it,
 I know God's goodness it cannot show,
 For earth cannot contain it,
 And 't'is eternity but rings
 Will love, the same sweet story
 That earth is telling every day—
 "Thine, Lord, shall be the glory."

Her Picture.
 "What are you looking at, gran'pa?"
 "Her picture, lass."
 "What makes you look at gran'pa's picture so much? Can't you remember how she looked when she was 'live'?"
 "Yes, lass, but 'twas a long time ago, and my heart is unsteady. I can see her in the picture here and look at her a long time."
 "What makes you want to do so much, gran'pa? The face is old and wrinkled!"
 "Oho, no, lass—You don't see it! The face is fair and round, and the roses come and go in her cheeks like they always did when I looked at her long."
 "Why gran'pa! Her cheeks are wrinkled and sunk in and—"
 "What's the matter with thee, lass? Don't knower face? I can see it as plain as the day I kissed it first in the orchard path long ago. Them's dimples you see in her cheeks, lass. Gran'pa's dimples that always laugh to gladden the heart that sees them. And that rose in her hair!"
 "Where, gran'pa? Let me see."
 "There, lass, that side, lass, where the curls shine like gold."
 "Why gran'pa, it's all straight and gray!"
 "Nonsense, lass. Don't see them? They look ed just that way when I first loved her, lass. They never changed. I saw them every day till she died—every day for fifty years, the same golden curls. When your mother was a wee babe she used to play with them, lass, and fill her little fingers with the golden rings. Pretty rings, lass; prettier rings than golden curls made than ever a princess wore."
 "Prettier than mine, gran'pa?"
 "Prettier than anybody's, lass. There never were any like hers before nor since, never, anywhere. And when she smiled as she does now—"
 "Why, gran'pa, she ain't smiling! She's looking as straight!"
 "There, there, lass, you don't see it, say when she was smiling as she is now, and the dimples danced and deepened, and her eyes sparkled and she shook her queenly head, them golden curls would always fall like glittering rings, and she was beautiful as an angel—look at her now, lass."
 "Why, gran'pa, she's just the same all the time. I'll go and ask mamma."
 And she ran away to tell them, with great tears in her eyes, that gran'pa said gran'pa's hair in the old picture was prettier than hers.
 They left him alone with her. To him she was never old. He sees the face of the long ago, the fairest of all to him.
 He holds the picture so that the sunbeams will fall among the golden curls, and gazes with all of a lover's pride upon the vision of beauty. Unconsciously his hand brushes the picture, as if shaking back one of the straying curls his fancy sees. He kisses it again and again, murmuring the fond love names, and whispering words no other on earth must hear. His heart is thrilled with the passion spell. His soul is free from the thrall of years, and lives in its own immortal youth. The form that he knows so well, and the face that in fairest of all, have never changed in all the years to love's sweet idyl.
 The angel that smiles from the golden curls, and the spirit that worships in delicate youth, are joined in a heavenly mystery. Seeing not as mortals see, knowing not as mortals know, yet somewhere this side the Eternal Shore they wander on in a limitless way.—Chicago Current.

When is the Right of It?
 Some time ago, I read it proclaimed in the papers, by Authority of a prominent and influential clergyman, that he did not favor abstinence from alcoholic drinks, but the contrary, that he approved of their habitual use. It seems to me there must be a right and a wrong as to this matter, and it ought not to be difficult to find.
 Some time ago a stranger (to me) and I were the only occupants of a carriage on an English railway. The gentleman knew me, he is a member of the English Church. He commenced a conversation brusquely by asking:
 "Mr. Dow, do you temperance people hold that to drink a glass of wine is a sin for us?"
 "We say nothing of that; but this is our view. A intelligent man must know something of the one shame, crime, and horror which in this country come from intemperance. He must know that intemperance comes from the drinking habits of society. He must know, also, that these are upheld and perpetuated by the cease and indigestion of the better classes of people. For a man who knows all this to lend the influence of his example to uphold the custom whence all this mischief comes is a moral sin. We hold it to be a primary Christian duty so to live that if all the world should follow our example he would come from it. If our example of total abstinence should be adopted by the world the sin, shame, crime, and infinite misery coming from intemperance would cease in a day, and the world would be relieved of nine tenths of the wretchedness by which it is now cursed."
 —HON. NEAL DOW.

THE HOME.
 —The Agricultural Statistics of the United Kingdom, for 1886, which have recently been issued, show that in England, as compared with crops of 1884, there has been a decrease in wheat of 2,628,214 bushels; in peas, 1,336,558 bushels; in beans, 210,783 bushels; in potatoes 544,699 tons; in turnips 5,522,497 tons, and in mangolds 81,989 tons. In Ireland on the other hand, there has been an increase of 1,974,616 bushels of wheat; 1,256,282 tons of potatoes; 43,869 tons of turnips; and 69,253 tons of mangolds. There has been an increase of 5,338,519 bushels of barley in England, and one of 473,988 bushels in Ireland.
 —Nothing is gained in earliness of planting seeds in open ground before it is warm enough to ensure their germination. This is especially the case with the potato, a tropical heat to mature, and which in the hands of those having little experience are wasted if planted before their proper time. In this class are beans, corn, tomatoes and egg plant. Peas and lettuce need to be sown safely as soon as the ground can be worked, and they will bear the heaviest frost, though the best soil is used by nearly all successful cultivators. Take an old dish-pan or tin vessel that is wide and shallow, fill it with dry, fresh wood

familiar with the Bible in all its parts are commonly those who have been in the habit of reading the Bible through in course, year after year, and who have thereby become gradually familiar with portions of the Bible which they would not have looked for in ordinary topical reading or study. For the purpose of reading of the Bible interfere with more earnest and thorough occasional Bible-reading. On the contrary, it makes that kind of reading all the more satisfactory when it is undertaken. It is a good thing to read a chapter in the Bible at the close of the day's work, even though the reading be somewhat irksome, and the temptation to sleep be a strong one for the hour. But that should not be one's only way of Bible reading; nor is it likely to be.—S. S. Times.

TEMPERANCE.
 —According to Dr. Dawson Burns, our drink bill was less last year than it has been since 1872, with the exception of 1880, when it stood at \$123,279,376, as against \$123,268,760 in 1886. The maximum was reached in 1876, when it touched \$147,288,759. The improvement is perceptible in the decline being \$3,900,900 in the twelve months, but there is still ample room for a further decrease. At present Dr. Burns calculates we spend \$428, per head, or \$20 per family, in alcoholic beverages. In other words, if we could consecrate to a Socialist fund all the money spent in drink we could endow every family in the land with a minimum income of \$8, a week. Can this be possible?—London Baptist.

—Even Russia, says the N. Y. Independent, is rising against rum. The Russian Minister of Finance, in a recent circular, explaining a new liquor law, says: "The main object of the new law is to place the sale of spirituous liquors upon a fresh basis, the revenue being in favour of the temperance cause. The law is not a mischief, those in whose drink alone is sold, will be done away with, and the sale of spirituous liquors will be permitted only in hotels, restaurants, and eating houses generally. This will lead to the closing of 50,000 drinking places on the 1st of January the only exception being in favour of the itinerant vendors who attend the large fairs and festivals." Country places will have a sort of local option system.

—The habit involved in the use of tobacco, in all its forms, appears to be fearfully on the increase in Chicago as well as elsewhere. The percentage of the increase of the sale has been larger than that of any other business during the past five years. According to the Tribune, a revenue officer has made the statement that there are 9,000 places in the city, including saloons, drug stores and retail grocers, where the weed and its numerous adulterations are sold. The total revenue made that \$10,000 people indulge in the use of tobacco and that they consume \$50,000 worth daily, or \$15,250,000 annually. The estimate of \$50,000 a day, or fifty cents apiece for the 100,000 consumers, is doubtless an exaggeration; but allowing a reduction of one half, we have over \$9,000,000 with the large expenditures added to that for whiskey and beer, it is no wonder that there are hard times among such large numbers, so many tramps and beggars, and such repeated calls upon our citizens for charity. Much of the money thus given goes to support the sale of the tobacco, or to replace that which is expended in the purchase of giving to the support of families.—The Standard.

WELCOME SOAP.
 Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel all day sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky saliva collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling of heaviness loaded on the stomach; sometimes a faint alligone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. A cold or a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head, whirling up suddenly. The bowels become constipated; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, which is caused by a thick, colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medicinal men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success. The remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well for indigestion. (For this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Squire's Sarsaparilla acts in this manner. It is a powerful purgative, and gives immediate relief. The following is from a chemist of standing in the community where they live show the nature of the complaint in the following: I am confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers who have derived great benefit from the Sarsaparilla and Pills. The sale is increasing wonderfully.
 Geo. A. Webb, 141, York Street, Belfast, has sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.
 J. S. Metcalf, 55, Highgate, Kendall, has always great pleasure in recommending the Sarsaparilla and Pills. I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold many cases.
 Robert G. Gould, 71, High Street, Andover, I have known a great number of cases in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use.
 John Archer, Harthill, says: "I have known the most stubborn cases of indigestion, and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use."
 Sold by Geo. J. Ross, Druggist, 21, St. John Street, and by all the principal branch offices of the Montreal, P. Q.

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 But is an original compound, made from the PUREST STOCK, and is sold by the makers and dealers nearer the cost of production than any other Laundry Soap in the market. See that you get this Soap, and not accept any of the numerous imitations that pay the grocer more money than you can get for your own. Recommend. The word WELCOME and the Clasped Hands are on every bar.

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ashes, and the chicks will be in it before you can get out of the poultry house. This we have seen used, and have never found lice where it was used constantly. The ashes get mixed through the feathers, and lice cannot flourish in this condition.
 —LEAV BONE FOR HENS.—It is said that raw bone has been proved by analysis to contain every part of an egg, white, yolk, and of course shell. It should be constantly kept in a special place in the pen or apartments of laying hens, as they will consume large quantities of it, and it goes chiefly to egg-production. Granulated is the best form in which to place it before adult fowls, and in this shape it keeps fresh longer than when ground into meal. Bone is one of the principal ingredients in the composition of most of the "egg food" in the market.
 —WARM WATER FOR COWS.—Some interesting experiments have been made in France on the advantages of giving to milch cows water warmed, instead of its natural cold state. At the Agricultural School of St. Henry, two cows were fed on the same food, but one was supplied with cold water and the other with water heated to 113 degrees Fahrenheit. The latter yielded one third more milk. Veterinary Professor Cornevia has obtained similar results. The great benefit of giving cows warm water has also been demonstrated by experiment in this country.
 —Except for sheep, which maintain and digest more thoroughly than any animal, grain for any kind of farm stock should be ground. This is especially important for cows. Though these re-masticators their food, much grain feed will pass through them giving little benefit. When ground, meal may be used, with cut straw or other coarse stuff, would not be eaten, and it will digest better in this more bulky form than if fed separately.
 —Early Peas—How to Grow Them.—There is not much that is new to be said as to how to get peas earliest. I know of no royal road. We can only plant, and cultivate and wait. By assisting nature at the start though, we can sometimes hurry her up a little. I have found two ways of doing this: One is to ridge the ground in the fall, before it freezes, to make it dry off earlier in the spring; and the other is to start the seeds before the ground is dry enough to be worked. The first method, of course, is the best. For the second I place my seed peas in moist sand, about the last week in March, and set the box containing the sand in a warm place, until the peas have formed sprouts half an inch long. Then, if the soil in the garden is not yet sufficiently dry for planting, I set the box in a warm place, covering it with a board if mice are troublesome, and leave it there until we can plant. I have left the sprouted seed in this condition for a fortnight without any apparent harm resulting. When the ground is dry enough to plant, I pick the seeds carefully from the sand, place them in a shallow dish about two inches apart, and cover lightly with fine soil. I have gained as much as eight days in earliness by thus starting the seed beforehand, though the difference is usually not so much.
 The earliness may also be increased some by planting in a shallow wooden garden, or early if it can be raised reflected heat from the sun, as the south side of a building, or high, light board fence.—Correspondent in Am. Agriculturist.

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