WORDS FAIL. "Words fail to express my gratitude," says Mr. CELBY CARTER, of Nashville, Tenn., "for the benefits derived from

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Having been afflicted all my life with Scrofula, my system seemed saturated with it. It came out in **Blotches, Ulcers, and Mattery Sores,** all over my body." Mr. Carter states that he was entirely cured by the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and since discontinuing its use, eight months ago, he has had no return of the scrofulous symptoms.

All baneful infections of the blood are promptly removed by this unequalled alterative.

PREPARED BY

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

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

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CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 17.--NO. 2. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1886. WHOLE NO. 835.

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.

Food Accessories for Digestion.

Man, like any other animal, is so much the creature of his food—his physical perfection, his intellectual activity, and his moral tone are so dependent on the food he receives and the uses he is able to make of it in the processes of digestion and assimilation—that any accurate knowledge, founded on precise and reliable methods of investigation, of the influence on digestion and nutrition of dietetic habits must of necessity be of the most general interest.

To Professor Sir William Roberts, of Manchester, we are already greatly indebted for a series of able and comprehensive researches on the action of "digestive ferments" and the "preparation and the use of artificially digested food;" to those valuable researches Sir W. Roberts has recently added others equally important, chiely on the subject of "food accessories" and their influence on the chemical acts of digestion.

The results of these experimental inquiries are, in some respects, so novel and unexpected, and they contradict so many apparently unfounded assumptions, that they can not be too soon or too widely known.

Man, as Sir W. Robert begins by pointing out, is a very complex feeder; he has departed, in the course of his civilization, very widely from the monotonous uniformity of diet observed in animals in the wild state. Not only does he differ from other animals in cooking his food, but he adds to his food a greater or less number of condiments for the purpose of increasing its flavor and attractiveness; but, above and beyond this, the complexity of his food-habits is greatly increased by the custom of partaking in considerable quantity of certain stimulants and restoratives, which have become essential to his social comfort if not to his physical well-being.

The chief of these are tea, coffee, cocoa, and the various kinds of alcoholic beverages.

It is to these "food accessories" and the elucidation of their influences on the processes of digestion that Sir W. Roberts' recent experiments and observations have been directed.

These "generalized food-customs of mankind," he remarks, are not to be viewed as random practices adopted to please the palate or gratify our idle or vicious appetite. These customs must be regarded as the outcome of profound instincts, which correspond to important wants of the human economy. They are the fruit of colossal experience, accumulated by countless millions of men through successive generations. They have the same weight and significance as other kindred facts of natural history, and are fitted to yield to observation and study lessons of the highest scientific and practical value.

It is unnecessary to describe here Sir W. Roberts' methods of investigation; they are fully set forth in the volume before us, and they are alike admirable for the ingenuity of their conception and the laborious accuracy of their prosecution.

His object was to ascertain the precise influence of these food accessories on the three chief parts of the digestive process: 1. *Salivary* digestion, i. e., the action of the saliva as a digestive agent; 2. *Peptic* digestion, i. e., the action of the fluids secreted by the stomach as digestive agents; and, 3. *Pancreatic* digestion, i. e., the action of the pancreas as a digestive agent.

We shall deviate a little from Sir W. Roberts's method of marshaling his conclusions, and shall summarize his results as to the action of the various food accessories on these three acts of digestion continuously.

First, with respect to the action of ardent spirits on digestion. The experiments were made with "proof-spirit" and with brandy, Scotch whisky, and gin; and the conclusion is that, so far as *salivary* digestion is concerned, these spirits, when used in moderation and well diluted, as they usually are when employed dietetically, rather promote than retard this part of the digestive process, and this they do by causing an increased flow of saliva. The common practice of adding a tablespoonful of brandy to a basin of arrowroot or sago gruel, therefore, promotes its digestion."

The proportion must not however, much exceed five per cent., and gin seems to be a preferable addition to either brandy or whisky. It was noticed in these experiments that brandy and Scotch whisky interfered with the digestive process, "precipitated the starch more readily," altogether out of proportion to the amount of alcohol they contained, and brandy was worse than whisky; and this circumstance appeared to be due to certain ethers and volatile oils in them; and brandy contains a trace of tannin, which has an intensely retarding influence on salivary digestion.

With regard to "peptic" digestion the results are still more surprising. It was found that with ten per cent. and under of proof-spirit there was no appreciable retardation, and only a slight retardation with twenty per cent.; but with large percentages it was very different, and with fifty per cent. the digestive ferment was almost paralyzed.

In the proportions in which these spirits are usually employed dietetically not only do they not appreciably retard digestion, but these experiments show that they "act as pure stimulants to gastric digestion, causing an increased flow of gastric juice and stimulating the muscular contractions of the stomach, and so accelerating the speed of the digestive process in the stomach." For obvious reasons (stated in these lectures) alcoholic drinks as used dietetically can never interfere with pancreatic digestion.

Passing from the consideration of the influence of these ardent spirits on digestion to the more complex problem of the influence of such alcoholic beverages as the various wines and malt liquors, Sir W. Roberts arrives at the following conclusions:

Even very small quantities of the stronger and lighter wines—sherry, hock, claret, and port—exercise a powerful retarding influence on salivary digestion. This is wholly due to the acid—not the alcohol—they contain, and if this acid be neutralized, as it often is in practice, by mixing with the wine some effervescent alkaline water, the disturbing effect on salivary digestion is completely removed.

The influence of acids in retarding or arresting salivary digestion is further of importance in the dietetic use of pickles, vinegar, salads, and acid fruit.

In the case of vinegar it was found that 1 part in 5,000 sensibly retarded this process, a proportion of 1 in 1,000 rendered it very slow, and 1 in 500 arrested it completely; so that when acid salads are taken together with bread the effect of the acid is to prevent any salivary digestion of the bread, a matter of little moment to a person with a vigorous digestion, but to a feeble dyspeptic one of some importance.

There is a very wide-spread belief that drinking vinegar is an efficacious means of avoiding getting fat, and this popular belief would appear from these experimental observation to be well-founded. If vinegar be taken at the same time as farinaceous food, it will greatly interfere with its digestion and assimilation.

As to malt liquors, provided they are sound and free from acidity, they interfere but little with salivary digestion, if they are acid, it is otherwise.

Effervescent table-waters, if they consist simply of pure water charged with carbonic acid, exercise a considerable retarding influence on salivary digestion; but if they also contain alkaline carbonates, as most of the table waters of commerce do, the presence of the alkali quite removes this retarding effect.

"The use of these waters as an addition to wines is," Sir William Roberts observes, "highly commendable," as they "greatly mitigate or wholly obviate the retarding influence of these wines on the digestion of starch."

It is also observed that these weaker forms of alcoholic drinks (wine and beer) differed greatly in their influence on peptic digestion to that of the distilled spirits. They retarded it altogether out of proportion to the quantity of alcohol they contained. Port and sherry exercised a great retarding effect. "Even in the proportion of twenty per cent. sherry trebled the time in which digestion was completed." It should further be borne in mind that wine greatly retards salivary digestion. Sherry, then, is not a suitable wine for persons of feeble digestive powers.

With hock, claret, and champagne it is also ascertained that their retarding effect on digestion was out of proportion to the alcohol contained in them; but champagne was found to have "a markedly less retarding effect than hock and claret;" indeed, in the proportion of ten per cent., champagne had a distinct, though slight, accelerating effect, and this superiority of champagne appears to be due to the "mechanical effects of its effervescent qualities."

The quantity of claret and hock often consumed by persons at meals must exercise a considerable retarding effect on peptic digestion; but *small* quantities of these wines (and even of sherry) do not produce any appreciable retarding effect, but act as pure stimulants. These wines, then, may be taken with advantage, even by persons of feeble digestion, in small quantities, but not in large.

With regard to malt liquors, it was observed, as with wines, that they retarded peptic digestion in a degree altogether out of proportion to the amount of alcohol contained in them, and when taken in large quantities they must greatly retard the digestion, especially of farinaceous food; but a moderate quantity of light beer, when "well up," is favorable to stomach digestion.

It was proved by these experiments that the sparkling wines impede digestion less than the still ones, and when taken in moderate quantity "act not only as stimulants to the secretion of gastric juice and to the muscular activity of the viscus, but may, at the same time, slightly accelerate the speed of the chemical process in the stomach."

Conclusion next week.

—"Do you work miracles here?" said an intruder who had come in to break up the meeting. "No," said the leader as he collared the rascal, "but we cast out devils!"

Henry Ward Beecher.

HIS OPINIONS ON CONSCIENCE AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

(Montreal Witness.)

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's second lecture in the Queen's Hall, last evening, was attended by a large and select audience, including many city clergymen. The distinguished lecturer was introduced in a happy manner by the Rev. Mr. Lafleur, who remarked that he hoped some day to see a Henry Ward Beecher speaking in French to their population. Mr. Beecher was received with loud applause. "Mankind," commenced the lecturer, "know a great deal more about the things outside than those inside themselves. That which knows all things is itself the least known. Of all the elements that constitute the mind, none is more important than conscience." But it was greatly misunderstood. The conscience is simply a sentiment; it does nothing, it knows nothing. It is altogether independent on the intellect; it has no action except that which depends on the fore-action of the intellect itself. The intellect must be educated as to what is right and what is wrong. The understanding first receives its knowledge of right and wrong from custom and law. There are certain accepted elements. Selfishness is always harmful; pride obstructs human progress; love, grace, mirth, on the other hand, contribute to the welfare of society. Sympathy lies at the root of all law. But there are different classes of brains; there are those which only receive impressions; those that give as well as receive, and those that act by intuition and leap to conclusions without the ordinary process. Society itself goes on the latter lines. But in all these cases the intellect goes first and conscience then responds, giving pain or pleasure. Mr. Beecher next proceeded to speak of the auxiliaries and alliances of the moral sense in mankind. Some consciences, he explained, could not respond without aid from some auxiliary feeling. He instanced the case of the murderer and dishonest man, and drew a graphic picture of the merchant and Sunday-school superintendent who went on systematically cheating without any qualms from his conscience until other feelings roused him to a sense of his iniquity, and then, Mr. Beecher concluded, he makes away with himself and goes to God—or Canada. (Loud laughter.) Conscience depends a great deal too on the alliances which it forms; it may work with fear, with hope or with combativeness, and in the latter case is in working trim. Conscience, combined with mirthfulness and cheerfulness, is a great deal better than a rigorous and arrogant conscience which thinks that nothing is right but what it it thinks. But what is right and wrong? There are no things right and wrong *per se.* But there are certain elements, such as truth, which are always right Right and wrong may also differ in various departments of life, and a thing that may be wrong in one department may not be wrong in another. Mr. Beecher next proceeded to speak of the different kinds of consciences—feeble, squeamish, pragmatical, fearing, superstitious, legal, partisan, sectarian, political and morbid consciences. Under these headings he eloquently presented many of his striking views on politics, morality and society. Under the superstitious conscience he instanced swearing in the courts of justice, which he denounced as a relic of barbarism. (Applause.) A man that would not tell the truth without the Bible, he said, would not tell it with it. (Applause.) Referring to the partisan conscience, he said that loyalty to a party was a very good thing unless a party breaks loose from morality, and then it was culpable. No man had a right to sacrifice his manhood to party. (Loud applause.) Speaking of legislation in connection with conscience he contended that legislatures could never enact laws that rose higher than the average conscience of the community. This was a very general though natural mistake. He instanced the prohibitory liquor law. "God knows," continued Mr. Beecher, "that we could dispense with the traffic if you could only force men to do without it. But you can't do it. The law would be inoperative, because the average moral sense of the community is not raised high enough for it. And a law disobeyed is a great deal worse than no law at all." Education, said Mr. Beecher, must come before and lift legislation. He hoped that the time would soon come when every school in the land would teach the fundamental principles of religion and morality. Speaking of the morbid conscience, Mr. Beecher gave expression to his views on polygamy and the claim of the Mormons that the State had no right to interfere with their rights of conscience. But, said Mr. Beecher, there is a great deal of difference between the right of conscience and the right of conduct. What the Mormons thought was their business, what they did was the business of other people and if they did not like it they had better emigrate. (Loud applause.) Duty, eloquently concluded Mr. Beecher, is the one sole monarch, whom every man should obey without equivocation. It will be the safe-guard of our liberty, it will perpetuate our freedom and carry us on to the bright and pleasant days of the prophetic era. (Loud applause.) The lecture was an intensely interesting one and kept the attention of the audience to the close.

Hints for the Kitchen.

—Pour hot lye in your sinks. It cuts the grease.

—A handful of hay in a pailful of water neutralizes the smell of paint.

—A little sulphate of potassa added to preserves prevents fermentation.

—If the saucepan in which milk is to be boiled be first moistened with water, it will prevent the milk from burning.

—Salt extracts the juices from meat in cooking. Steaks ought not therefore to be salted until they have been broiled.

—To stone raisins easily, pour boiling water over them and drain it off. This loosens them and they come out with ease.

—Keep large squares of thick pasteboard hung convenient to slip under pots, kettles, stew dishes and spiders whenever you set them down.

—If you wish to keep a sharp knife don't put it in hot grease; stir your potatoes while frying or turn meat with a fork or an old case knife kept for the purpose.

—To remove the top of fruit jars, that cannot be started by hand, dip a cloth in very hot water water and apply to the outside of the cap; this will cause it to expand.

—Before using new earthenware, place it in a boiler with cold water, and heat gradually till it boils; then let it remain till the water is cold; it will not be liable to crack if treated in this manner.

—To clean bottles: put into the bottle some kernels of corn, a tablespoonful of ashes, pour it half full of water, and after a vigorous shaking and rinsing you will find the bottle as good as new.

—Florida water, that agreeable accessory to the bath, may be made inexpensively from these ingredients: Oil bergamot, 1 ounce; tincture of benzoin, 1 ounce; alcohol, 4 pints. Mix. To this may be added any amount of clearly filtered water to suit the grade required.

—A new gold country is said to have been discovered by a shipwrecked French sailor in Patagonia, between the Straits of Magellan and the river Gallegos. The man had collected from the sands a little fortune when taken off the coast by a steamer.

—A little fellow at Winterport, just before the Methodist Conference went there, was heard to remark a few days since that "Mother is all ready for ministers at our house; for she has finished cleaning house, and has bought a bran new bible."

—E. Broad & Sons, St. Stephen, are increasing the capacity of their axe factory, the extension to be 30x80 feet in size. Vroom Bros. will probably unite with them and occupy one floor of the new building for their furniture factory.

—A farmer living in Lincoln, Iowa, recently sold his wife to his hired man for $260. The wife and hired man left for the East on a tour, while the farmer is selling his property and will remove to Texas.

—An Iowa cattle grower has deborned 125 cattle with no bad results, and regards it a great economy. He thinks that the horns do $1,000,000 damage annually in Iowa alone.

—Widow Hannah Gerry, a lady over ninety years old, living in the east part of Limerick, fell down stairs last week and broke her wrist. The bones were set and she is reported as doing well.

—Connecticut gardeners are growing onions for early market which is almost ahead of Bermudas. They are set out in the fall and are ready for market about the first of May.

—Wellesley College, Mass., has received a legacy of $100,000 as a foundation of an endowment of a building for an art school. The donor wishes to remain unknown.

—Refrigerator ships which were to supply England with fresh beef from Australia, have gone out of the business, and report says, minus their capital.

—The weather of late has been so exceptionally severe in the south of England that large numbers of returning song birds have been frozen to death.

—A boy not yet 17 years of age, in Pope, Minn., has invented a "combined hay rake and cocker," for which he has refused an offer of $15,000.

—In 1884 the product of the Pittsburg coal bed was 11,000,000 tons. At this rate of production the coal bed would last 5,000 years.

—Eggs of Dorkings weigh 5 pounds 12 ounces per score, Leghorn eggs a little over 3 pounds, and spanish eggs 2 pounds 14 ounces.

—It is estimated that 300,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas goes to waste every twenty-four hours in the fields contributory to Pittsburg.

—An unusual number of spring poets are reported this year. The men out on strikes are perhaps turning to literature.

GENERAL NEWS.

—A Prohibition bill is before the Legislature of New York.

—Columbia College, New York, turned out nearly a hundred doctors last week.

—A new coal seam has been discovered near the head of West River, Pictou County.

—We can consign Jeff Davis to Halifax now with a clear conscience. Nova Scotia wants to secede.—*Lowell Citizen.*

—During the past few weeks, parties in Hampton, N. B., have been shipping large quantities of pickerel to the United States.

—The bodies of two young men, Foster and young Williams; who were drowned on North Lake, York Co., last fall have been found.

—Fifteen persons were poisoned at Halifax last week by eating meat "pudding" purchased at a pork shop. None of the cases proved fatal.

—Mrs. Stephen Budd, of Lower Village near Truro, was found dead in the river on Sunday. It is believed that she committed suicide by jumping off the wharf.

—Joseph Grogan was drowned at Campbellton on Tuesday evening by the upsetting of a boat. Two men who were with him had a very narrow escape from drowning.

—David Chisholm was drowned on Tuesday morning in the Rody Mill Brook, St. Martin's. He was sluicing logs through a dam, when his pike pole slipped and he fell into the water.

—A man has recovered $255.00 damages from the town of Woodstock, N. B. He was thrown from a carriage on account of a defective place in one of the streets not being properly lighted.

—A split has occurred in the Salvation Army. Gen. Booth dismissed Commissioner Carbridge and Col. Day, two influential officers, who are starting a separate movement, which is largely attended.

—A drinking fountain, to cost $1,000, is to be erected in commemoration of the departure of the Halifax battalion for the North-West. The ladies volunteer relief committee have something less than $300 on hand.

—At a sale of unclaimed express freight at Denver, Col., the other day three heavy boxes were sold for $6.40. On being opened each of the boxes was found to contain a brick of solid gold worth $12,000.

—There are at present 17,000 British troops in Egypt. It is expected that at least 10,000 of these will be removed within the next few months, and rumor has it that a second regiment is again to be stationed at Halifax.

—Chipman Purdy was drowned at Williamsdale, Cumberland Co., on the 6th inst. He was at work in the flume of Stewart's saw mill making some repairs, when the bulk head gave way letting in the full force of water resulting in his instant death. Deceased was about 60 years of age, and leaves a widow and three children.

—Hon. David A. Wells's third paper of the series, entitled "An Economic Study of Mexico," now running through "The Popular Science Monthly," will appear in the forthcoming June number. The series will close with the fourth paper, and it promises, when completed, to be the fullest as it will unquestionably be the most accurate summary of the real condition of affairs, industrial, commercial, and political, in Mexico, that has appeared since the Mexican War.

—The series of Great American Industries in HARPER'S MAGAZINE is continued in the coming Number by an article on Sugar. The subject is most thoroughly handled and copiously illustrated. The author, R. R. Bowker, has gathered material from the most eminent and recent authorities. Beginning with a brief history of sugar, he shows its enormous production at present, describes the Louisiana plantations and their work, and the mysterious processes of the great refineries. Beside the sugar-cane, sorghum, beet, maple, and glucose sugar are carefully treated. The wonderful chemistry of sweets is unfolded as well as the secrets of candy-making. The paper is a compendium of valuable information.

—A little girl, aged nine, called her father to her bedside the other evening. "Papa," said the little diplomat, "I want to ask your advice." "Well, my little dear, what is it about?" "What do you think it would be best to give me on my birthday?"

—Family Physician: "I'm afraid that you have been eating too much cake and candy. Let me see your tongue" Little Girl: "Oh! you can look at it; but it won't tell."

—A young gentleman of seven gave directions to his hair cutter to cut his hair "like papa's, please, with a little round hole at the top."

Mill Property for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell his MILL in Cookville; also, about 4,000 acres of Log Land, which is heavily timbered. Also there is about 3,000 Logs at mill. The Mill is in good repair and will be sold on easy terms. For particulars apply to
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Agent for Spring Hill Coal.
Sackville, April 29, 1885. tf

Spring Hill Coal.

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JAMES R. AYER.
Nov. 26, 1884. tf

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WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
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As compared with two other brands the *strengths, only,* of which have been published, carefully *omitting cost.*
1 tin "Royal" costs 60 cts., gives 2,033 cub. in. of Gas, or 34 inches for a cent.
1 tin "Princess" costs 50 cts., gives 2,408 cub. ins. of Gas, or 48 inches for a cent.
2 packets **Cooks Friend** cost **50** cts., give **3064** cub. ins. of Gas, or **60** inches for a cent.
Cooks Friend is therefore **25** per cent. *better value* than Princess, and **75** per cent. *better* than Royal.
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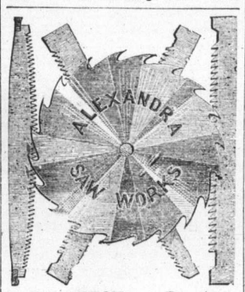

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WOODILL'S
2 oz. Tins retail 7 cts.
GERMAN
4 oz. Tins retail 12 cts.
BAKING
8 oz. Tins retail 22 cts.
POWDER.
QUALITY EQUAL TO ANY!!

APPLES.
ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE:
60 Barrels of Apples.
FOR SALE CHEAP.
JAMES R. AYER.
Sackville, Sept. 22, 1885.

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.

N. B. & P. E. RY.
Winter Arrangement.

TRAINS will run, until further notice, as follows:—
Leave Sackville for Port Elgin daily at 2 P. M. (Standard time).
Returning, leave Port Elgin at 4 P. M., for Sackville.
W. C. MILNER,
Secretary.
Railway Office, Sackville, January 1st, 1886.

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	8.23 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou	12.50 p. m.
Express for St. John	1.53 p. m.
Spring Hill Accommodation	7.20 p. m.
Express for St. John and Quebec	8.45 p. m.

WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:

Express for Halifax and Pictou	5.13 a. m.
Accommodation for Moncton	9.10 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou	12.57 p. m.
Express for St. John	2.20 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.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO'Y.
S. S. "CLIFTON,"
2,800 Tons,
A. W. Wade, Commander,
Will sail from LONDON for this port on the **15th inst.,** calling at Swansea, Halifax and Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
Will sail from MIRAMICHI on return voyage to London, via Charlottetown, P. E. I., on about **20th May,** navigation of River and Gulf permitting.
R. A. & J. STEWART,
Agents N. A. S. S. Co'y.
Chatham, N. B., 2nd April, 1886.

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.

Dorchester Drug Store.

THE subscriber has opened a Drug Store in Hickman's New Building, next door to Merchants' Bank, and will keep on hand a Choice Stock of
Pure Drugs,
Patent Medicines,
Fancy Goods,
Toilet Requisites, &c.
J. W. McKAY.
Dorchester, June 10, 1885.

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

NOW

IS the time to CLEAN up your Harnesses. McLAUGHLIN'S HARNESS OIL is the article to use. It makes Leather black as JET and soft as VELVET. Sold everywhere. ap123