HEIRSHIP.

Little store of wealth have I;
Not a rood of land I own;
Nor a mansion fair and high,
Built with towers of fretted stone;
Stocks, nor bonds, nor title-deeds,
Flocks nor herds have I to show;
When I ride no Arab steeds
Toss for me their manes of snow.

Yet on an immense estate
Am I heir, by grace of God—
Richer, grander than doth wait
Any earthly monarch's nod.
Heir of all the ages, I—
Heir of all that they have wrought,
All their store of empire high,
All their wealth of precious thought.

Every golden deed of theirs
Sheds its lustre on my way;
All their labors, all their prayers,
Sanctify this present day!
Heir of all that they have earned
By their passion and their tears;
Heir of all that they have learned
Through the weary, toiling years!

Heir of all the faith sublime,
On whose wings they soared to heaven;
Heir of every hope that Time
To earth's fainting sons hath given—
Aspirations pure and high;
Strength to dare and to endure;
Heir of all the ages, I,
Lo! I am no longer poor!

—*Julia C. R. Dorr.*

THE HOME.

Home Manners.

A gentle old couple were on their way to church last Sunday in the horse-cars. Neither the husband nor wife will see seventy again. The car was full, so far as seating capacity went. There were young men and maidens as well as old men and women. An elderly lady entered and looked timidly for a seat. The first person, indeed, the only one, to offer her one was the gentleman old enough to have been father to any one in the car. "My husband never can sit while a lady stands," whispered his wife to a neighbor. Gradually the car filled up solid, after the fashion of American cars. Still the young men and the maidens, unabashed, kept their seats, while their seniors swayed with the turning of the car as it wound its crooked way to the region of the "Back Bay churches."

"It was not so when we were young," continued the old-time wife; "we were not even allowed to sit if our older sisters were not provided with seats." There was, perhaps, more form and ceremony then than necessary; but the result of that attention to manners was the "gentleman of the old school" whom once in a while we still see lingering among us, a delightful reminder of what might be again, with a little more care.

Literature, a poor but widely read type of it, is responsible for some of the flippant manners of American youth. But, as the home must be credited with the merit of inculcating good manners, so the lack of courtesy must be a reproach to home training.

A lady in our hearing chanced to tell lately of a little lad and his sister, who have been sent from a ranch in New Mexico to a large city for education. She said they were so courteous, so polite, as well as intelligent and self-dependent in every way, that she began to question whether it was such a disadvantage, after all, never to have seen city life.

It is true that genuine politeness springs from kindliness of heart. But it should be inculcated before the heart has been developed enough to show whether it be kind or not. Parents too seldom realize how early they can turn the baby twig in this way or that. Infantile rudeness is thought "cunning." But before the mother knows it the baby is a boy, and his rude ways bring a pang to her heart. "Ho, he took off his cap to his *mother!*" sneered a street gamin of a school-mate whose mother passed by. But the mother's polite bow and smile showed that courtesy was mutual in her family. Unless mothers and fathers are polite to their children, how can they expect such experienced mimics, as are all children, to be anything but rude? Nowhere are the manners of the gentleman or lady more charming than in the home circle. And, if they are exercised at home, they are never forgotten abroad.
—*Christian Register.*

An Ideal Housekeeper.

The best housekeeper we ever saw never raised her voice much above a whisper. When she spoke you had to listen to hear what she said. Her household numbered twenty-five persons in all, and was amply equipped with every provision for comfort. One could tell the seasons by looking at her house, but how the various changes from one season to another were made, it was not easy to see, they were made so quietly. The house was always clean and in order, but there was no confusion, no bustle, nothing upside down at any stage of the proceedings.

Her servants, like herself, went noiselessly about the house, making their presence felt only in tasks quietly and deftly done. No parade was made about things left undone, and though she often had to wait for the accomplishment of her plans, there was no fuss made about the waiting, no attention called to it, and oply she herself knew that everything was not as she wished. The secret of her success lay in her exact knowledge of what needed to be done and the best way of doing it, in the exactness of her routine, in the quietude of her soul, and the patience of her disposition. She was thus easily mistress of herself and of her household.

THE FARM.

— There is this difference between the poor and the good farmer: One complains of the bad seasons, the other rejoices in the good seasons.

— Every effort should be made to save the waste materials of the farm. They should be worked into compost, and thus increase the manure heap.

— One advantage in keeping careful farm accounts is that they enable you to determine what products of the farm are profitable and which are not.

— Daily growth in swine of little more than a pound is more profitable than less or more. This daily growth increases with age until the maturing period is nearly reached.

— For feeding milch cows cornmeal is good, as every dairyman knows, but when mixed in suitable proportions with wheat bran its effect is much better than when fed with coarse provender alone.

— From the circumstances under which the raspberry succeeds best in its natural state, we may learn a very instructive lesson—that rotten tree leaves, rotten wood, rotten chips and sawdust mixed through the manure and through the soil, with partial shade when it can be had, will greatly help the fruit-grower in his efforts to obtain a good crop of raspberries.

— Mr. J. J. Thomas, the veteran horticultural editor of the *Country Gentleman*, thinks that 36 feet apart each way is a good distance for apple trees in an orchard; but if the land be not high-priced, 40 feet is preferable for large-growing varieties.

— It is often useful to be able to tell the age of sheep. At one year there are two large teeth in the centre of the jaw, and two are added each year up to five years, when the sheep is said to have a "full mouth." After this the age cannot be told by the teeth, and unless the animal is vigorous it has nearly outlived its usefulness, and should be prepared for the butcher. *The Shepherd* says that not many boys under fifteen can tell how many front teeth a sheep has in the under jaw.

— Better prune your orchard this winter, or any time previous to the starting of the buds in the spring. You should prune off only the dead wood and most of the suckers. It is quite possible that some of the suckers come out at a place where it is desirable to have a limb, when one may be left to grow. When you prune, do not leave a big stub sticking out, but cut off the limb close to the tree or some other limb, and leave no useless wood to rot on the tree. In pruning use a sharp saw, and mutilate the tree as little as possible. Cover all wounds which are over an inch in diameter with a heavy coat of paint. Give each tree a load of good stable manure or its equivalent of commercial fertilizers, and continue doing so each year. Two points are to be especially looked after in renovating an old orchard, and they are to give abundance of plant food, and to have the dead wood and useless suckers removed.

Wheat by the Hudson Bay.

Though only a few miles of the Hudson Bay Railroad have yet been graded, and the project is hardly beyond the stage of discussion, there is no doubt that the road will be attempted. The *Sun* says that the Company has been skirmishing at Ottawa to secure more favorable concessions, though the Government has already offered 7,000,000 acres of land as a subsidy. The Dominion recently proposed some additional concessions, provided the road be completed within a certain time; but the Company asserted that a longer period was necessary to connect Winnipeg with Fort Churchill by a line 700 miles long, and there the matter rests for the present.

The friends of the enterprise seem to be greatly encouraged by the opinion of Commodore A. H. Markham, the well known Arctic traveller, who accompanied the last Alert expedition through Hudson Strait in 1886. His own investigations, and his study of the ice conditions in the straits for over a century, as shown in the records of the Hudson Bay Company, have convinced him that for properly constructed steamers, navigation through Hudson Strait is feasible for between three and four months every summer. He advocates the building of the railroad to connect with a line of steamers designed to navigate amid heavy floating ice, and he estimates that this route to Liverpool would save the farmers of the Canadian Northwest in freight charges about £3 on all cattle exported, and sevenpence on every bushel of wheat shipped.

TEMPERANCE.

Is It Right?

Is it right to build churches to save men, and license shops to destroy them?

Is it right to license a man to sell that which makes a man drunk, and then punish a man for being drunk?

Is it right to license a man to make paupers, and then tax sober men to look after them?

Is it right to license a drink shop to teach vice, and then tax people for schools to teach virtue?

Is it right to derive a revenue out of a traffic which no decent man defends?

Is it right to teach your boy not to drink, and then vote to license a place where he may be taught to drink?

Is it right to teach your boy to be honest, and then vote to license a place where he may be taught to gamble?

Is it right to teach a boy to restrain his passions, and then vote to license a place where his worst passions will be inflamed?

Is it right to take care of your own boy, and vote to license a place which will ruin your neighbor's boy?

Is it right to preach justice and charity, and then vote to license a thing which robs the widows and orphans of their bread?

Is it right for you to go to the polls and vote without having studied this question seriously and carefully?—*Morning Star.*

Two Homes.

Talmage, in the New York *Observer*, says: I sketch two houses. The first is bright as home can be. The father comes at night-fall, and the children run out to meet him. Luxuriant evening meal, gratulation, and sympathy, and laughter. Music in the parlor. Fine pictures on the wall. Costly books on the stand. Well-clad household. Plenty of everything to make home happy.

House the second. Piano sold yesterday by the sheriff. Wife's furs at pawnbroker's shop. Clock gone. Daughter's jewelry sold to get flour. Carpets gone off the floor. Daughters in faded and patched dresses. Wife sewing for the stores. Little child with unlovely wound on her face, struck in an angry blow. Deep shadow of wretchedness falling in every room. Door-bell rings. Little children hide. Daughters turn pale. Wife holds her breath. Blundering steps in the hall. Door opens. Fiend, brandishing his fist, cries, "Out, out! What are you doing here?" Did I call this house the second? No; it is the same house. Rum transformed it. Rum imbruted the man. Rum sold the shawl. Rum tore up the carpets. Rum shook its fist. Rum desolated the hearth. Rum changed that paradise into a hell.

A Few Facts.

BY ALDEN BOYNTON.

For the year that closed with June, 1887, the United States Government collected $87,851,509 revenue from the manufacturers and dealers in alcoholic beverages. This is exclusive of State and city government collections. What must be the proportions of a business that can afford to pay such a tax?

During the fiscal year ending June, 1886, the people of these United States consumed 72,261,614 gallons of distilled and 642,967,720 gallons of fermented liquors—in all, 715,229,334 gallons! That is an average of more than twelve gallons each for our entire population. As most of our children under fifteen, most of our women, and many men never use these beverages, it is evident that a portion of our population drink them in large quantities.

For the year that ended with April, 1886, we had 198,530 persons who payed revenue taxes to the National Government as retail dealers. If we estimate their sales at an average of $4,000 each, the total is $794,120,000. If we estimate an average of four drunkards at each bar (and this is not a large average), we have an aggregate of 795,120 specimens of the awful work that these legalized drundard factories are doing.

In one year in Pennsylvania over 19,550 retail dealers took in $78,200,000. In New York in 1887 there were made 57,951 arrests. Of these, for drunkenness, 30,789; for drink-caused crime, 19,000; for all other causes put together, 8,164.

Consider these facts!—*Evangelist.*

A gray beard on a man under 50 makes him look older than he is. The best dye to color *brown* or *black* is Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

— Smith (deaf): "What's the matter, Jones?" Jones: "I've got the headache." Smith (who mistakes it for toothache): "Why don't you have it filled?"

The latest statistics in the Moravian Missions are as follows: Stations and outposts, 127; missionaries, 288; native preachers and wives, 42; total members, 8,201.

When fragile woman sigh, deploring
The charms that quickly fade away,
What power, the bloom of health restoring,
Can check the progress of decay?
The only aid that's worth attention,
For pains and ills of such description,
Thousands of women gladly mention—
'Tis "Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

The price of this royal remedy, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, is but one dollar. Specific for all those chronic ailments and weaknesses peculiar to women. The only medicine for such maladies, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction or money refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles $1. Six for $5.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Dear Sirs,—I took a severe cold in February last, which settled in my back and kidneys, causing excruciating pain. After using several other preparations, and being without sleep four nights through intense suffering, I tried your MINARD'S LINIMENT. After the first application I was so much relieved that I fell into a deep sleep, and complete recovery shortly followed.

JOHN S. MCLEOD.

Lawrencetown.

$[illegible] Sewing-Machine FREE

To introduce our celebrated $[illegible] sewing-machine into every family we will give one FREE to the person who will send us the correct number of beans given for a display in our window, provided the person who guesses the number of beans also sends $[illegible] for a year's subscription to our paper. The machine is a marvel of mechanical skill and perfection, and is the most wonderful piece of mechanism ever produced. It is the lightest running, most rapid, most durable, most easily managed, most noiseless, most complete family sewing machine in the world. It sews the entire range of family sewing, from the finest cambric to the heaviest cloth, with the finest silk or the coarsest thread, and does every variety of work that any machine does, and does it better than any machine can do it. It is fully warranted for five years. It is sold at a price which brings it within the reach of all who need a first-class machine, and we will send it on trial to any one who may send us a subscription to our paper. We will also send Free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 3 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out, hence patents can not be sold for $[illegible], with the attachments, and now sells for $[illegible]. Best, strongest, most rapid machine in the world. All is new. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 746, Augusta, Maine.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

'88. Winter Arrangement. '89.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1888, the Trains of this Railway will run Daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Trains will leave Saint John.

Day Express,	7.30
Accommodation,	11.30
Express for Sussex,	16.45
Express for Halifax and Quebec,	18.00

A Sleeping Car will run daily on the 18.00 Train to Halifax.

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

Trains will arrive at Saint John.

Express from Halifax and Quebec,	7.00
Express from Sussex,	8.35
Accommodation,	16.40
Day Express,	18.20

Trains will leave Halifax.

Day Express,	6.30
Truro Accommodation,	16.00
Express for Saint John and Quebec,	18.00

A Sleeping Car runs Daily on the 18.00 Train to Saint John.

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

Trains will arrive at Halifax.

Truro Accommodation,	8.15
Express from Saint John and Quebec,	8.15
Day Express,	18.30

A Passenger Car will leave Bedford for North Street at 11.07, and returning will leave North Street for Bedford at 12.30, daily.

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

B. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,
November 26th, 1888.

Unsoaky pen or kind of inks filled by the automatic action of India-rubber reservoirs; feeds itself by the pressure of writing; carries in the pocket safely, will not leak; fully made and finished in nickel-plate; superior to a $2 Stylographic pen; is as with a rush. Samples, postpaid, 25 cents. Address,

A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.

Pens, $1 bill. P. O. stamps taken, but Silver preferred. Mention this paper. 1-13

SEEDS

RENNIE'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST

and may be sent by mail to any Post Office in Canada. New Illustrated Catalogue now ready. Containing Description and Prices of the choicest

FIELD, GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS

Mailed free. Every Farmer and Gardener should have a copy before ordering seeds for the coming season. Handsomest catalogue published in Canada.

WM RENNIE, TORONTO

Baltimore Church Bells

Since 1844 celebrated for superiority over others, are made only of Purest Bell Metal, (Copper and Tin.) Rotary Mountings, warranted satisfactory. For Prices, Circulars, &c., address BALTIMORE BELL FOUNDRY. J. REGESTER & SONS, Baltimore, Md.

cow

THE REASONS WHY

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL,

WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA,

HAS BEEN UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND UNANIMOUSLY PROCLAIMED AS THE PREPARATION MOST

RATIONAL, PERFECT AND EFFICACIOUS,

THAT UP TO THIS DAY HAS BEEN PRESENTED FOR THE CURE OF

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC COUGHS, BRONCHITIS,

Colds, Affection of the Chest, Throat and Lungs;

BECAUSE Its scientifically proportioned composition is not a secret and is based on scrupulously pure materials.

BECAUSE Its appearance and pleasant taste (sweet as milk) facilitates its administration to the most delicate stomachs.

BECAUSE Being, so to say mechanically digested, those stomachs refractory to oily or fatty substances support and assimilate it.

BECAUSE By the association of Hypophosphites, Pure Cod Liver Oil and Chemically Pure Glycerine, scientifically proportioned, its

POWERFUL, STRENGTHENING AND FLESH GIVING PROPERTIES,

MANIFEST THEMSELVES IN AN ADMIRABLE AND RAPID WAY IN CASES OF

Rickets, Marasmus, Scrofula, Wasting Diseases of Children, Anæmia, Emaciation,

GENERAL DEBILITY, RHEUMATISM AND SKIN DISEASES,

BECAUSE By virtue of the immense advantages it offers over the best plain Cod Liver Oil or other similar preparations, as demonstrated by the experiments made in Hospitals and Foundling Asylums, and confirmed by thousands of Physicians, it is with the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION that therapeutical results are obtained in proportion to THREE TIMES LARGER THAN WITH THE PLAIN COD LIVER OIL.

BECAUSE Being perfectly digested and assimilated, the patient can continue its use during the Summer without any inconvenience.

BECAUSE Its use does not offer any of the great inconveniences and gastrical disturbances, intestinal irritation, and the repulsive taste, peculiar to the plain Cod Liver Oil.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN TWO SIZES, 50 CENTS and $1.00.