(Continued from first page)

'None. I feel sure Jocelyn is no longer in this world. If he were living, he would have returned to you. He loved you as I loved Richard, with 'a love strong as death, a jealousy cruel as the grave.' Would he let you marry if he were living?'

'I shall not marry,' Lilian said with tears; 'I shall never marry.'

'I am wrong to talk to you like this,' returned Poppy wistfully. 'You ought to marry; Jocelyn being dead, it is right you should seek to find in marriage a home and safety.'

'But he is not dead; how can you tell he is dead?' Lilian said passionately.

'In that little while that we were in the house together, before we went the second time to the Werringtons', he spoke of Spain, and said that there was war there, and that that would suit him. 'And I have no faith in republics,' he said: 'so I think I shall join Don Carlos.' I did not like to tell you this, Lilian; but I believe that he went, and that he has fallen in battle. You know it is a cruel war.'

This talk of Spain was one of the things Poppy had withheld in her narrative.

'But could he not write from Spain?' cried Lilian.

'Perhaps not, if among the Carlists; and it may be he died too soon.'

'Oh, Poppy, you could not say that if you felt as I do!'

'I am worn out,' said Poppy wearily, 'and you cannot measure me, Lilian. I am dying of grief and remorse; I can do no more than die. Go—go away, my dear, to your own life. Marry, and be happy!'

Lilian's heart was stung at this.

'Neither can you measure me, Poppy,' she responded, 'nor understand my trials. Without Edgar Davenant, my own weak hands must earn my bread. I have no home, no mother, no rank, no wealth, as you have.'

'All of which I have left to be a poor Sister of Mercy,' said Poppy. 'But you speak justly; and you would do wrong, very wrong, to reject the home and the patient love offered you. If you did that, it would be one burden the more on my conscience. Promise me, Lilian, not to add to my sorrow—not to make me regret that I have told you all this sad story.'

'You have done well to tell me the truth, Poppy. Whatever may be my life or my sorrows, the knowledge of Jocelyn's generous devotion to you will always be a comfort.' As Lilian said this she remembered the anguish of her thoughts when Dan Tregoon brought her the pistol recovered from the sea.

Poppy's shining eyes for the first time grew moist with tears.

'I am thankful to hear you say that. One thing more, Lilian; let me tell you while I remember it. I have a fancy—a foolish fancy perhaps—that if Jocelyn lives he will one day apply to Mr. Philips for help. He is a jeweller—you know his shop?'

'Yes, I know it,' Lilian said in surprise. 'Why should Jocelyn apply to him?'

'There is a vein of superstition in him; he always thought that by saving Edgar Davenant's life he had gained a right to take you from him—a right the other tacitly acknowledged—a right, in fact, to do him a wrong. He had an odd kind of desire to remedy this; he would have liked Davenant to save him that they might be quite. I believe that was the true motive for the compact. It was agreed that Davenant was to save Jocelyn if the chance was offered to him, and the jeweller was witness to the bargain. I told him, laughing, that he should have had a gentleman witness, for a tradesman could be bought.'

'It sounds like a jest,' Lilian said.

'It was not a jest; it was a supersition—a presentment, if you will. I know Jocelyn believed the time would come when Edgar would be tried as he was tried, and have a rival's life within his power.'

'I will go to Philips and question him,' Lilian said. 'But I think still that Jocelyn would write to you or me or his mother.'

'No,' returned Poppy sadly. 'He would fear to injure me. You forget he still believes that this poor hand of mine took Richard's life. He would fear to disturb my tranquility or his mother's, and bring some risk upon me. He would choose to go to Philips. He made me promise never to grieve my mother or her new husband with the story of my wanderings with Richard; he made me promise also to go into the world if Lord Ramsden wished it. I have kept both promises. The latter was very hard.' With a weary sigh she put her hand upon her forehead. 'It was terrible to find oneself in a gay crowd, knowing what I knew. I have looked wildly at times on my white glove—I expected to find blood upon it.' She shuddered and closed her eyes in pain.

A bell began to sound, and the sister entered again.

'Miss Challacombe, all friends and visitors must leave now. You can come again to morrow.'

'Good-bye,' said Poppy, her great, wistful, burning eyes gathering a strange shadow in them. 'You do not hate me, Lilian?'

'Hate you? Oh, my dear, why say such cruel words?'

'Because you cannot understand me—you are too innocent. And how can we love and forgive what we cannot understand? Good bye,' she said again. 'Beyond all these voices of pain we shall meet and love and comprehend and forgive.'

Lilian stooped and kissed her, and felt the hot clinging of wasted arms, and without a word went away. Poppy kept her large eyes fixed on her to the last, and at the door each gave the other a sad smile, and their faces faded one from the other's sight, never in life to meet again.

* * * * * *

Below in the hall Lilian found Luffincot waiting for her.

'I will walk home with you,' he said quietly.

When they were out on the moonlit road, he stopped a moment and, lifting his hat, looked upwards at the clear sky, from which the clouds had been swept away by the shining power of moon and stars.

'The storm has passed,' he said, 'the clouds are fast departing, the awakening day will be bright; we must not grieve.'

'Her short day has been dark and stormy indeed,' returned Lilian softly.

(To be continued.)

Miscellaneous.

Britain's Progress.

Since 1865 the population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain has increased from 29,861,908 to 31,505,043. Ireland has decreased by over a quarter of a million. Paupers in the Kingdon have decreased from 1,092,000 to 934,000. In Ireland they have increased from 69,000 to 100,000. The criminal returns show that Scotland, with a little more than three millions population in 1865, furnished 1,354 convictions for serious offences; and in 1879 with a half million more possible offenders, 2,090. In Ireland, with a diminished population, the convictions were respectively 2661 and 2,307. Out of 2,660 persons committed for trial in Scotland 2,090 were convicted; while in Ireland the proportion is 4,363 to 2,307. As to the other indications of progress in civilization, we may note that whereas, taking an average, each inhabitant of England and Wales received 28½ letters in 1865 and 37¾ in 1879; in Ireland the increase is from ten to fifteen; while the average receipt of newspapers is ten per head for England and Wales, and only five for Ireland. The money in savings banks averages about £2 2s. 6d. per head in the United Kingdom, and about 16s. in Ireland.

Boils.—Boils, as most people are aware, are great plagues; not only from the severe pain which accompanies them, but also from their frequent recurrence for weeks, or even months, after having once made their appearance. They are generally in themselves of no great consequence, except when, from their size, the setfast core, or slough, which is formed by them is very large, and its separation causes much constitutional excitement, as in a carbuncle, which is only a very large boil; or when, from their situation near the opening of the lower bowel, they produce, as they do commonly at that point a fistula.

Treatment.—Bathing with warm water and poulticing should be employed, and a cut with a knife or lancet through the inflamed skin which covers the core, should be early resorted to, as it relieves the pain by getting rid of the pressure of the unyielding skin, and allowing the escape of any fluid collected beneath, while at the same time it hastens the separation of the core.

As boils, and carbuncles especially, show signs of weakened constitution, the health should be improved, and generous diet adopted.

A New Stove Polish.

I would like to ask if it is generally known how useful linseed oil is on stoves—especially cooking stoves and iron kettles? It is original with me, and I like it so much that I want to give method of using it. In the first place I wash the stove and funnel perfectly clean, then I put some oil in a tin basin, boil a few minutes, and apply with a cloth white hot. The room should be kept free from dust until the oil hardens, which may be half a day on a stove that is kept hot. If put on where the fire comes next to it, it will burn off, but to all other parts it will give a black, glossy look, and is much cleaner than blacking, and will last a long time. New kettles should have an application outside and inside, and it is a sure preventive of rust. I have a new teakettle that rusted badly till I applied the oil. I prefer to apply the oil while the stove or kettle is hot, as it seems to harden much quicker. No matter how hot, if not a burning heat.—*Maine Farmer.*

Pickles, Preserves and Wine.—I feel a sense of duty neglected when I see a call for the sisters to write for the Household department; so this afternoon I take my pen to tell of some of my busy hours for the past few weeks. Have made some sweet tomato pickles after the following recipe, which is very good. Take seven pounds of tomatoes ripe, three pounds of sugar and one quart of vinegar, one ounce each of cinnamon and cloves. Place the tomatoes in layers, sprinkling the spice between. Boil the vinegar and sugar together and pour over the fruit. Do this for three successive mornings, putting in the fruit the last time to scald but not boil.

I also have made some ripe cucumber pickles, which are a little extra. Take large ripe cucumbers, pare them and scrape the seeds out, cut them into pieces, boil in alum water until they look clear; a lump as large as a walnut is sufficient. For a two gallon jar full two quarts of vinegar, four pounds of sugar and whole spices, cinnamon, cloves and allspice to suit the taste. Boil the vinegar and sugar together and skim it before putting in the spices, and pour it over the cucumbers. When cold tie it up closely and set away for a week or two, and they are delicious.

I have made very good grape and tomato wine after the following recipe. Select well ripened fruit, mash and press out the juice, add one pint of water and one pint of sugar to each quart of juice, and set away in a partly filled vessel to ferment. After fermenting sufficiently, put in tight kegs or jars and keep in a cool dry cellar until spring, when it may be drawn off carefully and bottled. A piece of ginger root added to each bottle of the tomato wine is an improvement.

I have also canned Trandscendent apples, which are very nice, much better than preserves. Take good, fair apples, pare, core, and to one pound of apples add one-half pound of sugar; cook until tender but not broken in pieces, then seal in glass cans.—They are always ready for use and not expensive.

Various Views of the Jersey.

MADE TO TAKE A CONSPICUOUS PART IN COSTUMES FOR ALL KIND OF OCCASIONS.

The popularity of the Jersey jacket abroad induced French manufacturers to bring out Jersey webbing, or plain stockinet as it is also termed, in all the new colors and shades for fall and winter trade, consequently there is to be seen among the imported costumes for autumn not only the regular seamless Jersey corsage with trimmed skirt, but costumes of various cut and fashion composed of the Jersey cloth. One of these latter in a new shade of green attracted universal notice at the opening of French costumes and millinery at a New York house, the other day. The dress in question was equally appropriate for house or street, an ingenious arrangement of drapery forming a little shoulder cape about the cape about the neck when a promenade suit is required or a sash across the skirt for a home dress. The linings and facings were of cardinal Surah, while small cardidal hued buttons fastened the close-fitting corsage in front. Regular Jersey suits naturally received a large share of attention and comment. One of these displayed a black silk corsage, laced at the back and finished below the hips with a wide gilted fringe; below this came a shirring of black satin, more gilted fringe, and so on until the bottom of the skirt terminated in a plaited flounce. At the back of the skirt a puffing of satin produced the desired bouffant effect. Jersey jackets with the inevitable hood were also shown at this opening in all the fashionable colors. Habit suits in cloth, velvet and plush, depending upon perfect fit fashionable color and rich heavy fabric for their style and beauty, were shown in great numbers. In these suits puffed and bunched up drapery are dispensed with for an effect flowing and straight. Buttons which are more elaborate than ever, play an important part on these suits.

The New Potatoe Barrel.—For some time back a good deal of dissatisfaction has been experienced among farmers in reference to the various barrels, tubs, and other measures, used in measuring potatoes. As a rule, our Island farmers prefer selling their potatoes according to measure, not by weight. The difficulty has been that potatoe buyers not having any legally stamped tub or barrel, were under the necessity of making barrels of their own. These, in many instances, were doubtless correct enough; but it was felt in the interest of all concerned, that a uniform, legally authorized measure should be determined on. The island representatives brought the matter to the notice of the Minister of Inland Revenue last winter, and the Inspector of weights and measures has introduced a new potatoe barrel which will meet the requirements and wants of merchants and farmers generally. The new barrel contains twenty-five Imperial gallons. This barrel should be made of good sound hardwood, eighteen inches diameter top, and at the mouth as straight as it can be made—that is, with as little bulge as possible. Any person who wishes to get his barrel made, and if made according to law, and of the proper size, there will be no difficulty in getting it inspected and stamped by the inspector. The barrel, as we have said, must hold twenty-five Imperial gallons. As the Imperial gallon of pure water weighs ten pounds consequently the barrel must be made to contain 250 pounds of water. Clean rain water is the best. Salt water must not be used as it will not give weight required. It is hoped that potatoe purchasers and farmers will aid the Inspector in introducing the new measure this present fall,—thus doing away with the old half bushels, tubs and barrels, about which there has been so much dispute.—*Charlottetown Examiner.*

Month Day and Week Day.—The following old couplet, committed to memory, affords an easy rule for ascertaining without reference to an almanac on what day of the week any day of the month will fall:—

'At Dover Dwells George Brown, Esquire,
'Good Christian Friend and David Friar.'

Explanation.—The couplet contains 12 words, one for each month in order, beginning with January. The initial letter of each word corresponds with the letter in the calendar for the 1st of the month represented by the word. The key to the use of the rule is the knowledge of the Sunday letter for the year, which this year is E.

Example 1.—On what day of the week did March 16 fall this year?

Answer.—D the first letter of 'Dwells,' stands for March 1. But D is the letter or day before E—that is D, the 1st of March, was a Saturday. The calculation is instantaneous that March 16 was the third Sunday in the month.

Example 2.—On what day in the week will December 3 fall? F. is December 1. But F is the day after E—*i. e.*, Monday; therefore December 3 will be on a Wednesday.—*Weekly London Times.*

How They "Mixed Those Babies Up.'

It was whispered with bated breath at the Reform Club on Wednesday night that grave doubts are now entertained as to the identity of Gladstone and Beaconsfield. It seems that when they were infants their nurses knew each other, and often met in the Park. Little William's nurse was engaged to a Horse Guard, little Benjamin's to a park keeper and the soldier quarrelled, and the nurses rushed between them. In so doing they tripped over a fallen tree, and William and Benjamin were shot out of their arms into the ornamental water. There was only one thing to do. The nurses stripped the future statesmen, and laid their clothes on the grass to dry in the sun. The children, in order not to attract attention, were hidden away in a boathouse. The nurses then went to condole with their lovers, who had both received black eyes. Peace was made over spirits and water at an adjacent public house, the nurses taking a sip together to show there was no ill-feeling. When the parties returned to the boathouse the girls found it quite impossible to tell one naked baby from the other, so they tossed up for them. Then each dressed the baby that fell to her lot and took it home. It is Lord Beaconsfield's nurse who has survived to tell the tale at this late hour. The utmost consternation prevails in the Premier's family. If he has been anathematising himself all these years it is very dreadful. Beaconsfield is mad at the very idea of his being Gladstone. The new officers of the Crown have been consulted, a Cabinet Council summoned, and the Queen will delay her departure from Windsor until the matter is decided. The consequences are most serious, as it is feared all the state of their various terms of office will be invalidated. Mrs. Gladstone's terror lest she should be found to be married to Benjamin Disraeli after all his heart-rending, and young Herbert swears that if his father is that awful man he will never speak to him again. In the meantime the two great statesmen have had a private meeting. The nurse has been brought from the imbecile ward of the work house to see them, and a jury of matrons has been summoned, whose business it will be to decide upon certain birthmarks. It is said both Gladstone and Beaconsfield evince a becoming and modest objection to this inquisitorial examination, but under the circumstances it is difficult to see how it can be avoided. The utmost excitement still prevails in political circles, and the result is eagerly awaited by the entire civilized world.—*Referee.*

Joker's Corner.

—Not many miles from New Bedford a small company of colored brethren decided 'to take up a collection.' The presiding officer offered to pass the hat himself, and in order to encourage the others he put in a ten cent piece. After the collection, during which every hand had been in the hat, the president approached the table, turned the hat upside down, and not even his own contribution dropped out. He opened his eyes in astonishment and exclaimed: 'Fo' goodness, bus I'se eben loss de ten cents I started wid!' The case called for urgent action. The presiding officer demanded the restoration of the ten cent piece. But nobody came forward. After an impressive pause a brother remarked, solemnly, 'Dar 'pears to be a great moral lesson roun' heah somewhar.'

Two Em-braces.

The *Sentinel* advises the removal of the seats from the park, because hugging is done on them. Great heavens, has it come to this? Are the dearest rights of the American citizens to be abridged in this summary manner? Let us call the attention of that powerful paper to a clause in the Declaration of Independence, which asserts that 'all men are created free and equal, endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' When the framers of that great declaration of independence were at work on that clause, they must have had in view the pastime of hugging in the parks. Hugging is certainly a 'pursuit of happiness.' People do not hug for wages—that is, except on the stage. Nobody is obliged to hug. It is a sort of spontaneous combustion, as it were, of the feelings, and has to have proper conditions of the atmosphers to make it a success.

Parties who object to hugging are old, usually, and have been satiated, and are like a lemon that has done duty in circus lemonade. If they had a job of hugging they would hire a man to do it for them. A man who complains of a little natural, soul-inspiring hugging, on a back seat in a park, of an evening, with a fountain throwing water all over little cast-iron cupids, has probably got a soul, but he hasn't got it with him.

To the students of nature there is no sight more beautiful than to see a flock of young people take seats in the park, after the sun has gone to bed in the west, and the moon has pulled a fleecy cloud over her face for a veil, so as not to disturb the worshippers. A couple, one a male and the other a female, will sit far apart on the cast-iron seat, for a moment, when the young lady will try to fix her cloak over her shoulders, and she can't fix it, and then the young man will help her, and when he has got it fixed he will go off and leave one arm around the small of her back. He will miss his arm, and wonder where he left it, and go back after it, and in the dark he will feel around with the other hand to find the hand he left. Suddenly the two hands will meet, they will express astonishment, and clasp each other, and be so glad they will begin to squeeze, and the chances are that they will cut the girl in two, but they never do. Under such circumstances a girl can exist on less breath than she can when doing a washing.—*Peck's Milwaukee Sun.*

Dat's de Boy's Name.

'My wife haz jes' presented me wid de fines' boy in dis country,' said Black Bill, entering a magistrate't office, taking off his hat and slinging the perspiration from his brow with a crooked forefinger. 'Yas, gen'elman,' he went on' 'de fines clile I eber seed. An' I'se jes' got a twenty dollar gold piece right heah ter gib de man what can guess what I hez named him. Ter keep y'er from spreadin' de whole universe ob names' I'll state dat it's a Bible name.'

'Abraham?' guessed some one.

'No, sah.'

'Paul?'

'No, sah.'

'Job?'

'Guess ag'id.'

'Nicodemus?.'

'Keep er comin'.'

'Ahimelich?'

'Try me ag'in.'

The guessing ceased after a time, and finally Bill said:

'I'se named that boy Judas Escarut.'

'What!' said the magistrate. 'Judas betrayed our Savour.'

'Can't help it. Dat's de boy's name. Judas hez been slighted. Nobody hez eber had de immortal courage ter name a child for dat man. But dat ain't de main reason why I named him Judas. I'se got de Bible ter 'stain me in gibin de chile dat name.'

'How does the Bible sustain you in desiring to perpetrate that name?' asked the magistrate.

'In remarking ob Judas, it says dat it would hab bin better fur dat man of he hadn't been born.'

'Well?'

'An' considerin' how many moufs is opened at de doo' when I goes home wid a side of meat, it would have bin better fur dat boy ob mine of he had never seen daylight. I knows what I'se talkin' about. I take de Scripture frum de refrences. In de futur, ef I finds de boy hez made an improvement on hisself, den I'll change his name ter Jim.'—*Vallejo Weekly Chronicle.*

—'See here, George,' said an irritable old man to his son, 'I'm told that your teacher says you're the worst boy in school. What have you to say to that, sir?' 'I have only to say, sir, that she has often told me the same thing, and always winds up saying that I'm exactly like my father.'

—Aunt Dina was dividing a piece ob mince pie among de boys, when Pete, who had cruelly pulled de cat's tail, axed for his share; de ole woman replied, No, Pete you am a berry wicked boy, and de good Book says dar am no piece fo' de wicked.

—What is that which never asks any questions but requires many answers?—The street door.

—A boy 'out at elbows' was asked the cause, and replied, 'I laughed in my sleeves till I burst them.'

—A gentleman airing his quotations said proudly to a friend over a game of billiards, 'When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war.' 'Yes,' answered the other, 'and when you meet Greek you—don't understand it.'

—No class, a police-magistrate is reported to have said, put more real feeling into their vocation than pickpockets.

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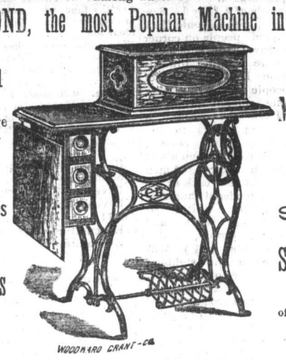

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24 large sheets Foolscap,	12
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12 " " Carpenters best lead in use,	20
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Summer Arrangement.

Time Table,

COMMENCING THE 14th DAY JUNE, 1880.

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pass. and Freight Mon., Wed. and Friday only.	Passengers and Freight Daily.
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 45	9 00	3 00
14	Windsor Junc—leave	8 22	10 13	3 45
			P. M.	6 10
46	Windsor	9 40	12 30	6 30
53	Hantsport	10 00	12 54	6 58
61	Grand Pre	10 22	1 21	7 13
64	Wolfville	10 30	1 36	7 21
66	Port Williams	10 35	1 44	7 35
71	Kentville—arrive	10 50	2 00	
	Do—leave	11 05	2 30	
83	Berwick	11 36	3 18	
88	Aylesford	11 50	4 02	
		P. M.		
95	Kingston	12 04	4 26	
98	Wilmot	12 12	4 37	
102	Middleton	12 23	4 53	
108	Lawrencetown	12 40	5 15	
111	Paradise	12 48	5 27	
116	Bridgetown	1 01	5 46	
124	Roundhill	1 20	6 13	
130	Annapolis—arrive	1 40	6 40	
	St. John by Steamer	7 30		

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Passengers and Freight Daily.	Pass. and Freight Tues., Thurs. and Saturday only.	Express Daily.
			A. M.	A. M.
	St. John—leave			8 00
				P. M.
0	Annapolis—leave		6 30	2 10
6	Round Hill		6 56	2 30
14	Bridgetown		7 22	2 49
19	Paradise		7 42	3 02
22	Lawrencetown		7 55	3 10
28	Middleton		8 20	2 27
32	Wilmot		8 37	3 38
35	Kingston		8 51	3 47
42	Aylesford		9 24	4 02
47	Berwick		9 46	4 16
59	Kentville—arrive		10 40	4 47
	Do—leave	6 35	11 15	4 57
64	Port Williams	6 55	11 35	5 12
66	Wolfville	7 02	11 45	5 18
69	Grand Pre	7 15	11 57	5 26
			P. M.	
77	Hantsport	7 41	12 30	5 50
84	Windsor	8 20	1 15	6 13
116	Windsor Junct	10 15	3 40	7 35
130	Halifax—arrive	11 00	4 30	8 10

N. B.—Trains are run on Railway Station Time 16 minutes added will give Halifax time.

Steamer "Empress" leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8, a. m., for Digby and Annapolis, and leaves Annapolis on arrival of Express Train from Halifax at 1.40 p. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Digby and St. John.

Western Counties Railway trains leave Digby every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3.30 p. m., on arrival of Steamer "Empress" from Annapolis, and every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12.15 p. m., for Yarmouth and Intermediate Stations, and leave Yarmouth at 7.45 a. m, daily for Digby, connecting on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays with Steamer "Empress" for Annapolis and Halifax.

International Steamers leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

St. John & Maine Railway trains leave St. John at 8.00 a. m. daily, for Bangor, Portland, Boston, and all parts of the United States and Canada.

Through tickets may be obtained at the principal Stations.

P. INNES, General Manager.

Kentville, 14th June, '80.

FURNITURE!

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand: Common and Stuffed Furniture in variety. Also, Spring Mattrasses; Chairs from 35 cents each, upwards. Also Cradles, Swing Cots, all of which will be sold at the very

Lowest Market Prices!

UNDERTAKING attended to in all its branches.

JOHN Z. BENT.

VEGETINE

—WILL CURE—

SCROFULA,

Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor.

The marvellous effect of VEGETINE in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing VEGETINE to their patients.

Canker.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases.

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheum.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores

are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE, and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation.

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

Dyspepsia.

If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, and allays inflamation.

General Debility.

In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

THREE TRIPS A WEEK.

Saint John to Halifax and Yarmouth, via Steamer and Rail

Steamer "Empress."

For Digby and Annapolis.

Connecting at Annapolis with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, for and from

KENTVILLE, WINDSOR, HALIFAX,

and intermediate stations, and at Digby with the Western Counties Railway, for Yarmouth and intermediate stations.

UNTIL further notice, Stmr. "EMPRESS" will leave her wharf, Reed's Point, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, and return every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY evening.

Fare—St. John to Digby.....$1.50
" " Annapolis.....2.00
Fare St. John to Halifax.....5.00
" " and return.....7.50
Fare—St. John to Yarmouth.....$3.50
" " and return.....6.50

Round Trip Tickets to Halifax via this route good to return by Intercolonial Railway. 9.00

Tickets may be obtained on board Steamer, at H. CHUBB & Co.'s Ticket Agency, Prince Wm. street, and of

R. B. HUMPHREY, Agent
Union Line Office, 41 Dock St.

F. PHEASANT
Freight agent,
Empress Warehouse,
Reed's Point. jun14

35 PER CENT!

AS 35 per cent is now the duty imposed on American Furniture, the Subscriber wishes to inform the public generally that

HE DOES NOT INTEND

raising the prices of his FURNITURE, as may be seen in his list below; but intends making

Still further Reduction,

as he hopes his Sales will increase under the New Tariff. He has his FACTORY fitted up with the MOST IMPROVED MACHINERY, and is running full time. He also intends adding to his now large STOCK, and can offer better inducements to Customers.

PARLOR FURNITURE, in Suits, from $60.00 to $120.00.
BEDROOM SUITS, in Pine, from $25.00 to $40.00. A good suit for $28.00.
SOFAS, $19.00 to $24.00.
WALNUT CHAIRS, $3.50 to $6.00.
CENTRE TABLES, in solid Walnut, $8.00 to $10.00.
CENTRE TABLES, in Marble Tops, $14.00 to $16.00.
BEDSTEADS, $2.50 to $3.00.
WASH STANDS, $1.00 to $1.25.

Please call and examine my STOCK, and you will find as good an assortment as is generally kept in large Cities, and as times are hard I will sell at Prices that will DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN B. REED.

Bridgetown, April 2nd, 1879. 50tf

BUCKLEY'S ENGLISH & AMERICAN

BOOK STORE

So universally known for many years at 101 Granville Street, has taken a move to the upper and shady side of the same street. Remember, nearly opposite the old stand.

BUCKLEY & ALLEN,
124 Granville St., Halifax, N. S.

July 17th, 1878. nl3 y

TO LAWYERS.

A FRESH LOT of Summonses and Executions just printed and for sale at his office.