

# Everything from a NEE LE to an ANCHOR

Call and see one of the most complete and well-selected line of Goods kept by any general store in the province. You can find at any season of the year, a good assortment in all our departments, viz.,

**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOOD,**  
**Groceries and Provisions**

**Hats, Caps and Furs,**  
**Hardware and Stoves,**  
**Boots, Shoes and Oil Tanned Goods,**  
**Ready Made Clothing and Gents' Furnishings,**  
**Crockery, Glassware and Fancy**  
**Wares,**  
**Furniture and Stoves,**  
**Drugs and Patent Medicines,**  
**Paints and Oils,**  
**Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,**  
**Coffins, Caskets and Undertakers' Supplies.**

As we buy all our Goods for Cash we are enabled to sell at

**BOTTOM PRICES.**

**King Lumber Co. (Ltd.),**  
**Chipman, N. B.,**

**J. W. KEAST,**

—GENERAL DEALER IN—

**Flour,**  
**Meal,**  
**Feed,**  
**Oats,**  
**General Groceries**  
**Hardware, &c.**

**Fresh Meats:**  
of all kinds.

**Game, Poultry and Fresh Fish**  
**A SPECIALTY.**

Orders for Fresh Meats from customers on the river solicited.

Consignments of fat cattle, sheep, poultry, etc., solicited.

**Bridge Street,**  
**Indiantown, St. John, N. B.**

**NOTICE!**

Having made arrangements with Messrs. Wallace & Fraser to sell  
**ALBERTS THOMAS**  
**PHOSPHATE POWDER**  
IN HAMPSHIRE AND VICINITY.

I will call on all farmers as soon as possible. Those intending to purchase will do well to hold their orders until I call or write for prices.

**Phosphate the Best,**  
Prices the Lowest,  
Terms Easy.  
**GEO. J. RATHBURN,**  
Agent, Hibernia, Queens Co.

**FOR SALE.**

One Single Horse Deering Ideal Mower, 34 Foot Cut. Mowed twelve tons of hay last season, almost as good as new. Will be sold away below the regular price. Also one second hand Farm Wagon, in good repair. Terms on application to  
**S. J. KINNEY,**  
Oranmore, N. B.

**NEW AND STYLISH**  
is our summer assortment of  
**Hats, Flowers and Ribbons.**

The Best Variety of Sailer Hats in the City at Lowest Prices.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF  
**General Dry Goods.**

**MISSIS MAHER,**  
447 Main St., St. John, (North End).

**N. W. Brennan,**  
**Undertaker,**  
BUILDING NO. 715,  
FOOT OF MAIN STREET.  
Telephone, 222 a Office, 222 b Residence.  
**ST. JOHN.**

**Special Prices for Country Orders.**  
Telephone 903. ESTABLISHED 1879.  
**Jas. V. Russell,**  
SUCCESSOR TO MRS. T. A. VINCENT.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
**BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS**  
of every description at Lowest Prices.

**Special Attention given**  
To the Country Trade.

677 MAIN ST., NORTH END, ST. JOHN.

AGENT FOR THE  
**E. and D. and Phonex Bicycles.**

**WM. PETERS,**

—DEALER IN—

**Leather, Hides, Tallow,**

Furriers' and Tanners' Tools,  
Shoemakers' Findings, etc.

Manufacturer of the Famed Blueshoe  
Buffalo Sleigh Robe.

266 Union St., St. John, N. B.

**C. L. SCOTT,**

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

**CARRIAGE, CARTS AND SLEIGHS.**

—ALSO HEAD QUARTERS FOR—  
**Massey-Harris Farm Machinery.**

—SUCH AS—  
**PLOWS, HARROWS, REAPERS,**  
**MOWERS, SOWERS, CULTI-**  
**VATORS, ETC., ETC.**

NOTICE.—All persons desiring to have their sleighs or carriages repaired, painted or upholstered will kindly send same by box. Orders will receive prompt attention.

Orders by mail promptly attended to

**C. L. SCOTT,**

MAIN ST. GAGETOWN, N. B.

**NOTICE.**

Whereas William, son of Isaac Brown, of Brownstown, in the Parish of Hampshire, Queens County, whom I had adopted, has left me without any just cause, this is to notify all persons not to trust him to anything on my account, as I will not pay any bills contracted by him.

**JOHN RATHBURN,**  
Hibernia, Queens Co., Nov. 21st, 1898.

**Isn't it Time**

You bought that Watch you've been promising yourself so long! We have what you think will suit you.—A P. S. Bartlett, Waltham Movement, 17 Jewels, Adjusted, in Gold Filled Case, Open Face, Guaranteed 20 years for \$18.50. Same in Solid Silver Case for \$14.00.

**L. L. SHARPE,**

Watchmaker and Optician,  
42 Dock Street, St. John, N. B.

For 15c. in stamps we will send by mail post paid a good Thermometer. Try one!

**NOTICE.**

Public Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the late Thomas Hamilton, and all parties indebted to the said estate and all having claims against the estate are requested to have the same filed with him, duly attested, within one month from the date of this notice.

Dated at Gagetown, June 14th, 1898.  
**WELLESLEY T. HAMILTON,**  
Administrator.

**H. Niles**

& Sons,

—DEALERS IN—

**GENERAL GROCERIES**

Flour,

Meal,

Hay,

Oats,

Feed, Etc.

Correspondence solicited and promptly attended to.

Write for quotations.

**Robertson Wharf, Indiantown, N. B.**

**F. A. YOUNG,**

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

**General Hardware.**

Agent for Sherwin-Williams' Paint

SPECIALTIES:

**OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.**

BRICK BUILDING,  
736 MAIN ST., NORTH ST. JOHN, N. B.

**FOR SALE.**

Two lots of land situated in Speight Settlement, Petersville, owned by 1 Bank of Montreal, formerly owned by Andrew Co. bett. For further particulars apply to  
**JOHN R. DUNN,**  
Barriester, Gagetown.

Nov. 20th, 1898.

A LONG WAY HOME.

"It's a long way home"—but I seem to see her eyes.

Like stars twinkling—twinkling in the far and friendly skies!

She is waiting where they're heading with a welcome kiss for me!

"It's a long way home!" I say it, and To think this life is sweeter for just the heavenly dream!

It was so sweet an earth to live, ere death had made us part,

But sweetest still I must her—till love beats heart to heart!

"It's a long way home"—yet life is not so As the taste that comes thrilling from the echo of a song.

And I've only come to think of home as far Beyond the ether!

Because I miss the "live-light" in my darling's tender eyes.

"It's a long way home"—but in even the darkest night

In my mind I find the dreaming there's still a gleam of light.

And I find in the darkness across the sky a gleam of light.

And I find in my darling in the dearest land of home!"

—P. L. STANTON.

PAID DRUGS—MIDLANDS.

A European Customs Which is Flirting with New York.

That wedding is fast losing their simplicity and sentimentality is an acknowledged fact, but of late they have done more than that—they have descended to the level of the funeral where paid mourners used to weep.

The custom has been inaugurated of hiring society bridesmaids and the whole affair is reduced to a business level. This has been done in this country and the idea is being taken up in Paris and London. Full bridesmaids is a term calculated to shock the aesthetically minded, but some who assist at a wedding, goody, some being paid to be beautiful girls for their services at a fashionable marriage.

There is one bride who has earned sufficient to provide for herself an elegant trousseau by thus ministering to the wants of ultra-fashionable brides. This girl, whose name is not given, is a French girl, in perfect and above the beauties of expensive gowns in the most stylish and her features are so perfectly lovely and her features are so perfectly regular. So run after is she that she can afford to turn up the nose of disdain at any but really first-class affairs, and it is becoming quite an honor to have her name in the wedding report of really illustrious brides.

There is another, a French bride, in London—ready a New York maiden—who came quite a comfortable sum by posing as bridesmaid. Her beauty is incomparable and her figure so fine that the society causes a sensation wherever she appears in the robes of honor. It is no unusual thing for her to have a dozen invitations within a week. Of course the majority of the applicants are perfect strangers, and frequently it is her painful duty to decline to appear at second-rate weddings, though the price offered is often exorbitant. A recent New York wedding witnessed the perfect stranger, attended by 33 exquisitely lovely bridesmaids, ten of whom were paid over \$50 to appear in the costumes—works of art—being provided for the occasion by the bride's father. One favored beauty, who prides herself on having appeared at 200 weddings, issued daily circulars, and directly a fashionable engagement is publicly announced her prospective bridegroom is besieged with a goodly assortment of press opinions, letters of reference, etc., before a certain of society is an order to attend.—Chicago News.

FACTS ABOUT TEA.

The Best Brands Are Grown in India, Ceylon and Java.

More and more is the tea-drinking habit growing, and it is estimated that 25,000,000 pounds a year are used throughout the world.

In the far east tea leads. The Siamese are inveterate drinkers of tea, and cold, and they carry their tea-making utensils about with them and have tea on the street if they are so inclined.

The tea houses of Japan, with their graceful attendants, are known throughout the world, and a cup of the fragrant beverage served by a dainty maid with soft eyes becomes a bewitching elixir. The best tea we get does not come from China, in spite of the fact that it is supposed to do so. India, Ceylon and Java supply the tea brands, which are far superior to what used to be shipped here 20 years ago.

Tea was first imported from China, however, and 2700 years before Christ it was used in the most civilized kingdoms, to milk and sugar, a Chinese or Japanese picture would think his drink totally ruined if either was not in it. The derive a gentle exhilaration from their tea that we bring to our westerners miss. One Chinese philosopher has said regarding tea: "It tempers the spirits and harmonizes the mind, dispels constipation and relieves fatigue, awakes the dormant and prevents drowsiness, it cleans and refreshes the body and clears the perceptive faculties."

The difference between black and green tea is simply that the latter is dried more quickly and is less, and being worked over so much. Occasionally, however, the green tea is colored with Prussian blue. Tea could not be grown in countries where the price of labor was high without causing a very great rise in price.

An Upright Carriage.

There are many things in the lives of women who tend to develop a carriage of the body anything but upright. Girls who tend the baby become unsteady because they carry the child on one arm more than the other. They must be taught the better way by their parents and teachers. There are multitudes of little girls in all large cities whose chief business is to tend the baby while their mothers work. Deformity is common among them. If a girl has any pride in being upright in body as well as in morals, she can, even if she has an occupation which tends to make her crooked, do much herself to prevent it. In the first place, carefully cultivate the sense which tells her when she is standing straight and when she is not. By paying attention to this muscular sense it becomes in time very acute. By neglecting it the sense becomes dull—a paralyzed. Cultivate it daily or several times a day by assuming the upright attitude. Stand before the glass and see when you are straight, or get a friend to tell you, and then put yourself in this attitude whenever you stand or walk, or sit at any labor in which you are engaged. If you have only to walk across the room, do it in an upright attitude. If you have to stand and converse with a friend in the street, on the road, at a party, get yourself so accustomed to the upright attitude that you will feel uncomfortable in any other. In time an upright habit will be established, and constant attention to it will be required.—Dietetic Gazette.

Teas for the Children.

In Japan small children of the poor, who have the gift of staying and are guarded by the simple precaution of hanging labels around their necks with their names and addresses.

She—It requires money to get into society nowadays.

He—Yes, and it requires brains to keep out of it.—Chicago News.



MEAT DIET.

One of the Greatest Dietary Sins of the Present Age.

Writing in The North American Review Dr. Charles W. Barry traces a large portion of the diseases and early deaths of the American middle classes to the eating of flesh-meat. He says "it may be emphatically said that the greatest dietary sin of the average American is his meat-eating propensity."

The well-to-do American has butcher's meat served with every meal and the avon, of such food that a man of sharp sagacity will consume when this regularly served less, a man on practically all occasions represents to his ex-ecutive organs a tax in the disposal that is physiologically prodigious. Speaking of the ill directly traceable to the excessive use of animal food up-wards of 100,000 deaths are attributed to the excessive use of it. Dr. Barry mentions "premature hardening of the arteries, entailing all those dangers from arterial diseases, of which aneurism is the type, and in addition early im-pairment of the digestive system, by no means confined to the arteries. A large proportion of intemperance diseases are subject to progressive enlargement of the heart, and since this inevitably leads to degeneration of the digestive ap-petite, such people are exceedingly prone to sudden death from so-called heart failure or collapse of that organ."

"By far the largest number on cases of primary Bright's disease are directly caused by the excessive use of it." Dr. Barry also condemns the excessive use of sweet and starchy foods. Dr. Barry is not a vegetarian, nor does he recom-mend vegetarianism, but his evidence as to the dangers of too much flesh-meat is worth noting. For the person of sedentary habits and good constitution be-lieving the use of butcher's meat not often than once a day, a moderate re-stricted diet, which is suggested by Dr. Barry, is the use of food in middle class families.—Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

Electrically Carried Plants.

The agricultural department of the Cornell University recently published the results of some experiments extending over a period of six years upon the ef-fect of the light of the electric arc upon the growth of plants. There were two houses, both of which were exposed to sunlight during the day and at night, which received in addition the light from an arc lamp during a part of the night. The arc lamps were enclosed in clear glass globes. It was found as a result of these experiments that there was no longer be any doubt as to its advantage in forcing this plant. With seed sown under ordinary conditions, and the plants placed under the influence of the light after they are well established, will show a marked improvement up to a distance of forty feet. One arc lamp has as much effect as ten ordinary lamps. It was found as a result of these experiments that there was no longer be any doubt as to its advantage in forcing this plant. 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