## Equity Sale.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called) on the corner of Prince William and Princess streets, in the city of Saint John, in the city and county of St. John, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of November next, at twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Tuesday, the second day of August, instant, in a suit therein pending, wherein Alan Ruddock, Andrew L. Ruddock, William Ruddock, Francis Ruddock, Joseph Ruddock, Mary Ann Ruddock, and Andrew L. Ruddock and Joseph Ruddock, Executors of the last will and testament of Francis L. Ruddock, deceased, are Plaintiffs, and Charles G. Turnbull and Mary A. Turnbull are Defendants; and by amendment between Andrew L. Ruddock, William Ruddock, Francis Ruddock, Joseph Ruddock, Mary Ann Ruddock, Francis Ruddock (2nd), Joseph Ruddock, Executors of the last will and testament of Francis L. Ruddock, deceased, Plaintiffs, and Charles G. Turnbull and Mary A. Turnbull, Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the Equity of Redemption of the said Defendants in the premises hereinafter described in the Bill of Complaint in the said Suit and in the said Decretal Order, is follows:

"As all those two lots, tracts and parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Parish now the town of Portland, in the County of Saint John, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: All that lot, tract and parcel of land herein before conveyed by the late Honorable Ward Chipman and wife to Thomas Walker by Indenture, bearing date the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, registered in the records of deeds in and for the city of Saint John in Book P, number three of said record, pages 353 and 354, and therein described as: All that lot, tract, and parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Portland, in the county of Saint John, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

"Beginning at an iron pin or bolt placed by the said parties hereto on the southerly side of a road four rods in width lately laid out by the said Ward Chipman, leading in a northeasterly direction from the public highway running from the city aforesaid toward Sandy Point, thence from the said iron pin or bolt along the southerly side of the said road, North, forty-six degrees, thirty minutes; East, two chains and thirty-three links to a stake, thence South forty-three degrees thirty minutes, East four chains and thirty links to a stake, thence South forty-three degrees thirty minutes, West two chains and thirty three links to a stake, and thence North forty three degrees thirty minutes, West four chains and thirty links to the place of beginning, containing by estimation one acre, be the same more or less." Also all that other lot, tract and parcel of land heretofore conveyed by the late Honorable Ward Chipman to James Walker by Indenture, bearing date the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, registered in the records of deeds in and for the city and county of Saint John aforesaid, in Book P, number 3, of said records, pages 354, 355 and 356, and therein described as: All that lot, tract and parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

"Beginning on the southerly side of a road four rods wide, lately laid out by the said Ward Chipman, running in a northeasterly direction from the public highway leading from the city of Saint John towards Sandy Point, at a stake being at the northeasterly corner of a lot of land sold and conveyed by the said Ward Chipman to Thomas Walker, thence from the said stake North forty-six degrees thirty minutes, East on the said road two chains and ninety links to a stake, thence South forty-three degrees thirty minutes, East one chain and ten links to a stake, thence south ninety degrees, East three chains and sixty links to a stake, thence South forty one degrees thirty minutes, West to a stake up the southeasterly corner of the said Thomas Walker's lot, said line being the easterly line of the said lot North forty-three degrees thirty minutes, West four chains and thirty links to the place of beginning, containing by estimation one acre, be the same more or less; together with all and singular the buildings, improvements and fences thereon and the rights and appurtenances to the said land and premises belonging or appertaining and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof and all the estate, right, title, dower right of dower property, claim and demand whatsoever both at law and in Equity of them the said Charles G. Turnbull and Mary Ann his wife into on out of the said premises and every part thereof."

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiffs' Solicitor.

Dated August, the 28th, A. D. 1887.

HUGH H. McLEAN,
Referee in Equity for the City and County of St. John.

SILAS ALWARD,
Plaintiffs' Solicitor.

W. A. LOCKART, Auctioneer. 24 eds

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold at Chubb's Corner, Prince William street, city of Saint John, on Saturday, the 22nd day of October next, between the hours of Twelve of the clock, mid-day, and Five of the clock in the afternoon:—

All Cornelius McGourty's right, title and interest in and to that lot, piece or parcel of land in the City of Portland, known and distinguished on the plan of subdivision of the estate of the late William Wright, there situate as lot number One Hundred and Four, and bounded and described as follows: "Fronting on Wright Street, at the North-Eastern angle of lot number 102. Thence moving Easterly along the Southern side line of Wright Street Ninety feet; thence Southerly, parallel with the Eastern side line of said lot number 102, One Hundred feet, more or less, to the Northern line of lands of the Railway; thence Westerly, along the said Northern side line to the said Eastern side line of lot number 102; and thence Northerly along the said Eastern side line One Hundred and Twenty-five feet, more or less." With all buildings and improvements thereon. The same having been taken under execution issued out of the County Court,—C. L. Richards vs. Cornelius McGourty.

St John, N. B., July 1st, 1887. } JAMES A. HARDING, Sheriff. 28-tds


## UNDER THE VICTORIA.

Jubilee Jewelry at Jubilee Prices

Now and until after the

JUBILANT SEASON

I will offer to CASH CUSTOMERS selection from my splendid assortment of

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELRY, CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE, DIAMONDS,

and other fine goods at greatly reduced prices to ensure sales.

Discounts from 10 to 25 per cent. (according to style, quality and finish), at my new store under

Victoria Hotel, No. 81 King St., ST. JOHN, N. B.

W. Tremaine Gard

## HERBERT W. MOORE,

Barrister-at-Law,

SOLICITOR IN EQUITY, CONVEYANCER

etc., etc.

OFFICES:
ROOM No 1 FOGARTY'S BUILDING, PRINCE WILLIAM ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.
26-29

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made in NEW YORK.


### THE HOME.

#### The Book of Story.

Tell me about the Master!
I am weary and worn to-night,
The day lies behind me in shadow,
And only the evening is light
Light with radiant glory
This lingers about the West.
My poor heart is weary, weary,
And long, like a child, for rest.

Tell me about the Master!
Of the hills he in loneliness trod,
When the tears and blood of his anguish
Dropped down on Judea's sod.
For to me life's seventy mile-stones
But a sorrowful journey mark;
Rough lies the hill country before me,
The mountains behind me are dark.

Tell me about the Master!
Of the wrongs he freely forgave;
Of his love and tender compassion,
Of his love that is mighty to save;
For my heart is weary, weary
Of the woes and temptations of life,
Of the error that stalks in the noonday,
Of falsehood and malice and strife.

Yet I know that whatever the sorrow
Or pain or temptation befall,
The infinite Master hath suffered,
And knoweth and pitieth all.
So tell me the sweet old story,
That falls on each wound like a balm,
And my heart that was bruised and broken
Shall grow patient and strong and calm.

#### Self-Inspection.

Make sure that, however good you may be, you have faults; that, however dull you may be, you can find out what they are; and that, however slight they may be, you had better make some—not too painful, but patient—effort to get quit of them. Now, therefore, see that no day passes in which you do not make yourself a somewhat better creature; and, in order to do that, find out first what you are now. Do not think vaguely about it. Take pen and paper, and write down as accurate a description of yourself as you can, with the date to it. If you dare not do so, find out why you dare not, and try to get strength of heart enough to look yourself fairly in the face, in mind as well as body. I do not doubt that the mind is a less pleasant thing to look at than the face, and for that reason it needs more looking at; so always have two mirrors on your toilet table, and see that with proper care you dress the body and mind before them daily.—*Ruskin.*

#### Digestible and Indigestible Food.

The following table, specially prepared by an eminent New York physician, will be found of practical interest, as giving a clear idea of the food easily digested, that which is moderately easy of digestion, and, lastly, what is difficult to digest:—

EASY OF DIGESTION.—Mutton, hare, sweet-bread, chicken, turkey, partridge, pheasant, grouse, beef tea, mutton broth, milk, turbot, haddock, flounder, sole, fresh fish generally, roasted oysters, stale bread, rice, tapioca, sago, arrowroot, asparagus, sea gale, French beans, cauliflower, baked apples, oranges, grapes, strawberries, peaches, toast-water, black tea.

MODERATELY DIGESTIBLE.—Beef, lamb, rabbit, young pigeon, duck, wild waterfowl, woodcock, snipe, soups, eggs (not hard boiled), butter, turtle, cod, pike, trout, raw or stewed oysters, potatoes, beets, turnips, cabbage, spinach, artichoke, lettuce, celery, apples, apricots, currants, raspberries, bread, farinaceous puddings, jelly, marmalade, rhubarb plant, cooked fruits, cocoa, coffee.

HARD TO DIGEST.—Pork, roast clams, veal, goose, liver, heart, brain, salt meat, sausages, hashes, mackerel, eels, salmon, herrings, halibut, salt fish, lobster, crabs, shrimps, mussels, oil, melted butter, hard-boiled eggs, cheese, fresh bread, muffins, buttered toast, pastry, cakes, custards, nuts, pears, plums, cherries, pineapples, cucumbers, carrots, parsnips, peas, beans, mushrooms, pickles, chocolate.

The use of mineral waters, now so common, is likewise pernicious; the relief they afford is but temporary, while the the injury they inflict upon the system becomes chronic.—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

#### Unhappy Homes.

In a course of sermons to young women, given recently by the Rev. Smith Baker, of Lowell, we find the following excellent advice:

The young wife should manifest an interest in her husband's plans and work. His success is yours. His failure is yours. Deny yourself to help him. A selfish, vain, frivolous, pleasure-seeking wife, who is anxious to dress well, go to amusements, and to appear more than she is, who goes into hysterics, who is disappointed and cries at every little thing, who thinks she must be supported—God pity her husband. She may be affectionate and sweet and understand French, and sing like a bird, but she is a dead weight, a clog to her husband; less help than the kitten which plays at his feet. Ah, the men who are kept poor, yes, made poor, by wives whose highest idea of wifehood is to be petted! They were always babies, but when a baby becomes a wife she is a simpleton. Have your husband feel you are his partner, and are willing to live as he is able until you can afford something better.

Study self-control. You will need it. Nine times out of ten he will try your patience, will be careless and provoking, or cross, or moat, or negligent or incompetent, or lazy, and here comes the temptation to speak out; but don't do it. Don't scold. Don't criticise. Don't reply back. A wife who is constantly saying, "Don't put your feet on that chair;" "don't leave your coat in that way;" "wipe on that towel, don't scrub with it;" "don't bring in that mud;" "don't tear that rug;" "don't put your hands on that door;" "don't make so much noise when you eat;" "don't leave your coat on the sofa;" "don't do this," and "don't do that," a wife will cool down and freeze up the most ardent husband.

If a man is cross and rude, do not reply back, but be calm and cool. All the blue ugliness there is in him, and take no notice of it; for nothing wakes a man so mad as to have a woman take no notice of his scolding, and nothing will shame and conquer him sooner. Never reply back, and soon there will be nothing to reply to. It is not strange some honest men get in the bad. They work hard for small pay, and are not perfect. When they come home, they are found fault with before their children, criticised before company, told how much better other people are doing, and it is grumble, worry and fret; "I wish we could have this, or that, or the other." It is no wonder such men spend their evenings away from home. One half of the men who become dissipated after marriage, and one half the men who are untrue to their wives, are tempted to it by unhappy homes. Unhappy homes are not only the result of sin, but fretful homes are the occasion of sin. Not contention, but self-control, is a wife's greatest power.


#### Give Them A Chance!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumon'a, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.


### THE FARM.

DESTROYING RUBBISH IN GARDENS.—Gardens are commonly visited very early by the various kinds of noxious insects that destroy the vegetables grown in them. One reason for this is that they remain dormant in their hiding places under weeds, pieces of boards or clods of manure. It is a common practice to change the garden occasionally, so that the plants when they appear will not be immediately disturbed by their insect enemies. The better plan is to remove all weeds, litter and rubbish from gardens. Then late in the fall plow the soil, leaving it as loose as possible, and sometime during the winter cover liberally with manure. This will give plenty of time for the soluble fertility of the manure to reach into and be incorporated in the soil.

WHAT A SMART GIRL DID.—The N. Y. *Tribune* gives the following brief chapter in the real life of a Western New York girl who, having a longing for more pocket-money than the paternal purse could well supply, cast her eyes over the farm in search of something she might turn to account. A sadly-neglected bed of straw berries attracted her attention, and with the help of a younger brother, rows were furrowed out and the plants were cultivated and prepared for fruiting. The first season the patch—a little less than a fourth of an acre—netted her about $70. Prices averaged thirteen cents a quart—high, to be sure, but her fruit warranted asking it, as the berries were of uniform size, the baskets and crates clean, and every box full; moreover the berries at the bottom were as good as those on top. Unconsciously she had, by her method of packing, solved the problem of over-production—which, by the way, refers only to inferior-grown and poorly packed fruit, as there is a scarcity of good fruits generally. The result of the season's work opened her eyes to the possibilities of a fruit farm, and she gradually increased her area until to-day she rates as one of the most successful fruit growers in her section of the country.

#### Protecting Blackberries and Raspberries.

There is a great deal of injury done to the canes of berries from want of winter protection. The tender and better class of berries can be grown as well as the iron-clads, if they are properly protected, and that is easily done. We first prune them, loosen up the soil around the black or raspberry canes by means of a spading fork. The fork does not cut the roots or injure them in any way. When the soil is thoroughly loosened, the canes can easily be bent over without any injury, and a shovelful of dirt should be thrown on the top of the canes to keep them in place. When all are laid down, the work is completed by putting dirt on all exposed canes, first pressing them as flat to the ground as possible to be done, without injury to the plants. The snow fall will usually complete the protection, and if there is danger of the snow drifting and exposing the canes or the plat of berries to extreme cold, there should be a litter of weeds, corn stalks, or any kind of mulch placed over them and weighted down. This will catch the snow and keep it from drifting, and make an excellent protection. Strawberries should be covered, if they require protection, by the use of a mulch of short grass or straw litter spread over them, three or four inches deep. The labor is not great, is easily done, and the crop that will follow the laying down will amply repay all the cost.

#### When to Pick Fruit.

When fruits are mature, they make preparation for falling, just as mature leaves do. A distinct line is formed upon the stem of the fruit, in preparation for the separation. When the apple or pear is mature, it will separate from the tree without any pulling; mere lifting the fruit from its hanging position to a horizontal one, will cause the separation from the tree to take place at once. A little observation will teach when the fruit is ready to be gathered. At this time, the fruit having made its growth, derives nothing more from the tree. After the fruit is full-grown, its next step is towards decay. Decay in early kinds comes in a few days or weeks. In the late sorts, it requires several months; but whether early or late, there is a stage in this progress from maturity to decay, when the fruit best suits our purpose, and, we say, that is "ripe," or "mellow," or "in eating." This time the early kinds come very quickly, and other varities do not assume it before spring. Early Kinds come "into eating condition" so soon, that they will bear but little transportation, hence are suited only to near markets. But these vary greatly, and there are from very early and autumn ripening kinds, to the very latest. The fruit grower should be a careful observer of these points. The best fruit may be spoiled or materially depreciated in value by careless picking and handling. Properly constructed cold storage houses will do much towards keeping fruit in good condition, but unless the fruit is picked at the right time, it cannot be kept profitably even in the best fruit house.—*American Agriculturist.*


#### Paid in Gold Coin.

In Dec. 1886 I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., offered eight premiums payable in gold coin, which they say created a great interest among people who kept hens so much so, in fact, that Johnson & Co. have decided to say they shall offer Nov. 1st 1887 another list of premiums for the best results from the use of Sheridan's Powder to Make Hens Lay. Of course all who compete cannot get one of the premiums, but some of the last year's reports which Johnson & Co., send us show that the parties ought to have been well satisfied if they had not received another benefit than the increase of eggs they got while making the trial. For example the first premium was

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS,

taken by C. A French, Washington, N. H., who fed thirty hens the Sheridan's Powder for eight weeks. The first week he got only ten eggs; the third week the hens laid 201 eggs, and the eighth week 208 eggs. During the eight weeks trial he got 1398 eggs which, at the price of eggs in Boston market in mid-winter, would have yielded $46 60, or $1 55 for each hen in eight week's time. Considering the small expense of keeping a hen no animal on a farm will pay like that.

THE $12.00 PREMIUM

went to Mrs. Evelyn C. Meserve, Centre Lovell, Me. She commenced to feed Sheridan's Powder Jan. 4th, 1887. For the first trial week her hens did not lay at all, but during the last week she got 56 eggs from only eight hens, and in the eight weeks they laid 382 eggs.

THE FOURTH PREMIUM

which was ten dollars went to another woman, Mrs. E B. Carlin, Conklin Centre, N. Y., who in the eight weeks received from forty hens 1707 eggs.

This clearly demonstrates that the use of Sheridan's Powder to Make Hens Lay will increase the profit several hundred per cent.

Johnson & Co. will send two 25 cent packs of Sheridan's Powder postpaid to any address for 50 cents in postage stamps; or a large 2½ pound can of Powder for $1.20. To each person ordering a large can as above they will send free one copy of the "Farmer's Poultry Guide" (price 25 cents).


### TEMPERANCE.

—It is estimated that if the money spent annually in Great Britain for intoxicating drinks were put into sovereigns and placed in a line it would reach two thousand miles.

—A man in Toronto has compiled some interesting statistics of the families of one hundred liquor sellers on one street on Toronto. They show that in 30 or 40 years in these 100 families there had been 214 drunkards, 203 unnatural deaths, 13 suicides, 4 murders, 23 orphans, 45 widows and three executions, and that $271,500 worth of property had been destroyed by them.

—As a business transaction, aside from all considerations of morality and human happiness, the license system, including the special tax theory, is a failure. Suppose the general government gets $100,000,000 as the income from its special tax, and the municipalities under state law get an equal amount. If the people pay a liquor bill annually of $1,000,000,000, they are out of pocket $800,000,000 plus the wasted industry and taxes produced by crime, insanity and pauperism caused by strong drink. A man would be a financial fool who would accept $10 from a robber as a consideration for standing by without interference, while the robber should despoil his house, debauch his family, and carry away $100 in cash. This, however, is exactly the wisdom of high license.

#### The Publican's Conundrum.

The *Christian Leader* tells of a liquor dealer in the town of Ayr, Scotland, who had a particular brand of whiskey which he wished to advertise. One day the circus was coming to town, and to add interest to its performance, and advertise his whiskey, he offered a prize for the best answer to the question: Why his particular kind of whiskey resembled a certain bridge across the water of Ayr.

The show came, and the answers to the liquor seller's question were handed in to be examined, and the successful competitor was announced. He proved to be a poor boy, who perhaps new from experience what he was speaking of, and his answer to the question why that publican's whiskey was like the bridge was: *"Because it leads to the poor house, the lunatic asylum, and the cemetery."*

The publican probably looked glum as he paid his money, and he is not likely to propose any more prize conundrums to advertise his whiskey at present. Perhaps some who have drank it will also halt and take another road.

#### How Much Canada Drinks.

In the course of his speech at the prohibitory convention in Toronto, Mayor Howland gave figures showing the decrease in the consumption of liquor in proportion to the ratio of restriction. According to the Dominion government reports the quantity of liquor consumed in Canada during 1886-6 was three gallons per head. British Columbia, with comparatively no restrictions, consumed 7¼ gallons per head. In Ontario, with a good license law and one county under the Scott act, the consumption was 4½ gallons. Quebec, which has a larger number of parishes, under partial prohibition consumed 3¼ gallons. In Manitoba and the Northwest territories, the latter being under prohibition, the consumption was 2½ gallons. New Brunswick, having 10 out of 18 counties under the Scott act, only consumed 1½ gallons. Nova Scotia, with a larger proportion of Scott act counties, 1¼ gallons per head, and in Prince Edward Island, which is altogether under the Scott act, less than ¼ of a gallon was consumed per head. The figures showed that the consumption of liquor decreased in the same ratio as the Scott Act was adopted. Those who say more whiskey is drunk Ne, and these figures prove it. Taking the convictions for drunkenness in the counties in which the Scott act went into force on May 1st, his worship showed that they numbered about 200, while there was 500 convictions for the same offence in 1884. The proved there was less drunkenness. The convictions where the Scott act was not adopted showed an increase. In 1884 there were 22,048 convictions in these places, while in 1886 there were 23,014.—*Intelligencer.*


#### Advice to a Reformed Drunkard.

A reformed drunkard writes asking what he shall do to make his reformation sure. He says he has no doubt of his conversion, and says further that besides being a drunkard he has been a gambler and a victim of other vices, but really desires to live henceforth a true Christian life. The answer is very simple. No half-way church membership will do for him. Not an instance of thorough reformation has ever come under our notice where a man reformed long continued habits (who professed to be converted) did not put as much energy into Christian work as he did before into dissipation. At the time that he would have caroused, let him be in the meetings. When he would have drank privately, let him pray and sing. When he would have met with associates to gamble, let him converse with Christian friends. If he sang lewd songs, let him master hymns and sing with all his soul. And on Sunday, formerly the day of idleness and debauchery, let him attend every meeting, or at least keep himself in Christian company, and so far as possible in Christian work, every hour.

Why suffer with that aching head when you may be cured with Ayer's Cathartic Pills?

Send a 2 cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., for a set of their attractive album cards.

WORMS.—A young mother writes: "My little boy, 5 years of age, was very much troubled with worms. A few doses of NELSON'S CHEROKEE VERMIFUGE brought away the worms and improved his general health. There is nothing like it as a worm expeller."

#### Mothers Should Read This.

GENTLEMEN,—I again have to ask you to send us some more of your excellent Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. It has proved such a valuable remedy in all cases of Pulmonary complaints and for building up the constitution of the little ones, many of whom come to us in a very weak and debilitated state. We have come to think that we cannot do without a supply of PUTTNER'S EMULSION in our home. We have no trouble in getting the little ones to take it, in fact they often ask and sometimes cry for it.

MRS. L. E. SHAW,
Matron, Infants Home.

Halifax, N. S., Dec., 23rd, 1886.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION is sold by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the Dominion.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., Proprietors, Halifax, N. S.

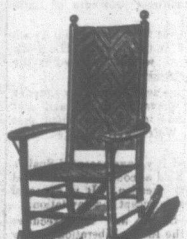
ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind. 1y20

Consumption Cured.—An old physician retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrah, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block* Rochester, *N. Y.* eow.

The New Hair Restorative sold by D. O. L. Warlock, we believe to be the best preparation in use for the hair: it does not dye gray hair, but brings back the original color. Many persons in St. John will remember when Mr. Warlock's hair was almost white. He has been using it for over 20 years, and his appearance is a proof of its good qualities.

## FURNITURE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, COMPRISING



BEDROOM SETS, all prices, in Haircloth, Raw Silk and Plushes.
PARLOR SUITES, in Haircloth, Raw Silk and Plushes.
EASY CHAIRS, BABY CARRIAGES.

Enquiries by mail promptly attended to Cuts and Prices furnished.

C. E. BURNHAM & SONS,
83 and 85 CHARLOTTE ST.,
19- SAINT JOHN, N. B

McShane Bell Foundry.
Finest Grade of Bells, Chimes and Peals for CHURCHES, FIRE ALARM, TOWER CLOCKS, etc. Fully warranted; satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price and catalogue. BELLS. MCSHANE BELL CO., BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. Mention this paper.

MENEELY & COMPANY
WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS
Favorably known to the public since 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Factory and other bells; also, Chimes and Peals.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a lifelong study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a free bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial and I will cure you. Address DR. H. G. ROOT,
Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.



## NOVELTIES IN MUSIC.

New Music Books of Unusual Beauty.

United Voices. A New School Song Book. L. O. Emerson has again made a success in a collection of songs for the girls and boys. It cannot fail to be popular. 50 cts., $4.80 per doz.

Children's Wisdom. Abbey & Munger. A true children's book containing new and very sweet music and words for the Sunday School. 30 cts., $3.00 per doz.

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