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CURES PAINS,—External and Internal.
RELIEVES Swellings, Contractions of the Muscles Stiffness of the Joints, Sprains, Strains.
HEALS Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Cuts Cracks and Scratches.

BEST & TABLE REMEDY IN THE WORLD.

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia Hoarseness, Sore Throat Croup, Diphtheria, and all kindred afflictions

LARGE BOTTLE! POWERFUL REMEDY! *MOST ECONOMICAL!* AS IT COSTS BUT 25 CENTS.

Druggists and Dealers pronounce it the best selling medicine they have.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of which there are several on the market. The genuine only is prepared by and bearing the name of

C. C. RICHARDS & CO., YARMOUTH, N. S.

TESTIMONIAL.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.,
DEAR SIRS,—I was formerly a resident of Fort La Tour, N. S., and there received much benefit from *Minard's Liniment*, especially in Diphtheria. Please tell me how I can obtain it here, as I cannot do without it in the house. JOSEPH A. SNOW.
Norway, Maine.

EQUITY SALE.

THERE will be sold at Chubb's Corner, so called, in the City of Saint John, **on Saturday, the 28th day of July next,** at Twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Saturday, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1888, in a suit therein pending, wherein Bela R. Lawrence is Plaintiff, and William E. Blanchard and Mary Frances Blanchard, his wife, Charles L. Richards and Eleanor Richards, his wife, and R. Henry Holland are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, pursuant to the provisions of the forty-ninth chapter of the Consolidated Statutes, all the right, title and interest of the said defendants, and of all or any of them, in and to a certain indenture of Lease, bearing date the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1878, and made between the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, in the Parish of Saint John, in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, in the Dominion of Canada, of the first part, and Gilbert R. Pugsley, of the said City of Saint John, Barrister-at-Law, of the second part, and in and to the Leasehold lands and premises therein, and in the said mortgage and plaintiff's Bill described as "All that lot of land situate, lying and being in the City of Saint John, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the southerly side of King Street at a point distant one hundred feet seven inches and one-half westerly from the south-west corner of King and Charlotte Streets, said point being the north-easterly corner of a lot of land leased by the said the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church to John Anderson, thence running easterly along the southerly line of King Street twenty feet, thence southerly parallel to John Anderson's easterly line sixty-three feet five inches to a reserved alley-way twelve feet in width, thence westerly along the northerly line of said reserved alley-way twenty feet, and thence northerly along said John Anderson's easterly line sixty-three feet two inches to the place of beginning, the said lot of land being known and described as lot number two on a plan of lots leased by the said the Rector, Church Warden and Vestry of Trinity Church, and filed in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John, on the eleventh day of May instant, together also with the right of ingress and egress and regress in common with the other lessees and tenants of the said the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, in through, over and upon the said reserved alley-way of twelve feet in width, and of the piece of land marked in said plan as reserved for common use of tenants"; and in and to a certain other indenture of Lease made between the said the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church of the first part, and Charles L. Richards, of the said City of Saint John, Accountant, of the second part, dated the day and year aforesaid, and in and to the leasehold land and premises therein, and in the said mortgage and plaintiff's Bill described as "All that lot of land situate, lying and being in the City of Saint John aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning on the southerly side of King Street at a point distant eighty feet seven and one-half inches westerly from the south-west corner of King and Charlotte Streets, said front being the north-easterly corner of a lot of land leased by the said the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church to Gilbert R. Pugsley, thence running easterly along the southerly line of King Street twenty feet, thence southerly parallel to Gilbert R. Pugsley's easterly line sixty-three feet eight inches to a reserved alley way twelve feet in width, thence westerly along the northerly line of said reserved alley-way twenty feet, and thence northerly along the said Gilbert R. Pugsley's easterly line sixty three feet five inches to the place of beginning, the said lot hereby leased being known and described as lot number three (3) on a plan of lots leased by the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, and filed in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John, on the eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, together also with the right of ingress, egress and regress in common with the other lessees and tenants of the said the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, in, through, over and upon the said reserved alley-way of twelve feet in width, and the piece of land marked on said plan as reserved for common use of tenants."

For terms of Sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated April 19th, 1889.

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

H. LAWRENCE SYDDER,
Plaintiff's Solicitor. 17tds

THE DUPLEX CORSET. (Double Boned, Broad, and Secure.) These Corsets give grace, ease, and style to the figure. No bones over the hips to break and rest the wearer. Need no breaking in. Adjusts itself to the figure, is the most durable Corset made. HIGHEST PREMIUM wherever exhibited. Sample Corset, $1.00; English Sateen, $1.50. (By Express.) Remit by Postal Note, Money Order, or Register'd letter. Catalogue free. **Agents Wanted.** Name this paper.
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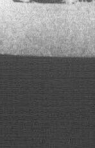

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THE HOME.

There are no Storms that Never Clear.

BY REV. JAMES THURSTON.

Why should our hearts be filled with fear,
Since gladness waits the day of sorrow?
There are no storms that never clear;
Tis dark to-day and bright to-morrow.

The patriarch's bark of gopher wood—
As in the ancient Book related—
Rode out, long time, the stormy flood,
Till the deep "waters were abated."

Fierce blew the winds that fearful night,
Gennesaret's waters darkly flowing,
When Jesus from the mountain's height,
Beheld His servant's "toil in rowing."

Their Helper came in time of need,
His word the winds and waves controlling;
Henceforth upon their voyage they speed;
The waters ceased their angry rolling.

When clouds shut out the light of hope,
And life repeats the old, sad story,
Then to the mountains faith looks up,
And sees the morning's coming glory.

The storms will pass, the skies will clear,
As testify both faith and reason,
And hope, in that celestial sphere,
Finds God's eternal summer season.

Putting Ourselves in Their Places.

"Of what good is my school education to me now?" questioned a young mother with a big family of little ones around her. "I am more thankful for the stitches my old black mammy taught me to put in, and the dishes I learned to make in the home kitchen, than for all the Latin father labored so hard to teach me, or the French exercises that occupied my school days."

"Nevertheless," I answered, "your school education, as you call it, is of more advantage this day to your husband and children than all your housewifery accomplishments."

"Oh, you are mistaken!" cried the little lady. "I never have a bit of use for the things I learned out of books."

"Maybe not for the things learned," I said, "though I doubt even that. But what you gained in the learning has made you, if you'll pardon me, a most comfortable, companionable wife, a wise and thoughtful mother."

"I'll accept your delightful, complimentary conclusions," said the wife, "but I don't at all see how you reached them. What, pray, did I gain in the learning?"

"A nimbleness, my dear, in the precious accomplishment of adapting yourself to others, of perceiving their undercurrents; in short, of putting yourself in their place. That is a thing that not every educated woman gains; some fail to be thus educated by education, but no uneducated woman has it, or at least not one in five hundred. When John came home last night cross and unsociable, you divined at once that something was wrong, and forebore to question, or allow him to be worried."

"Ah! I was so glad when I found out what it was, that I had not added a feather to his burden," said the wife, with tears at the remembrance of her husband's trouble.

"Yes; but if this much-abused education had not given you the mind quickness to jump at that conclusion, poor John would have been stung and annoyed with question and criticism. To-day, when your little boy came and asked you for a soup-plate, because it was the only thing big enough to hold his sprouting seed, knowing you to be a careful housekeeper, I trembled lest you should refuse."

"Why, no, cousin, my little boy's experiments in natural history are worth the price of the soup-plate three times over."

"And much interest you would have felt in his experiments, except for your poor maligned education! It has not been fifteen minutes since I heard you speak kindly to Bridget for not dusting properly, when the orthodox way to treat such carelessness is to fly into a rage and tell your domestic that you never saw such behavior, and you won't stand it."

"But really, cousin Frances, I think Bridget is a little near-sighted; and if I can persuade her to wear glass"—

"Ah, my dear," said I, "you are beyond question a slanderer of your best friend! I have given three proofs that you are a good wife, mother and mistress; I think I have shown that it is a gift as much as a grace; and for this gift of quick perception, of ready insight, of sympathetic interest, of intelligent understanding, of putting yourself in another's place, you are indebted to your good education. Shame on the ingratitude that basely decries its benefactor!"—*Elizabeth P. Allan in Congregationalist.*

A Sweet Voice.

There is no power of love so hard to get and keep as a kind voice. A kind hand is deaf and dumb. It may be rough in flesh and blood, yet do the work of a soft heart, and do it with a soft touch. But there is no one thing that love so much needs as a sweet voice to tell what it means and feels, and it is hard to get and keep it in the right tone. One must start in youth and be on the watch night and day, at work, at play, to get and keep a voice that shall speak at all times the thought of a kind heart. But this is the time when a sharp voice is most apt to be got. You often hear boys and girls say words at play with a quick, sharp tone, as if it were the snap of a whip. When one of them gets vexed you will hear a voice that sounds as if it were made up of a snarl, a whine, and a bark. Such a voice often speaks worse than the heart feels. It shows more ill-will in the tone than in the words. It is often in mirth that one gets a voice or a tone that is sharp and sticks to him through life, and stirs up ill will and grief, and falls like a drop of gall on the sweet joys at home. Such as these get a sharp home voice for use, and keep their best voice for those they meet elsewhere. I would say to all boys and girls: "Use your guest voice at home." Watch it day by day as a pearl of great price, for it will be worth to you in days to come more than the best pearl hid in the sea. A kind voice is a lark's song to a hearth and home. It is to the heart what light is to the eye.—*Jewish Messenger.*

$1,000 Reward

for your labor, and more, can be earned in a short time if you at once write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, for information about work which you can do and live at home, whatever your locality, at a profit of from $5 to $25 and upwards daily. Some have made over $50 in a day. All is new. Hallett & Co., will start you. Capital not required. All ages. Both sexes. All particulars free. Those who are wise will write at once and learn for themselves. Snug little fortunes await every worker.

THE FARM.

SEASONABLE HINTS.—A good way to use old cans. Make a hole in the bottom close to the side. Sink the can in the earth close to any plant that requires a large amount of water, having the opening you made in the bottom of the can toward the plant. Fill the can with water morning and evening—oftener if necessary. It takes but a minute to fill the can, and instead of a greater part of the water running off on the surface of the ground, it seeps slowly out near the roots of the plant where it is needed. Plants watered in this way make a wonderful growth in dry, hot weather, especially if some stimulant is added to the water once a week. The top of the can should be flush with the surface of the ground. A flower pot may be turned over the top. Ashes may be used as a fertilizer for filling up low places or carted away. Coal ashes piled around the roots of trees which are liable to be destroyed by borers working close to the surface of the ground will prove a sure remedy for the pest.

KITCHEN AND MARKET GARDEN.—Worse than being too late in garden work is being too early and stirring the soil before it is ready. If there are hot-beds or cold-frames they need close attention this month. The sun is daily increasing in power, and unless the sashes are lifted to give the needed ventilation the plants will soon be killed. If ventilation is given by removal of the sashes, a sudden cold snap may cause injury in another direction. Set out cabbage, cauliflower, and lettuce plants from cold-frames, provided that they have been properly hardened off. Among the hardy vegetables which may be sown first are beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify, spinach, onions, leeks, etc. These may be sown in rows fifteen inches apart. The round peas are hardier than wrinkled or marrow kinds, which, if a cold wet time comes on, are very apt to rot in the ground. Sow the round kinds very early and cover deeply. Cut the pea brush before the leaves appear—white birch is best—lay it on a smooth place, and place logs or rails upon it to bring it into a fan shape. Tomato, pepper and other tender plants should have seeds sown in hot-bed or window boxes about six weeks before it will be safe to transplant the plants to the open ground.—*American Agriculturist.*

"Level Culture" for Potatoes.

Mr. T. B. Terry, of Ohio, a very successful potato grower, makes the following pertinent argument for the "level culture" of potatoes:

On a field cultivated level and the surface all mellow, the rain goes right down where it falls, wetting all the soil, and carrying what fertility it has in it right to the growing roots that extend all through between the rows. Where a shovel plow is used during a heavy shower, much of the water runs off to the furrows, carrying its fertility with it. The ground in the hills, instead of being a "yielding medium," often gets so dry and hard that the yield is injured. Level soil will withstand drought best. In a wet season potatoes will stand hilling better, but on drained land even then hills are an injury. When one takes soil from between the rows to pile up around the hills he is laying bare, or nearly so, the roots that are along in the centre. This is abusing the plants, and on drained land I know of no possible benefit to be derived. Better plant about four inches deep and keep the ground nearly level. In practice I have to throw a little dirt in under the plants once with the Planet horse-hoe to keep the weeds down without the use of hand hoe, but we keep the surface as nearly level as possible. After raising many thousands of bushels in this way, we find no more greened or sun-burned than when we hilled up high; in truth I think not so many.

Propagating Plants—Cutting.

Our flower loving lady friends will thank us for the following hints on this subject, collected from an exhaustive article in the *Country Gentleman:*

"In selecting cuttings take stout, stocky, short-jointed young wood; weak spindling wood makes poor cuttings and hard to root, and they are poor plants when rooted. Do not pluck cuttings from wilted plants; if the plants are wilted, give them a good soaking of water, and let them pump up before you take the cuttings. And from the moment you pluck your cuttings till you insert them and water them, do not let them wilt in the least; indeed, more more than that never let them flag at all before they are well rooted, and even not then.

"To insure good success, 'make' the cuttings by cutting under a joint and remove the leaves from that joint. And it is a good plan when making cuttings to remove the prominent flower buds which may be on them, and which are common on geraniums, fuchsias, cytisus, lantanas, heliotrope and streptosolon.

"In using pots, pans or boxes for cuttings, *have them thoroughly drained* by boring small holes in the bottom, to let any surplus water run off; then put in about an inch of coarse coal cinders, and fill up with sharp sand; pack it very firmly before inserting the cuttings. The cuttings should be so firmly inserted that in pulling it out gently by the leaf, the leaf will break away rather than the cutting pull out.

"When the cuttings are put in give them a good watering, gently, from a fine bore waterpot rose, and shade from sunshine; and till they are well rooted keep them well watered. Enough to just moisten the soil is not enough. I give the cutting beds good soakings, so that the water runs out through them, and I find that the cuttings keep up healthier and root better, and there is far less liklihood of molding or rotting off than would be the case in beds kept merely moistened

"Almost all cuttings should be kept shaded till they are rooted. Scarlet pelargoniums and most succulent plants may be—indeed, after they are in for a few days, are—benefitted by exposure to moderately full light. Then, again in the case of fleshy plants, as begonias, which like a little shade all their life-time, if we keep their cuttings as closely shaded and moist as we do our roses or carnations to begin with, most of them would rot off. The shade is all right, but the close moist atmosphere, for them, is wrong.

"In the window garden we may use a warm, shady window for propagating plants in, and particularly observe that it is not opened before the cuttings are rooted. Use pots, pans, or boxes as already referred to. And, from this time on till April it is a good plan to secure cuttings from our several window plants which can readily propagated in that way, and insert them in the soil in the pots around the parent plants. The cuttings will root well enough in the moist loam.

"Propagating ivies, oleanders, carnations and many other plants, by sticking the ends of the slips into bottles or saucers kept filled with water and set in a sunny window, is a way often practiced, and successfully too, by amateurs. But there is a little risk in removing the water made roots to common earth.

TEMPERANCE.

"Like an Armed man."

SO THE POVERTY OF THE DRAM-DRINKER COMES ON HIM.

The following incident, from an "extra" of the *Journal of the American Temperance Union*, March 25, 184, publishes at 148 Nassau St, New York, is interesting as indicating the awakening public sentiment against the liquor traffic which from 1851 to 1858 culminated in a wave of prohibition which swept the legalized dramshop from thirteen States.

The "extra" is printed on an old handkerchief now in the possession of Mr. R. Mathison, of Brooklyn.

THE TOWN MEETING.

Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts, in a speech at Albany related the following thrilling incident: At a certain town meeting in Pennsylvania, the question came up whether any persons should be licensed to sell rum. The clergyman, the deacon, the physician, strange as it may appear, all favored it. One man only spoke against it, because of the mischief it did. The question was about to be put, and all at once there arose from one corner of the room a miserable female. She was thinly clad, and her appearance indicated the utmost wretchedness, and that her mortal career was almost closed. After a moment of silence, and all eyes being fixed upon her, she stretched her attenuated body to its utmost height and then her long arms to their greatest length, and rising her voice to a shrill pitch, she called to all to look upon her.

"Yes," she said, "look upon me, and then hear me. All that the last speaker has said relative to temperate drinking, as being the father of drunkenness, is true. All practice, all experience, declare its truth. All drinking of alcoholic poison, as a beverage in health, is excess. *Look upon me!* You all know me, or once did. You all know I was once the mistress of the best farm in town. You all know, too, I had one of the best, the most devoted of husbands. You all know I had fine, noble-hearted, industrious boys. Where are they now? Doctor, where are they now? You all know. You all know thy lie in a row, side by side, in yonder church-yard, all, every one of them filling the drunkard's grave! They all were taught to believe that temperate drinking was safe, excess alone was to be avoided; and they never acknowledged excess. They quoted you, and you, and you"—pointing with her shread of a finger to the priest, deacon and doctor—"as authority." They thought themselves safe under such teachers. But I saw the gradual change coming over my family and prospects with dismay and horror; I felt we were all to be overwhelmed in one common ruin. I tried to ward off the blow, I tried to break the spell, the delusive spell, in which the idea of the benefits of temperate drinking had involved my husband and sons. I begged, I prayed, but the odds were against me. The minister said the poison that was destroying my husband and boys was a good creature of God; the deacon, who sits under the pulpit there, and took our farm to pay his rum bills, sold them the poison; the doctor said that a little was good, and excess ought to be avoided. My poor husband and my dear boys fell into the snare and they could not escape, and one after another was conveyed to the sorrowful grave of the drunkard. Now look at me again. You probably see me for the last time; my sand has almost run, I have dragged my exhausted frame from my present home—your poorhouse—to warn you all; to warn you, deacon; to warn you, false teacher of God's Word," and with her arms high flung, and her high form stretched to its utmost, and her voice raised to an unearthly pitch she exclaimed,

"*I shall soon stand before the judgment seat of God; I shall meet you there, you false guides, and be a witness against you all!*"

The miserable female vanished; a dead silence pervaded the assembly; the priest, deacon, and physician hung their heads, and when the president of the meeting put the question,

"Shall an license be granted for the sale of spirituous liquors?" the response was unanimous—"No."—*Selected.*

Don't give up, my poor, sick friend;
While there's life there's hope, 'tis said;
Sicker persons often mend;
Time to give up when you're dead.
Purer, richer blood you need;
Strength and tone your system give;
This advice be wise and heed—
Take the G. M. D. and live.

Those letters stand for "Golden Medical Discovery" (Dr. Pierce's), the great building-up, purifying, and disease-expelling remedy of the age.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

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PLEASE TAKE NOTICE!!

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BUDS AND BLOSSOMS

and use it to help us, as heretofore, in the Work. Unless aided by Christians generally, we must suffer financial LOSS. This can be, should be, and will be avoided. Advertisers will encourage, and those who read this subscribe. Send for circulars and subscribers, and you will see what others think and say about BUDS AND BLOSSOMS.

SOMETHING NEW
IN BUDS AND BLOSSOMS AND FRIENDLY GREETINGS.

B & B This is a richly illustrated magazine, highly recommended, and can be safely introduced to the Home Circle. It is profitable and pleasing to old and young. A record of faith work. Full of the Gospel spirit. Its short stories, temperance sketches and missionary notes, make it bright and cheery. Just the thing for your family. 12th year of publication.

N. B.—The Editor's address is changed. Send all communications and payments to Rev. J. F. AVERY, Office, 1 Henry St., Cor Oliver, off Chatham Sq., New York, U. S. Forty pages monthly. $1 per year. Send two 3c. stamps for specimen. B. & B.

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