

TIED OUT. The distressing feeling of weakness, of exhaustion without effort, which makes life a burden to so many people, is due to the fact that the blood is poor, and the vitality consequently feeble. If you are suffering from such feelings,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is just what you need, and will do you incalculable good. No other preparation so concentrates and combines blood-purifying, vitalizing, enriching, and invigorating qualities as AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—A flock of sheep in Kentucky were frozen together in a recent storm so they had to be cut apart with a knife.

—An Indiana man raised 70 bushels of turnips on thirty-three square rods of land. The seed was sown July 24.

—A Georgia farmer reported after the recent cold snap 16,000 cabbages had frozen as a packed snowball.

—To never let one acre of ground lie any longer than can possibly be helped without producing, and largely, too, is a good motto to adopt on the farm.

—Fresh outbreaks of glanders are still appearing from time to time in various parts of the West. Still greater trouble from this fearful disease is not improbable.

—A roof pronounced superior is that of slate, because of its lightness and other advantages, is now made of fibrous pulp. From this material tiles of any shape desired are formed and water-proofed.

—A writer thinks that timber should be cut for fuel in winter, and for fence and mechanical purposes in the months of July and August, or in other words as near as possible to the time of the close of its annual growth.

—Those who have ventured in the breeding of Angora goats report that the average clip is about four pounds, the wool selling at from 50 to 55 cents. It is claimed that while they are no more profitable than sheep, they can be raised on locations where no other animal can subsist, and at little or no expense.

—Mr. Andrew S. Fuller mentions hundreds of thousands of dollars on orange groves in Florida, and "have yet to see the first crop of profit." He thinks there is as much risk in the pursuit of fruit as in planting apple or pear at the North and no greater promise of return. With such testimony as this before us, restless adventurers will still prefer to be drawn in by flimsy representations of speculative land owners, instead of cordially studying the opportunities which may lie around.—Maine Farmer.

—Prof. Theodore H. Rand of the Baptist College, Toronto, formerly Superintendent of Education for this Province, writes as follows to the Toronto Mail: "In your interesting article of this morning on 'Canadians Abroad,' you speak of the late Prof. Hart as having held an important position in connection with the geological survey of Brazil. Kindly permit one of his old classmates while at Acadia college to say that Prof. Hart was appointed by Dom Pedro II to be chief of the Imperial geological commission of Brazil. His salary was \$10,000 a year, and seven years were allowed him to conduct a geological survey of the empire, embracing an area of 3,288,000 square miles. This was surely one of the greatest tasks ever committed to a man of science. For nearly three years Prof. Hart prosecuted his work with zeal and ability which elicited the encomiums of scientific men everywhere. In March, 1878, he fell a victim to yellow fever, but there stands to-day on one of the principal streets of Rio, the museum of the commission, rich in the product of his genius and toil, a fitting memorial of his great work."

—Edison, the inventor and electrician, has struck a big thing in the matrimonial line, one that in some points takes rank to his discoveries. He is going to marry a beautiful twenty-year-old brunette, whose parents are worth a couple of millions. Pretty good for a deaf man thirty-eight years old. But Edison does not need money. He is a millionaire himself and the attachment is from love. The prospective bride is a daughter of Louis Miller, of Arkon, who has been engaged in an immense money and resper manufactory in that city. She is highly educated, accomplished, and possesses rare social graces, which have made her very popular. The wedding is fixed for the 24th inst., and the bridal tour will be a direct journey to Mr. Edison's winter cottage at Fort Myers, Florida.

—It is claimed that the coconut is exceedingly valuable as an article of food, and among other illustrations it is stated that a vessel from San Francisco for Sydney, with 400 passengers, running short of stores, put into Samoa, where a large quantity of coconuts were obtained. The rest of the passage was stormy, the vessel being a waterlogged, and was eighty days in reaching Sydney. The provisions ran short, and men, women and children were fed only upon coconuts, being fed each and each. Notwithstanding the diet, not a life was lost and not a case of sickness occurred, all the passengers landing in healthy and well nourished condition.

—Electricity is now utilized in Russia for bleaching cotton. Manufacturers near St. Petersburg steep their material in water, which is then decomposed by electric currents. The oxygen, set free in this way, at once acts upon the fibres.

CHICAGO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 16.—NO. 40. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1886. WHOLE NO. 821.

King Mob.

Socialist Outbreak in the City of London.—Fifteen Thousand Artisans Making a Demonstration in Trafalgar Square

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The so-called distress demonstration to-day is believed to have been inspired not so much by the actual desperation of the masses who are in forced idleness—though their condition is quite as deplorable as is represented to be—by the ulterior motives on the part of the leaders. One of the leading spirits of the disorder, Lemmon, is said to have been actuated by a desire to strengthen the position of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain as President of the Local Government Board, though precisely how he expected to achieve his object through the means he employed is not altogether clear.

SOCIALISM AT WORK.

The purpose of the Socialists, led by Burns, at Nottingham, is reported to have been to strengthen the organization of the Socialist labour movement, the precipitation of a riot as a consequence of his efforts being a secondary matter. That he has materially augmented his following, no one doubts, but it is also true that he has strengthened the force against which the Socialist element will ever be compelled to contend, and the demonstration as a means either to its real or ostensible end has failed utterly.

INCIDENT OF THE RIOT.

Among the incidents of the progress of the mob from Trafalgar square towards Hyde park, was the capture of the Earl of Darnley (Lord Cromorne in the Irish peerage) as the mob entered Pall Mall. The earl was found making his way through the crowd of bystanders, apparently seeking a place of safety. He was set upon by a detachment of the rioters and severely mauled and beaten, finally escaping with many bruises and a valuable scarf pin. Several members of Arthur's and Brooks' clubs, in St. James' street, narrowly escaped being hit by stones, with which the air was filled as the crowd passed these buildings. A shower of stones was directed against the town residence of the Baroness Street, Piccadilly, but it is thought the attack was mischievous rather than malicious. A very gaudy and particularly aggressive parrot was hanging in its cage in one of the windows of the baroness' house, and it addressed the mob vehemently if not eloquently. The bird, being in no harmony with the proceedings, and exceptions, which took the form of stones, were immediately filed. Little damage was done.

COMPOSITION OF THE CROWD.

Your correspondent twice drove and thrice walked through the crowd during the height of the disorder, and observed that the men composing the gathering were generally of decent appearance, and apparently what they pretended to be—workmen. There was, of course, upon the outskirts the usual fringe of boys and ugly-looking roughs who make up in noise and brutality what they lack in courage and sympathy with the object of the assembly, but they were comparatively few in number.

PRaise FOR THE POLICE.

The police are receiving on all sides the highest recommendation for their splendid exhibition of firmness, tempered with patience and forbearance, in dealing with the excited crowd.

THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

The demonstration will prove very troublesome to Right Hon. Hugh Childers, Home Secretary, and Mr. Henry Broadhurst, the new Under Secretary for the Home Department. The latter, being himself a workman, is naturally expected to sympathize with any movement promising to ameliorate the condition of the labourer and the artisan, and the measure of his assistance to Mr. Childers will probably not be very large. The affair has its chief significance, however, in showing the strength and thorough discipline of the London Socialists and the dangerous readiness of the London Arms to engage in anything that promises mischief, and it is undeniable that it must have an injurious effect upon the prestige of the Government both at home and abroad.

WAKENING UP MR. GLADSTONE.

Another of its effects will probably be to compel Mr. Gladstone to contemplate the facts of the situation. The Premier really lives in a cloudland of adulation and has not hitherto been suspected of gravely considering the various social causes which have combined to bring about today's outbreak. Mr. Parnell is said to be at the head of the movement, and it is probable that the affair will cause a condition of chaos in the Cabinet.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The "starving mechanics" of London held a mass meeting in Trafalgar square around Nelson's monument, which resulted in a riot. The proceedings were opened with the assembling of 10,000. The police were present in large numbers. They at once saw the SOCIALIST ELEMENT of London greatly predominated in the crowd, which was also well managed by well known Socialists,

and extraordinary vigilance was ordered to preserve the peace at all hazards. Conspicuous among the leaders of the multitude was Mr. Burns, who was a Socialist candidate in Nottingham in the recent election. He sneered at the police and acted as if he wished to bring about a conflict between them and the people. Finally he ascended the pedestal of the Nelson column for the purpose of delivering a harangue. He was well aware that this act would not be tolerated, and the police politely ordered him to get down. This he refused to do, appealing to the crowd to resist this "interference with the exercise of popular rights." The officers, however, were determined, and they pushed their way through the

EXCITED AND RESISTING MASS of humanity, and by force moved Burns from the pedestal. By this time the crowd had vastly augmented and the streets adjacent were packed with a mob of rioters. The Burns incident took place was easily perceptible over almost the entire area covered by the concourse, and the sights of helmets and the uniforms in the struggle was accepted as a proof of the commencement of a fight against the law. The intelligence was responded to with a general and fearful howl and an attempted rush from all directions to the point of interest. Burns had now been removed some distance from the pedestal he had attempted to occupy. He became emboldened by the throng, and made a desperate effort to recover his lost ground. He was so EFFECTIVELY HELPED BY THE MOB that the officers on the spot were brushed off the way, and the rioter was soon pressed against the monument. He quickly re-ascended the pedestal, accompanied by a number of other Socialist leaders. Burns bore a red flag, and a signal of his triumph over the authorities. He was greeted with deafening shouts, repeated again and again. Burns now leisurely finished his address. He then read

A FIERCELY WORDED RESOLUTION. This denounced the authors of the present distress in England, demanded that Parliament start public works to give employment to the unemployed, and that the Government should be forced to work from no fault of their own, but because of bad government; afford every facility for the employment of British capital at home for the benefit of the British people, and to give British enterprise preference over foreign, and asserted that the time had arrived for Parliament to earnestly

LEGISLATE FOR THE RELIEF of the depression in English agricultural industry. The resolutions also demanded the immediate appointment of a Minister of Commerce and a Minister of Agriculture, and concluded with a resolve that copies should be forwarded to Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Parnell, and the Board of Public Works. The reading of the resolutions was accompanied by a flood of comment and short explanatory speeches by various orators, who stood with Burns. Some of these orators went so far as to warn the Government that although the "starving mechanics" of London were now attempting to draw attention to their needs by quiet and peaceful actions, they were

BOUND TO GET READ, and would get it by attacking bakers' shops next if the Government did not come to their relief. Burns himself, in one of these speeches, denounced the present House of Commons as a body of landlords and capitalists for whom hanging was too good. He also declared that the people had assembled to summon Parliament to immediately relieve the distress of British workmen, that the people wanted the question settled at once and peacefully if possible, or otherwise

REVOLUTION WAS INEVITABLE. All this aggravated the excitement of the huge mob, and the police formed with increased force and made another attack. They succeeded in forcing their way up to the pedestal. They reached this point just as the resolutions which had already been offered and seconded were about to be submitted to the mob for approval. The officers at once ordered the mob to be dispersed, on the pedestal and on the ground. Burns and his colleagues came down. This they refused to do, and the officers thereupon dragged them down by force and DROVE THEM FROM THE PEDESTAL. It was evident Burns expected that the application of force to him would precipitate a riot, and it was apparent that the officers immediately engaged in removing the orators feared an attack, but the men composing the mob were not yet in fighting humor, and the mob continued itself for the time by looking at the police and smothering them with flour, dirt, and garbage.

THE OFFICERS BEHAVED ADMIRABLY under this abuse and attempted no retaliation. After their ejection, neither Burns nor any of his colleagues made any further attempts to get back. They at once left the scene and proceeded to the wall of the Natural Gallery building. They mounted this wall, pointed to the doors and windows, and bitterly

denounced the inmates. This looked like an attempt to set the mob on the building. The mob was excited but not up to the pitch of violence. Stories of what the police had said and done at the Nelson column had been circulated from mouth to mouth, exaggerated with every repetition, until the "starving mechanics" were convinced that the authorities had actually dared them to a conflict. Such material as was ready for ignition and was within touching distance was INFLAMED BY THE SPEECHES DELIVERED on the Carlton Club steps. The mob was split up into many divisions by being forced down the different streets by pressure from Trafalgar square, to get nearer the scene of the disturbance. The various divisions started off, howling, howling and challenging the authorities. The invaded streets were at once abandoned to the rioters, who, finding themselves no longer opposed, vented their ill will against the well-to-do people and against the clubs by stoning the dwellings and club houses along the way. At the time of closing these despatches all that part of the city in the neighborhood of the National gallery, Carlton club, and R. F. square is in a state of confusion.

IN POSSESSION OF THE MOB.

Every street they entered was surrendered to them, and at midnight the police concurred in stating that never before in the present generation has such a tremendous disturbance occurred in London with so little loss of blood. Some officials must have been rioting for at least six hours with absolute possession of every thoroughfare they chose to invade, yet no life is reported to have been taken. If the police had been strong enough to attack the mob at this point, there might have been terrible records to make, but at midnight everything is pretty much as it was yesterday and the whole thing appears to have been a sort of nightmare. While it has not been so thoroughly excited, but the rioters were essentially in possession of the city. It made a frightful demonstration, was not resisted and went to bed at the usual time. According to the latest estimates, there were 15,000 persons engaged in the Trafalgar square demonstration. The rioters were not in the least deterred by the fact that the streets were now filled with unemployed workmen, while the remainder were Socialists. The two sections were not in accord. There were frequent collisions between them. The workmen took no part in the riotous acts that followed the meeting in Trafalgar square.

SOCIALISTS AROUSED TO FURY by the violent tirades of the speakers in the square, created a three hours' reign of terror. Jewellery shops were broken into and their contents carried off by the mob; carriages containing ladies were stopped on the streets and their occupants forced to alight. Some of the rioters entered the vehicles and drove at the head of the crowd. The mob swept through the streets shouting, "Smash the windows, let's get inside the shops." All decently attired persons who encountered the rioters were maltreated, the wearers of silk hats meeting with particularly rough usage. Lord Randolph Churchill appeared at a window of the Carlton Club building when the mob reached there. He was loudly cheered, and the mob gleefully hissed by the rioters. The leaders of the Socialists, especially Burns, Hyndman, Williams and Champion, the last named of whom is an ex-captain of artillery, will probably be prosecuted. The most violent of the mob were in North Audley street and Oxford street. Probably 200 shops and a dozen club houses were seriously damaged and about 50 shops were pillaged, including jewellers', bakers', butchers', and wine shops. Hundreds of innocent persons were maltreated. The police were powerless at first, but they ultimately succeeded in restoring order by breaking up the ranks of the rioters into small squads. The military were kept under arms all of evening, while the police patrolled the streets.

—It is reported that Marshall, the great steel manufacturer of Sheffield, England, is about to remove his entire works to America. His concern has in its employ some 60,000,000; German, by 50,000,000; Spanish, by 60,000,000; French, by 40,000,000; and Italian by 28,000,000.

—Thomas Kay urges "hat bottles containing citrate of silver be stowed away in life boats. Seven ounces of the citrate will run enough sea water into drinking water to supply a man a week."

—In some English towns it is said that "bread services are now being held. Each person attending church brings one or more loaves, to be distributed among the poor and unemployed."

—In Austria the army surgeons are vaccinating 93,000 recruits. This is arming them with a vengeance.

—In the latest list of the beetles of the American continent alone number 9,490 species.

The Lumber Trade.

The lumber trade for 1886 is opening under most auspicious circumstances. In fact the outlook has not been so good for years as it is at present. There are more sales now made and at better prices than have been obtained in the previous history of the lumber industry. A happy future, and one which shows the healthy condition of trade, is that these sales are not confined to any particular grade of lumber. The sales this year are for the whole cut of the log, that is shipping cuts and better. One American firm alone have purchased one hundred million feet at a cost of about \$1,600,000, and there are other sales now made which will unquestionably bring the amount of lumber of next season's cut now sold to over \$4,500,000. The cut for 1886 will be unusually large, and the output, taken from Annapolis to Hawkesbury, will be about 600,000,000 feet the value of which amounts to a little over \$8,000,000.

Arizona's Wonder.

The silicified forest of Arizona, known as Chalecedony Park, is undoubtedly one of the greatest of American wonders, remarks Mr. Geo. F. Kunz. This marvelous deposit eight miles south of Coriza, covers a thousand acres, and consists of fallen trees which have become buried and silicified into probably a million tons of petrified wood. Some of the trunks are 150 feet long and ten feet in diameter, and others are broken into every conceivable shape. Silicified wood is obtained from many parts of the world, but nowhere else is it so beautifully colored as here, every imaginable shade of red, brown and green being presented. The most remarkable feature of the park, and a phenomenon perhaps unparalleled, is the natural bridge, of agatized wood, spanning a canon fifty-five feet wide. The tree is from three to four feet in diameter, and more than a hundred feet of its length are in sight, both ends being imbedded in the sandstone, at the sides of the canon.

—The Norwegians in Minnesota have introduced their peculiar snow shoes there. The shoes are made of strips of hard wood, about ten feet long and six inches wide, slightly turned up in front. They are fastened to the foot by about the middle of the shoe. The wearer slides over the snow, not trying to lift the shoes, and carries a pole with which to keep his balance. Since the big snows of this winter these shoes have been almost the only means of locomotion in Dodge county. It is not unusual to see something like half a cord of shoes piled in front of a store, within which their wearers are shopping.

—After a careful study on the subject, Prof. P. D. Penhallow concludes that the formation of the so-called "annual rings" of the growth in trees is chiefly determined by whatever operates to produce alternating periods of physiological rest and activity. In cold climates the rings are an approximately correct, but not always certain, index of the year. In warm climates, however, the rings are of no value in this respect, as the growth is more likely to mark a period of rainfall than the yearly hot season of summer.

—The remains of the late James A. Garfield were placed in a solid bronze metal sarcophagus, on Saturday, at weights 450 pounds, and rests on four lion's feet, one at each corner. A handsome tablet on the top symbolized the late President's love of home, by lichen chased upon it, his love of mankind by the calyx, his purity by the lily, and his courage by the oak. The sarcophagus cost \$2,000.

—"Father, what is a luxury?" asked little Johnnie the other night as he wrappd himself around the parlour stove. "A luxury! Why, it's something we don't really need, do you know—a thing we can do without." "Well, then," replied the logical youth, "what a luxury a mosquito net must be in winter."

—The civil engineers of New York have decided that the obelisk will have to be hoisted and kept at an even temperature to prevent disintegration. Five years residence in New York has changed the obelisk more than 3,500 in Egypt.

—The principal commercial languages of the world are—English, spoken by 100,000,000; Russian, by 60,000,000; German, by 50,000,000; Spanish, by 60,000,000; French, by 40,000,000; and Italian by 28,000,000.

—Thomas Kay urges "hat bottles containing citrate of silver be stowed away in life boats. Seven ounces of the citrate will run enough sea water into drinking water to supply a man a week."

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Office: In Office of late Hon. E. B. Chandler.
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Coal for Sale.

Spring Hill Mines Coal.

PARTIES wishing to obtain their supplies of the above COAL can leave their orders at my office.

T. A. H. MASON,
Agent for Spring Hill Coal.
Sackville, April 29, 1885.

Spring Hill Coal.

THE Subscriber having procured an Agency for the above COAL, is prepared to receive orders for same by the car load. A quantity always on hand at the Tannery, for sale in small lots.

JAMES R. AYER,
Nov. 26, 1884.

Furniture, Furniture.

We have received from the Oxford Furniture Company a stock of

Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Cribbs and Rockers.

We have also a few barrels of very choice WINTER APPLES. We will sell at a heavy discount on our usual prices the balance of our stock of Winter Apples, Seals, Furs, Mufflers, Ulster Cloaks, &c.

E. C. GOODEN & CO.
Baie Verte, Jan. 11th, 1885.

HURRAH FOR Santa Claus!

WHO HAS JUST ARRIVED AT C. E. FREEMAN'S, Amherst, N. B., With a fresh supply of these FIRST PRIZE

"Dyer & Hughes" Organs and "Davis" Sewing Machines,

(Both American makes) which have been proved, without a doubt, the BEST ORGANS and SEWING MACHINES ever put forth. Write for the Holiday Prices and Terms, and be convinced that he is selling below all competition. dec16

FERTILIZERS.

Great Reduction in Prices. JACK & BELL

OFFER THEIR CELEBRATED "Ceres" Superphosphate at \$2.50 per barrel, and "Ceres" at \$1.75 per barrel. cash.

"Popular" Phosphate at \$4.00 per barrel, on time. "Popular" at \$3.75 per barrel. cash.

Also Fertilizers put up in barrels of 250 lbs. net, and above prices are at "Wharf or Depot at Baie Verte. NO REDUCTION IN QUALITY OF FERTILIZERS. We also offer our celebrated BONES at usual rates. Send for Circular.

JACK & BELL,
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THREE NINETY-FIVE.

Fifty barrels Flour, for Feed, - AT - Three Dollars and Ninety-Five Cents per Barrel, - AT -

JOHN E. HICKEY'S,
Sackville, N. B., Dec. 10, 1885.

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Marble, Freestone and Granite Works, AMHERST, N. S.

On hand, a Choice Lot of Monumental Tablets and Head Stones of New and Elegant Design. The subscriber has taken pains in the selection of the best quality of Marble and Granite, and is prepared to attend to orders to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their patronage. Designs furnished on application free of charge. S. B. ANDRES.

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SPECIAL attention given to preserving the Natural Teeth. No charge for consultation, or extracting Teeth when replaced by artificial ones. All operations carefully and skillfully performed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours—9 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 5 P. M.

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Graduate College Medicine, New York.

W. K. FRENCH, Student Medicine, Bowdoin College. Secretary College of Physicians, New York.

This is to certify that W. K. French passed three years in Medical College—1847 and 1848—at this institution. Reside College attendance, has spent more than three years in medical studies.

JOHN W. DAVEN, M. D., President Medical Faculty.

Diploma Registered by Provincial Secretary, May 20, 1867.

W. K. French Registered in the Provincial Medical Register, N. B., Sept. 1, 1876.

Machinery & Iron Goods.

The St. John Bolt and Nut Comp'y,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Track Bolts, Car Bolts,
Machine Bolts, Bridge Bolts, Sligh Bolt Bolts, Turnbolts, Lagbolts, Fishbolts, Washers, Carriage Bolts, Boiler Bolts, Waterbolts.

Hot Forged and Pressed Square and Hexagon Nuts. ALL KINDS OF
Railway, Mining and Builders' Supplies.
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dec17

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ALL KINDS OF
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MANUFACTURERS OF
All kinds of Engines and Steel Boilers, Rotary Saw Mills with Improved Board Gauge, Turbine Wheels, Machine Castings of all kinds, Wrought Iron Bed Fastenings, &c., &c.

Dorchester Drug Store.

THE subscriber has opened a Drug Store in Hickman's Building, next door to Merchants' Bank, and will keep on hand a Choice Stock of

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Requisites, &c.

J. W. MCKAY,
Dorchester, June 10, 1885.

JOSEPH WARREN,
AUCTIONEER,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

COLD. "Orrville, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1882. "Having been seized with a bronchial affection, with frequent colds, for a number of years, I hereby certify that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral gives me prompt relief, and is the most effective remedy I have ever tried."

JAMES A. HAMILTON,
Editor of The Crescent."

COUGHS. "Mt. Gilead, Ohio, June 26, 1882. "I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL this spring for a severe cough and lung trouble with good effect, and I am pleased to recommend it to any one similarly afflicted."

HARVEY BAGGHAZAN,
Proprietor Globe Hotel."

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

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Lamy's Hotel,
AMHERST, N. B.
James T. Ward, Proprietor.

Free Coaches to and from all Express Trains.

AMHERST HOTEL,
AMHERST, N. B.
GEO. McFARLANE, PROPRIETOR.

ENTIRELY renovated and newly furnished. First-class table, good table, and good attendance. Good stable on the premises. June 19.

Clifton House,
14 PRINCESS & 143 GERMAIN STREETS, SAINT JOHN, N. B.
A. N. Peters, Proprietor.

Telephone Communication. Heated by Steam throughout.

SACKVILLE DINING ROOMS
—AND—
Oyster Saloon!

H. W. KNIGHT, - Proprietor.

Meals and Luncheon served at all hours. Transient Boarders accommodated. Suppers served in good style at short notice.

A choice stock of Pickles, Sauces, Canned Goods, Confectionery, etc., constantly on hand.

Good Stabling on the premises and a careful groom in attendance. dec17

Railways, &c.

N. B. & P. E. RY.

Winter Arrangement.

TRAINS will run, until further notice, as follows:—

Express for Port Elgin daily at 2 P. M. (Standard time). Returning, leave Port

