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 - 1 Bbl. Marmalade Keelers;
 - 1 Bbl. Cox's Gelatine;
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Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For Disorder of the Chest it has no equal.

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CAUTION—I have no Agents in the United States, nor are my Medicines sold there. Purchasers should therefore look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 53, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

The Trade Marks of my said Medicines are registered in Ottawa, and also at Washington.

Signed, THOMAS HOLLOWAY,
 8, New Oxford Street, London.
 Sept. 1, 1880. —11 24

DOHERTY ORGAN

We beg to call the attention of intending purchasers to the

UNEQUALLED QUALITIES
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 As the following testimonial will show.

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Gentlemen:—After a thorough examination of several organs manufactured by Messrs. Doherty & Co. for which you are the General Agent, I have much pleasure in stating that the result has been most satisfactory. The tone is good and the touch faultless, and I have no hesitation in saying that they are deserving of the high reputation they have already attained.

FRANCIS C. D. BRISTOWE,
 Organist Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton (late of H. M. Chapels Royal, London, England).
 Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 1887.

THOMPSON & CO
 GENERAL AGENTS, FREDERICTON, N. B.

The Oldest Rocks.
 FORMATIONS LARGELY DEVELOPED IN NORTH-AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Oldest of all the formations known to geologists, and representing perhaps the earliest rocks produced after our earth had ceased to be a molten mass, are the hard, crystalline and much contorted rocks named by the late Sir W. E. Logan Laurentian, and which are largely developed in the northern parts of the North America and Europe, and in many other regions. So numerous and extensive, indeed, are the exposures of these rocks, that we have good reason to believe that they underlie all the other formations of our continents, and are even world-wide in their distribution. In the lower part of this great system of rocks, which, in some places at least, is thirty thousand feet in thickness, we find no traces of the existence of any living thing on the earth. But, in the middle portion of the Laurentian rocks are found which indicate that there were already land and water, and that the waters and possibly the land were already tenanted by living beings. The great beds of limestone which exist in this part of the system furnish one indication of this. In the later geological formations the limestones are mostly organic—that is, they consist of accumulated remains of shells, coral, and other hard parts of marine animals, which are composed of calcium carbonate, which the animals obtain directly from their food, and indirectly from the calcareous matter dissolved in the sea-water. In like manner great beds of iron ore exist in the Laurentian; but in later formations the determining cause of the accumulations of such beds is the partial deoxidation and solution of the peroxide of iron by the agency of organic matter. Besides this, certain forms known as *Eozoon Canadense* have been recognized in the Laurentian limestones, which indicate the presence at least of one of the lower types of marine animals. Where animal life is, we may fairly infer the existence of vegetable life as well, since the plant is the only producer of food for the animal.—Sir William Dawson, in *Popular Science Monthly*.

Slaves in Turkey.
 WHAT THEY ARE WORTH AND HOW THEY ARE TREATED BY THEIR OWNERS.

According to Mr Cox, 'there is scarcely a family in Turkey, which has the means, that does not possess a number of women and girl slaves, black and white. The black are from Central Africa and Nubia; the white are Circassians sold by their parents.' The price of the female slaves varies with their pretensions to good looks, the comely ones being to some extent educated and taught to sing, dance and make themselves agreeable. We learn that a 'girl under 10 will bring \$100, a maiden between 12 and 16 if she be attractive and can play upon the zither, from \$3,500 to \$5,000. If the young woman be a blonde, with black eyes and otherwise of rare beauty, she may bring from \$4,000 to \$6,000. An amateur will pay double that for a choice specimen, well educated in French and other graces.' But Mr. Cox adds that 'this tariff by no means applies to the slaves from Africa, the depots for whom are in Scutari and in the villages on the Bosphorus. The black male slave will bring \$90, the black maiden \$75, and a eunuch \$400.' We are assured by the author that 'the slave has not a hard lot. The child of the slave has a part of the inheritance of the father. More than half the marriages in Turkey are with slaves.' Each so-called wife of the Sultan, for instance, is a slave, his rank being too exalted to permit of his entering into any marriage proper. 'The fact is,' thus Mr. Cox sums up his observations on the subject, 'slavery in Turkey is but a name. The slaves have nothing to complain of. The white slaves rush to slavery as an alternative to some thing else and worse; only the black slaves who are brought from Africa have (in the course of transit) undergone the horrors of the traditional slave trade. Once received, however, the house slave, though perhaps looked down upon as one of under condition, is nevertheless, from infancy to old age, treated as one of the family. After a female slave has worked faithfully for a while, say seven years, she is nearly always freed by the mistress or master of the household.'—N. Y. Sun.

The Proper Size.
 Customer (to coal dealer)—I want to get a ton of coal.
 Dealer—Yes, sir; what size?
 Customer (timidly)—Well, if it isn't asking too much, sir, I would like a two-thousand-pound ton. —N. Y. Sun.

... "Mamma," said Albert, do you believe in faith cure? "Yes, dear," said Mamma, "and I practise it, too." Mamma, continued the boy, feeling his damp hair uneasily, "if a boy goes a-swimming and then lies about it, can you cure him of lying by faith?" "No dear," said Mamma sweetly, "that vice is cured by laying on of hands." And in ten minutes thereafter Albert was the best cured boy on all Long Island.—Exchange.

What is the matter with you? said a gentleman to an old Dutchman as he was crossing the Common.
 'I got de rheumatis.'
 The gentleman advised him to rub him self with brandy until it penetrated well.
 'Oh, man, I dosh petter as dat, replied Myrheer; I drinks to brandy, and then I rubs my leg wit te bottle

John, who was the wisest man? 'De not know, sir.' Yes, you do know, too, tell me. Well, I guess it was Uncle Zed, for father says he was so cunning, and he got everybody to trust him, and wasn't fool enough to pay nobody.

"Kiss Me, Mamma."
 A MOTHER'S MISTAKE AND THE PRICE SHE PAID FOR IT.

The child was so sensitive, so like that little shrinking plant that curls at a breath and shuts its heart from the light. The only beauties she possessed were an exceedingly transparent skin and the most mournful, large blue eyes. I had been trained by a very stern, strict, conscientious mother, but I was a hardy plant, rebounding after every shock; misfortune could not daunt, though discipline tamed me. I fancied, alas! that I must go through the same routine with this delicate creature; as one day when she had displeased me exceedingly by repeating an offense, I was determined to punish her severely. I was very serious all day, and upon sending her to her little couch I said:

'Now, my daughter, to punish you, and show you how very, very naughty you have been, I shall not kiss you to-night.'

She stood looking at me, astonishment personified, with her mournful eyes wide open—I suppose she had forgotten her misconduct till then, and I left her with big tears dropping down her cheeks and her little red lips quivering.

Presently I was sent for. 'Oh, mamma, you will kiss me; I can't go to sleep if you don't!' she sobbed, every tone of her voice trembling; and she held out her little red lips quivering.

Now came the struggle between love and what I falsely termed duty. My heart said give her the kiss of peace; my stern nature urged me to persist in my correction that I might impress the fault upon her mind. That was the way I had been trained, till I was a most submissive child—and I remembered how I had often thanked my mother since for her straightforward course.

I knelt by the bedside. 'Mother can't kiss you, Ellen,' I whispered, though every word choked me. Her hand touched mine; it was very hot, but I attributed it to her excitement. She turned her little grieving face to the wall; I blamed myself as the fragile form shook with self-suppressed sobs, and crying, 'Mother hopes little Ellen will learn to mind her after this,' left the room for the night. Alas! in my desire to be severe I forgot to be forgiving.

It must have been twelve o'clock when I was awakened by my nurse. Apprehensive, I ran eagerly to the child's chamber; I had had a fearful dream.

Ellen did not know me. She was sitting up, crimsoned from forehead to throat; her eyes so bright that I almost drew back aghast at their glances.

From that night a raging fever drank up her life; and what think you was the incessant plaint that poured into my anguished heart?

'Oh, kiss me, mamma, do kiss me, I can't go to sleep! You'll kiss your little Ellen, mamma, won't you? I can't go to sleep. Oh, kiss me, dear mamma, I can't go to sleep.'

Holy little angel! she did go to sleep one gay morning and she never woke again, never. Her hand was locked in mine and all my veins grew icy with its gradual chill. Faintly the light faded out of the beautiful eyes; whiter and whiter grew the tremulous lips. She never knew me; but with her last breath she whispered, 'I will be good, mamma, if only you'll kiss me!'

Kiss her! God knows how passionate, but unavailing were my kisses upon her cheek and lips after that fatal night. God knows how wild were my prayers that she might know if but only once that I kissed her. God knows how I would have yielded up my very life could I have asked forgiveness of that sweet child.

Well, grief is unavailing now! She lies in her little tomb; there is a marble urn at her head and a rosebush at her feet; there grow sweet summer flowers; there waves the gentle grass; there birds sing their matins and vespers; there the blue sky smiles down to-day; and there lies buried the freshness of my heart.—*Ladies Home Journal*.

Confusing.
 English verbs are often a source of great confusion and trouble to foreigners who attempt to learn the language. An educational journal thus describes the trouble a Frenchman had with the verb 'break':—

'I begin to understand your language better,' said my French friend, Mr. Dubois, to me; 'but your verbs trouble me still; you mix them up so with your prepositions. I saw your friend, Mrs. Murkeson, just now,' he continued. 'She says she intends to break down house-keeping. Am I right there?'

'Break up housekeeping,' she must have said.

'Oh, yes, I remember; break up house-keeping.'

'Why does she do that?' I asked.

'Because her health is broken into.'

'Broken down.'

'Broken down? Oh, yes. And, indeed, since the small-pox has broken up in our city—'

'Broken out.'

'She thinks she will leave it for a few weeks.'

'Will she leave her house alone?'

'No; she is afraid it will be broken—broken—how do I say that?'

'Broken into.'

'Certainly; it is what I meant to say.'

'Is her son to be married soon?'

'No, that engagement is broken—broken—'

'Broken off.'

'Yes, broken off.'

'Ah, I had not heard that.'

'She is very sorry about it. Her son only broke the news down to her last week. Am I right? I am anxious to speak English well.'

'He merely broke the news; no preposition this time.'

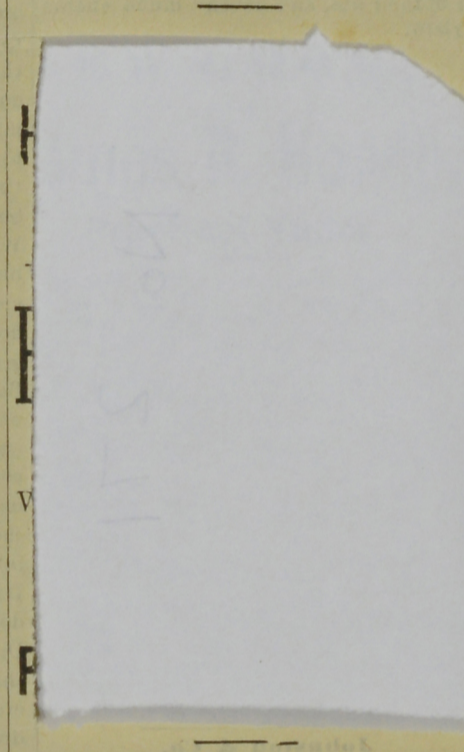
'It is hard to understand. That young man, her son, is a fine young fellow; he is a breaker, I believe.'

'A breaker, and a very fine young fellow. Good day!'

So much for the verb 'to break.'

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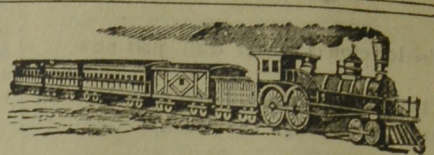
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ALL RAIL LINE Arrangement of Trains IN EFFECT JUNE 25th 1888.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.
 EASTERN STANDARD TIME.
 6.00 A. M.—Express for St. John, and intermediate points, McAdam Junction, St. Stephen, Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston and points West; St. Andrew's Houlton, Woodstock, Presque Isle Grand Falls, Edmundston and points north.
 11.30 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction St. John and points east.
 3.50 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East.

ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON
 9.25 A. M.—From Fredericton Junction St. John and all points East.
 2.15 P. M.—From Fredericton Junction, Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston, and points West, St. John St. Andrew's, St. Stephen, Houlton, Woodstock, and points north.
 7.15 P. M.—Express from St. John, and intermediate points, St. Stephen, Houlton and Woodstock.

LEAVE GIBSON.
 11.30 A. M. Express for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.
 3.30 A. M.—Express from Woodstock, and points north.
 D. McLEOD, F. W. CRAM, Supt. Southern Division. General Manager
 J. HEATH, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent
 St. John, N. B., March 29th, 1888.

INTERNATIONAL TEAMSHIP CO.

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GREAT THROUGH ROUTE
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Fredericton and St. John
 TO
BOSTON,
 And all points South and West.

COMMENCING MONDAY, April 30th, and until further notice, steamers of this line will leave St. John every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 a. m., for Eastport, Portland and Boston.
 Returning will leave Boston at 9 a. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday; Portland at 5 p. m. same days, for Eastport and St. John.
 On and after June 30th, a Steamer will leave St. John every SATURDAY evening, at 7.15 for Boston direct. Freight will not be taken by this trip.
 H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.

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FREDERICTON, N. B.

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 Terms moderate, returns prompt, all business confidential.
 F. ton, August 9th, 1887.