

LORAN C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor.

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JOHNSON'S FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

ANODYNE LINIMENT

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE. Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Stiffening of the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their names, an illustrated pamphlet, and also a bottle of our Anodyne Liniment. All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 25 cents; 6 bottles, \$1.50. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. J. B. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2110, Boston, Mass.

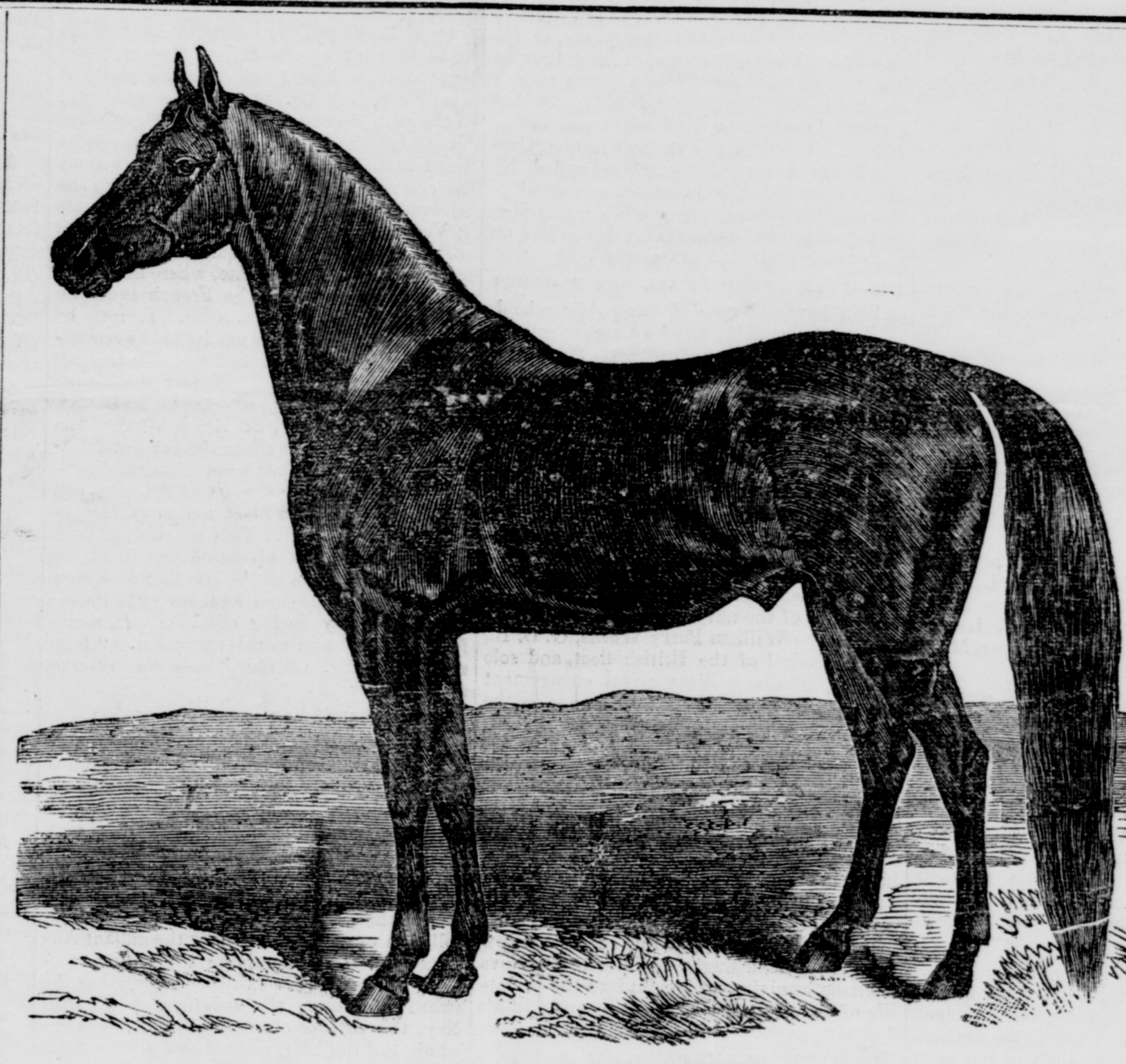
The Appetite

May be increased, the Digestive organs strengthened, and the bowels regulated, by taking Ayer's Pills. These Pills are purely vegetable in their composition. They contain neither calomel nor any other dangerous drug, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of all ages.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation. I had no appetite, became greatly debilitated, and was constantly afflicted with Headache and Diarrhoea. I consulted our family doctor, who prescribed for me at various times, without affording more than temporary relief. I finally commenced taking Ayer's Pills, in a short time my digestion and appetite were improved.

I was troubled, for over a year, with Loss of Appetite, and General Debility. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and before finishing half a box of this medicine, my appetite and strength were restored. — C. O. Clark, Danbury, Conn.

Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered Stomach and Liver. I suffered for over three years with Headache, Indigestion, and Constipation. I had no appetite, and my sleep was nervous most of the time.



SIR CHARLES, 2745.

Is the fastest Standard bred Trotting Stallion in New Brunswick. He can show a 2:10 gait in stud condition. He is a trotter by right of inheritance, as his sire Mambrino Gheta had a record of 2:30, and was the sire of Helena 2:35. His grand sire had a record of 2:29. His dam is the sire of Mambrino Spark 2:17. His great grand sire, Mambrino Gheta, was the sire of Lady Thoro, 2:18. His dam, Lady Thoro, was the dam of Crown Prince, 2:15, and Chief Chester, 2:18. It seems almost impossible for a horse so powerfully bred in speed lines to avoid string trotting.

Terms: to insure, \$20; by the season, \$15.

For particulars, address JOHN MCCOY, St. Marys, N. B.

No. 2, QUEEN STREET.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS AND MOULDINGS

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,

always on hand, or made to order, from kiln-dried stock. Flooring, Sheathing, Clapboards, Stair stock, &c., &c. Also

Furniture in Bedroom Suits, &c., &c.

OFFICE FURNITURE, &c., ON HAND.

All of the above will be sold LOW for cash or approved payments.

Fredericton, April 8

J. C. RISTEEN & CO.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW "RAYMOND,"

With Large Improved Arm, at

D. MC CARTHER'S SALES ROOM.

Phoenix Square, Fredericton N. B.

BEST ON EARTH

SURPRISE SOAP

THE GREAT SELF WASHING TRY IT

A marvel of efficiency and economy. Quality of soap is the first consideration. It is not only a good soap, but it is also a good cleanser. It is the only soap that will wash and clean without the use of water. It is the only soap that will wash and clean without the use of soap. It is the only soap that will wash and clean without the use of soap. It is the only soap that will wash and clean without the use of soap.

The St. Croix Soap Mfg Co., St. Stephen, N. B.

The "Good Luck."

ELEVATED OVEN.

OVEN 14 x 14 x 26. FIRE BOX 27 1-2 INCHES.

The Good Luck Elevated Oven Cook Stove, is the best Elevated Oven Stove in the market to-day. This Stove is guaranteed to bake faster than any Elevated Oven Stove in the market. The dampness on top of Stove, gives complete control of fire, doing away with all necessity for a Damper in the Smoke Pipe.

EVERY STOVE GUARANTEED.

FOR SALE AT

NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE,

Opposite County Court House.

FARM FOR SALE. GREAT RUSH!

New 5 and 10 Cent Store,

Queen St., Fredericton.

JUST OPENED:

A large Stock of New Goods consisting of: Glassware, Tinware, Woodware, Hardware, Jewelry, Soaps, Pictures, Toys and thousands of Useful and Fancy Articles, at

5 and 10 Cents Each.

Fredericton, June 22

SAFE FOR SALE.

A LARGE SAFE for sale. May be seen at Mr. H. B. Hainson's Office, County Court House, Fredericton, June 22, 1887.

THOMAS H. COLTER, Chairman Public Buildings Com. Y. M. C. Fredericton, June 22, 1887.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

WOMEN

For "run-down" or "run-out" debilitated women, suffering from general weakness, nervousness, and over-worked women generally, Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known. They are purely vegetable in their composition, and do not contain any dangerous drug. They are the best medicine known for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered stomach and liver. They are the best medicine known for restoring the appetite, and for all diseases caused by a disordered stomach and liver.

For particulars, address JOHN MCCOY, St. Marys, N. B.

DEWLEERS' STRAWBERRY CURE

CHOLERA INFANTUM

ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

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DR. HUMBREY'S BOOK

Cloth & Gold Binding

144 Pages, with 200 Engravings.

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SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Dr. HUMBREY'S SPECIFICS, 144 Pages, with 200 Engravings.

ALL SORTS.

SHE DON'T MEAN IT, YOU KNOW.

When the sweet little girl you have learned to adore, Refuses her smiles to bestow, And insists, on the whole, you're a terrible bore, She don't mean it, you know.

When around her slim waist your arm intrudes, In a manner persuasive and slow, And she springs to her feet and pronounces you rude, She don't mean it, you know.

When you ask for a kiss from the red, pouting lips, And her negative's faltering and low, Just take it for granted she's giving you tips, And don't mean it, you know.

When alone in the parlor with her you hold, And the light is bewitchingly low, If she sits on a chair when the sofa is near, She don't mean it, you know.

And when she says "No" to the question you ask, With your heart in a flutter and glow, Nine times out of ten, when you take her to task— She don't mean it, you know.

The dances for drollards.—The reel. An old match.—The march of time. THE QUEEN OF DREAMS.—Lotus of the Nile.

Some of the best blood in the land now runs through the mosquito's veins. Many a man has ruined his eyesight by sitting in the harness looking for work. CONSUMPTIVES should try Allen's Lung Balm; it can be had of any Druggist. No girl should permit any fellow to "date" her, as the anti-dote is sure to follow. Three miseries of a man's house—a smoky chimney, a dripping roof, and a scolding wife. A girl may be like sugar for two reasons. She may be sweet, and she may be full of grit. The man who will not listen to reason soon becomes a crank; but trying to cure him is a waste of time.

The eight pin factories in the United States produce 6,720,000 pins a year. The average length of a pin is 1 1/2 inches. The average production of pins is 100,000,000.

A writer on political economy says: "It's little less than a miracle, indeed, that the little folk will give you as quick as a runaway overcoat."

How you limp and whining about your corns, when a 25-cent bottle of Hallow's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

"Will you please insert this obituary notice?" asked an old gentleman of the editor. "I make bold to ask because the deceased had a great many friends about here who will be glad to hear you say so." "Do you mean it, George?" "I do, I do, darling." "Then for Heaven's sake go home and let me go to bed."

Boston has just received from Africa the largest gorilla ever landed in America. His name is Jack, and he is 5 feet in height when standing erect, and measures 7 feet from the end of one outstretched hand to the other. He weighs about 225 pounds, and exhibits enormous strength.

An experienced physician writes that children of all ages should be given a few raw onions, at least three times a week. Onions are an invigorating and prophylactic remedy. Descriptions, and it is rarely seen that children have died from diphtheria, scarlatina, etc., where onions are freely used for food.

I regard the use of beer as the true temperance principle. When I work all day and am exhausted nothing helps me like a glass of beer. It assists nature, you understand," said R-mson to B-mson. "It makes a fool of me," replied "I just so," exclaimed R-mson. "That's what I say; it assists nature."

A good story is told of Rev. Dr. Cushman, of Chicago. He went to a barber during the recent heated term to have his hair cut. He was well-known to the barber, and the barber was well-known to the barber. "Now I want you to cut my hair as short as you would like a sermon." In rising from the chair and carefully surveying his bald and shining head, he was constrained to observe that the barber wanted no sermon at all.

WHAT A COMFORT TO BE ABLE TO gratify one's appetite once more without pain, after long suffering from Dyspepsia! Victims of this distressing ailment, who are unable to get a general verdict in favor of Northrop & Leman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure as true, and use the article, can enjoy the welcome relief. Obstinate Dyspepsia, Constipation and Biliousness, invariably yield to its potent regulating action.

They tell the story about a man that was picking apples recently when an old cow came up to him and then away across the field. "You're a good fellow, old fellow," he said, "but you're a little bit fat." "You don't allow the fat to get in your way, do you?" "No, sir, I don't." "You don't allow the fat to get in your way, do you?" "No, sir, I don't." "You don't allow the fat to get in your way, do you?" "No, sir, I don't."

Cholera morbus, cramps and kindred complaints annually make their appearance at the same time as the hot weather, green fruit, cucumbers, melons, etc., and many persons are debilitated from eating these tempting fruits, but they need not abstain if they have Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and take a few drops of this medicine under the tongue, and in a remarkable manner, and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

An English newspaper prints the following:—"The American eye celebrator," says his novel intention. Here is the latest. Haggard parties for the benefit of churches are becoming very popular in some sections. The prices are as follows: literary and scientific works, for a bag of two minutes; from fifteen to twenty years of age, from 25 to 75 cents; another man's wife, \$1; widows, according to looks, from 10 cents to \$2; old apple, for a bag of two minutes, and no limit as to time."

There are now living at Spithhead five new ironclads for the Chinese fleet, which Admiral Lang will next week start with. The ironclads are as follows: the "Hsin-Kang," a displacement of 2,300 tons, and a speed of nearly sixteen knots. Two larger ones, built at Swatow, are armed cruisers with a displacement of 2,300 tons, and a speed of sixteen knots. The other one is a torpedo boat, built at Yarrow, and it has achieved the marvellous speed of twenty-eight miles an hour, and is said to be the fastest of its size afloat. Full Chinese crews have been living at Newcastle for two months. They are much admired by English naval authorities as sober, alert, and clever.

AGRICULTURE

The Invention of the work in Agriculture

The conditions of the welfare of countries have undergone very great changes during the last fifty years. Up to a comparatively recent period, it was almost an axiom of political economy that the wealth of a nation depended on the amount of land cultivated. The farmer was the backbone of the nation, and the capital invested. The coal miner works out a deposit of coal and abandons the region, after centering many acres with heaps of culm. The metallurgist builds his furnaces near the source of supplies, to be abandoned when the fuel is exhausted, and by his improving, instead of exhausting, the land, seemed the founder of a country's prosperity. It is true that, in some instances, particularly where subjected to a heavy drain upon its mineral resources, the soil has become exhausted, and become exhausted. Modern science, with improved systems of fertilizing and prescription of rotation of crops, endeavored, with much success, to overcome this trouble.

The agriculturist was thus advanced in his efforts by the chemist and took a step toward a more scientific treatment of his materials. Coincident with, or a little in advance of, his epoch, the mechanical inventor appeared on the scene, and invented machinery which enabled horses to do the work of men. From the reaping hook to the cradle to the reaper, from the pitchfork to the unloading machinery, from hand labor to the self binder, from the flail to the threshing machine, were still greater ones, which they did away with directly applied to the soil. These inventions mark a revolution in farming.

The farmer or his laborers today do not do one hundredth part the actual work. Steam or horse driven machinery are the agents. The farm is converted into a factory. Grain is sown and fertilizers are distributed by machinery. Improved cultivators are used in treating prepared crops. After harvesting by power, threshing machines are substituted for the old time flails. The farming of fifty years ago is becoming a lost art.

To a great extent, the farmer is dependent on his position as the principle producer of a region's crops. This honor must be shared by others. The chemist has his part in the change but the inventor stands above all in this. To him the new condition is principally due. As the result of his work, as well as the production of the machinery, the farmer is also a manufacturer of commerce to claim the farmer the title of sole producer. Without the great agricultural implement works, he could do nothing. They, as well as he, are agents in production. The inventor who directs and plans the factories is also a partner, and is an actual producer. He may not make two blades of grass grow where formerly there was only one, but he has changed another ratio of the better. He has made the actual labor of man far more efficient than before. The soil may produce no more, but the labor of those tilling it is many times more productive.

The future political economist should pay regard to the new order of things. The influence of the inventor has been particularly great in the field of agriculture. It has done away with the customs of many centuries; it has converted the farmer into a superintendent or engineer, and raised him from the despondency due to unending toil.

The immense grain farms are the outcome of such factors. Steam and horses are the motive power, and im-

AGRICULTURE

The Foes of Plant Life.

The foes of plant life abound. These foes consist not only of the large and the small of animal life, but also of a great variety of minute vegetable organisms which live upon and derive their nourishment from the higher forms of plants, and are familiarly known as different kinds of rusts, smuts and mildews. All these injure and destroy more or less of cultivated plants. Cultivated plants are particularly subject to infestation with parasitic and predatory insects than wild ones, and undoubtedly they really are. Although the same insects and the same forms of fungi may attack a plant in its wild as in its cultivated state, yet from the fact that in the latter case large numbers of the plants are aggregated, so their foes are brought together within a small range, and we are enabled to perceive them, when in a wild state they would remain for the most part unnoticed; but that there is a numerical increase of individuals there can be no doubt, the changed conditions of the plants in various ways making them more attractive to their pests, and more capable of supporting them.

Thus, while the farmer, the gardener and the fruit-grower increases his crops, he also makes more favorable the opportunities for their destruction. The attention of the successful cultivator cannot therefore, be confined to the routine of the direct means of rearing and gathering his crops, but must also be directed with great care to the habits of those enemies which constantly threaten their injury and destruction.—Vick's Magazine.

Orchard Work.

There will be some work in orchards now. A part of the early fruit will be ready for marketing, and if carefully assorted and put up in a neat manner it will bring profitable prices. There are also windfall apples to pick for the swine or to feed out to the cattle. They have some value for the purpose, though the quantity given should be small at first and gradually increased. Some claim them to be as valuable as turnips or small potatoes, but they certainly are not until they are well ripened, and it is doubtful if they ever are. As hot apples and roots are more valuable when some meal is added to them than when they form the sole feed, it may be that a larger proportion of meal would make the mixture equally good. The clearing up of the fallen fruit and the destruction of the insects in it are more important than the value of the fruit itself. It is a good idea to prevent the ravages of the apple worm. While in the orchard keep a lookout for the borers on the trunk of the tree near the ground. As the hatch of this year has not penetrated far yet they may be easily killed by pushing a bit of fine wire into the hole after them. A wash of potato water containing a half pound of potash to a pail of water be beneficial to the tree and will destroy any eggs which may remain unatched.

Bumble Bees.

Maurice Thompson, states geologist of Indiana, and chief of the department of natural history in that state, well-known literary and scientific writer, relates in a recent report the following interesting incident—"I made a good old farmer call me a 'crank,' the other day when I told him the reason his clover fields have failed to bear as much seed as they formerly did. 'You don't allow the fat to get in your way, do you?' 'No, sir, I don't,' he replied. 'And that is why your clover seed fails you. Bumble bees make your clover seed.' You're a crank!" he exclaimed, and looked at me as if he thought I was a fit subject for the lunatic asylum. And yet it is a fact that a strong nest of bumble bees, in a big clover field, is worth twenty dollars to the owner; for these insects are the chief agents in fertilizing the blossoms, thereby insuring a heavy crop of seed.

Give the boy a calf or colt to raise for 'his very own.'

What a Rain Drop contains.

It might be supposed that rain-water, coming from the sky, would be perfectly pure. Far from that. While the vapor condenses into rain-drops, small amounts of nitrate and nitric acid are gathered and dissolved in the nascent drop; the drop finds in the atmosphere oxygen, nitrogen, carbonic acid, ozone, ammonia, ready and eager to be dissolved; they all take up, and with the drop begin their journey earthward. While the drop is falling, it attracts dust floating in the air, containing all the mineral elements of the earth's crust, especially silica and siliceous lime, &c. They all dissolve in the liquid, and near the surface coal and tar particles from smoke, sulphur gases, and other noxious matter, are dissolved or carried along mechanically. In this way, millions of rain-drops constantly falling in the air are harbored and sheltered, and by the time the drop descends into thousands of millions of rain-drops, it has become a microscopic ocean, containing all the elements of the earth's surface and the beginning of an active life. Occasionally epidemic diseases seem to have spread by clouds and rain. It is a fact that the best authenticated case is that of a plague epidemic in the fifteenth century which broke out most violently in a Swiss town immediately after a rain-drops. The rain-drops which were discharged its rain upon that town. Where people use cistern water they have abundant opportunity to observe the impurity of rain water. After the rain water has struck the soil it hastens to enter it, but the short passage through the soil takes up great quantities of impurities, the products of vegetable substances, and when man dwells in human activity, shiftnessness and dills.