JAPANESE COIFFURES. Hairdressing a High Art in the Flowery

Kingdom. All Japanese women, high and low, are extremely proud of their hair, of which, as extremely proud of their hair, of which, as a rule, they possess a very luxuriant abundance, but they do not hesitate to increase its wealth should nature have been negligent in its supply. The Japanese ladies do not "go in" for the bewitching, tantalizing fluffiness of hairdressing that our young women indulge in. But there is probably a reason for this in the fact that, notwithstanding Sir Edwin's rhapsodies about "glistening silken tresses," their hair is rather coarse.

Apropos of Sir Edwin, there is ground for suspicion that the statement he makes that all Japanese women are pretty is a matter of personal preference. There are some pretty women in Japan; there are also others who are—but we must be polite

Now for the hairdressing. Dainty little Pitt-Sing has her raven locks carefully washed and dried, after which they are treated to a liberal supply of fragrant oil. A favorite style adopted by young quettes is the fan shaped and butterfly rangements of the hair. This requires a require of the hair. great deal of skill on the part of the hair-dresser, who heightens the effect by stick-ing long, oddly shaped jeweled pins and other bits of jewelry through the hair. Em-barrassing mistakes as to the married or unmarried women are cleverly avoided by arrangements of the hair. The young women supposed to be open for proposals, part their hair in two or more strands, while the married ones simply comb theirs in a solid pompadour roll. For state occasions the young girls affect very artistic combinations. In one the hair is coiled



COIFFURE FOR COURT RECEPTION. around a large ring of tortoise shell which is permitted to gleam between the tresses. With this style superb tortoise shell pins and combs are the only ornaments per-mitted. In the other arrangement gold and silver threads are skillfully introduced as well as exquisite flowers of silver or gold filagree, many of which are ingeniously constructed to open and shut as the fair wearer moves her head. A married woman scarcely ever has any jewels in her hair. If she does they must not be over flashy. The matrons generally arrange their hair in a deep falling chignon. If a widow wishes to signify her desire to once more assume the bonds of sire to once more assume the bonds of matrimonial bliss she deftly signalizes her wish by arranging her hair in a heavy braid through which she puts a very long pin. The braid is arranged horizontally near the top of the head and is so pronounced in its character as to be almost aggressive. Again, should a widow prefer to cherish the memories of her past husband and intends to remain apart from wedlock she mutely tells her desire to the world by combing her hair straight back from the forehead and cutting it short in the neck.—Cor. Chicago Herald.

Suggestions to a Hostess. Do not try to be too entertaining. Allow your guest a little time to herself. See that your guest room has been well aired, that it is sufficiently warm to be comfortable, and that the shades work proper-

Have the bed placed well out of draughts, and where the morning light will not fall directly upon the eyes of the occupant. Make provision for extra covers; nothing can be more forlorn than to be chilly in a strange bedroom, and to have to remain so. because no extra covering has been provid-

On the toilet-table place some black and white pins, some hair pins, a whisk broom and clothes brush, a hand glass and a button hook. Upon a small table have a little basket containing some black and white thread, a little box of shoe and other buttons, a thimble, and a pair of scissors that

Upon a large table, placed where the light from gas or lamp may fall upon it, have a portfolio containing some stamps, a few postal cards, a dainty candlestick containing a white wax candle, and some

Upon a smaller table have a tray large enough to hold a pitcher of ice water, a couple of thin tumblers, a teaspoon, in case your guest should be taking medicine, and a biscuit jar filled with some plain biscuit. Should your guest be an invalid, it might be well to add a hot water kettle, and a

bottle of acohol for its use. Find out whether your guest wishes to

Advise your guest of the breakfast hour,

disposed of.

Above all things make your guest feel that you have enjoyed her visit, and do not let her even for an instant feel that she added to your cares.-Ladies' Home

To Make Rose Salve.

To keep the lips from chapping in cold weather rose salve is delicious. It is made

as follows: Mix three ounces of oil of

almonds and half an ounce of alkanet; let

them stand in a warm place and strain. Melt one ounce and a half of white wax and half an ounce of spermaceti with the oil, stir it till it begins to thicken and add twelve drops of attar of roses.

GRAFTING THE CHERRY. BULLETIN 17 OF THE CENTRAL EX-

PERIMENTAL FARM.

Grafting for Disseminating the Cherry Successful-Figures Showing How the Work is Done-A Method Which Has Ad-

vantages over Common Cleft-grafting. Bulletin 17 of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, Canada, gives an account of the experiments which were made there, under the direction of Mr. John Craig, horticulturist of the farm. Descriptions are given of twenty varieties, including a number from northern Europe with accurate photographs. Of those which possess exceptional hardiness are Nladimir, Bessarabian and Schatten Amarelle. Another list which comprises varieties not quite so hardy, but which will grade with hardiness with the Wealthy apple, are Spate Amar-elle, Fouches' Marello, Minnesota Osthem, Brusseler Braun. These varieties have been disseminated in the colder regions of Canada, where the tenderer varieties of

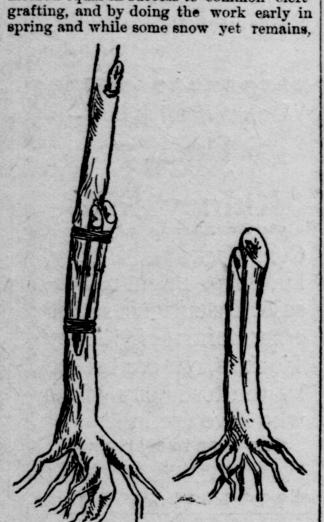
the cherry will not grow, with the hope that they may prove valuable.

The same Bulletin describes the method which has been adopted with success for grafting for disseminating the cherry. The average results show gain of fifty per cent. with what is termed crown-grafting over other methods. It is performed early in spring on the young stocks in the nursery row and slightly below the surface, or the stocks may be taken up and grafted in the winter within doors, by the process not unlike that of the common root-grafting of nurserymen. The accompanying figures show the manner in which the work is done. The graft with its bud is inserted the parts are firmly drawn together with a small cord or ligature. This method appears to have the advantage possessed by in the cut made with a sharp knife, and

common cleft-grafting of a firm pressure of the cut surfaces together, at the same time that a smooth union is effected by graft and stock being nearly of equal size.

It has the advantage over whip grafting in bringing the two faces with a stronger In our own experiments, says the Country Gentleman, we have never found any

method equal in success to common cleft-



we have not lost one graft in fifty; but we had the advantage of the use of the grafting shears, figured and described on page 101 of the American Fruit Culturist. This instrument cuts off the stock at a single stroke, and makes the cleft with perfectly smooth cut surfaces. In using this tool it is necessary that the stock be at least three-fourths of an inch in diameter in order that the pressure may be sufficient between stock and graft.

Fig. 1 shows the position of the inserted Fig. 1 shows the position of the inserted graft, and fig. 2 the cut in the stock before

The Hens in Winter. The success in feeding any kind of stock depends upon the proper variety, character and seasonableness of the food supplied. While poultry usually fills so small a place on the average farm, as compared with the other lines of production, that it is scarcely considered worthy of attention, tne fact is, it might be made much more remunerative than it is, by a very little additional expense. A writer in the American Cultivator says: One of the best articles of diet to make hens lay in the Winter is cabbage. The outer leaves of the heads that are used on the table should be given to them. They should not be chopped up, as many think, but should be tied in a bunch and hung up by a stout string from some beam. Then let the fowls peck at the bunch until there is nothing left.
They enjoy working for their living, and
there is nothing better for them. One
great fault with Winter fowls is that they
have their food prepared for them so care-

fully that they have no ambition to walk and scratch around. Make the chickens work and they will lay more. Occasion-ally a whole head of cabbage should be hung up in this way.

Meat mixed up with the scraps of crumbs
from the table should be fed to the chickens at least once a week. One of the best forms of meat is good liver, for this is highly relished, and of great benefit. Where bone can be ground up fine in a mill it is well to feed it with the meat. There are certain mineral elements in ground bone that give muscle and sinew to the chickens in the Winter, and at the same time appear to stimulate their laying capa-cities. Iron in some form is of great value to the chickens, as well as to human beings.

Half-Yearly Creameries. There is no reason that the Winter dairy should not pay as well as the Summer, except that the dairymen do not provide for the conditions which make it possible. The cows must have proper food and comfortable quarters and must come into milk at the proper time to maintain a good flow of milk through the Winter. An exchange says: About this season of the year many creameries go into Winter quarters, so to speak. And yet we presume that they would not willingly do this could the necessity be avoided. Private creameries, that is those owned and operated by one man, are run for the money there is in the business, and not for the fun of the thing nor primarily to benefit the dairy interests of the community in which they may be located. So it is with co-operative creameries, or should be, the only difference being that the profits in the former case go into the pockets of the individual creamery owner while in the latter case they are divided among the patrons. But in both cases it is found necessary, in many localities, to close the creamery doors many localities, to close the creamery doors

as soon as the Winter season comes. And the reason is not far to seek Creameries can't run without cream. Cream can't be furnished without milk. Milk can't be had without milch cows and cows will not give milk the year round if their owners don't care to have them. The have a clock or not; some people cannot sleep without its familiar tick, while others are disturbed by it, for this reason a stationary clock is not to be recommended as part of the spare room furnishing; it is better to have a small one, which may easily be removed. offered for them. Everyone knows that good Winter butter commands a better Advise your guest of the breakfast hour, ascertain at what time she will wish to be called, and also whether she wishes the maid who wakens her to bring hot water.

Do not urge her at breakfast time, or at any other meal, to partake of everything upon the table; nothing is more vulgar than this insistance upon people eating whether they wish to or not.

Do not insist upon her spending all her time in sightseeing; try and arrange the details of her visit so that neither she nor you shall be tired out when the time comes for her to take her departure.

good Winter butter commands a better price than good Summer butter. If this be true, farmers and dairymen, then why not try to get the better price! Carrying the thought to the extreme, we assert that if cows can be in milk in only one of the two seasons let it be in the Winter rather than in the Summer. We admit that it costs more in labor to properly care for Winter milch cows than Summer cows. and yet cows must be fed and cared for in Winter whether they are being milked or not. Winter feed may be obtained in time and need not cost more for Winter you shall be tired out when the time comes for her to take her departure.

When that day comes, if it shall happen that she is to travel upon a train which has neither dining or buffet cars, prepare her a dainty little lunch and pack it in a box which, after it is emptied, may be easily limited and time well invested?—Western Rural.

farm products, of energy in domestic animals and especially in the valuable time of the farmer. How to utilize all these they did a few years ago on folds or the farmer. How to utilize all these things and to turn to account time and the wasting material resources of the farm is the solution of converting the non-paying business into a profitable industry. Our correspondent says: I have for twelve or fifteen years owned an outfit of tools, but until the present time have had no permanent building for them. Last Winter I built a shop 16x20, twelve feet to eaves, with ten feet addition to end for forge, etc. This building cost about \$80. I did the entire work—framed it, built forge and flue, and roofed it with steel. I want to say, right here, that in the last five years I have cleared the cost of tools and building. My farm is small—fifty-five and oneing. My farm is small—fifty-five and one-half acres—and it may seem to some poor generalship to equip such a shop for so small a farm. I need the same tools to run small a farm. I need the same tools to run my farm as were needed to effectually work 350 acres at my father's home. Wear and tear are not so great, of course, on small areas, but a general assortment is needed, nevertheless. I have four horses which need shoeing most of the year. Wagons need attention from year to year, and other utensils must be overhauled each season. If a new tool is needed I have a place to make it. If a wagon needs painting I have a place to paint it, free from dust and not in the way, as it would be if the barn or some building generally used for other pur-

I do not claim to be a mechanic. Never I do not claim to be a mechanic. Never worked under one for an hour. Never saw a mechanic forge a tool of any kind: do not know how he might go at it. But anything ordinarily used in a shop I make and am not ashamed of it when done. I had just three things to start with—bel lows, anvil and vise, from the aid of which I have a picely scripped shop. Friends that it is in this direction, another direction, another in a third, etc., and then have matters so arranged that one man can care for all of them. Or these same methods must allow a man to have an apiary at home, and be able to manage it by the use of a small pert of his time, some other business taking the greater part. I believe that has been into the direction, another in a third, etc., and then have matters so arranged that one man can care for all of them. Or these same methods must allow a man to have an apiary at home, and be able to manage it by the use of a small pert of his time, some other business taking the greater part. I believe that it is in this direction, another direction, another in a third, etc., and then have matters so arranged that one man can care for all of them. Or these same methods must allow a man to have an apiary at home, and be able to manage it by the use of a small pert of his time, some other business taking the greater part. I believe I have a nicely equipped shop. Friends and strangers always find me at home on rainy or bad days, fixing plows, harrows, shoeing, making some useful tool or exwhile I feel that I have some right to call myself a farmer, I do not desire to appear egotistical, but to inspire a desire in my brothers to develop the propensities neccessary to prosperity, comfort and inde-pendence. How any farmer successfully manages without some sort of workshop, I am unable to conceive. I mean those that to be.

defect in the plow should be remedied. you stop there and let some one else do the other half, you are deserving of the title? Arouse some of the latent energies of your nature, brothers, and see what you can do. If you can adapt yourself to the needs of your surroundings, then you will have gained a freedom that will bring "glad tidings of great joy." Your farm will appear more tidy, your implements will work better, your mind will be at rest, and your wife will look years younger. She will wife will look years younger. She will love you better, for your bank account will be larger. Your little one will grow up to respect neatness and be inspired with a love of inventive genius, and will go out and make the world happier and better. Winter is the time to build a shop get right to work on one and you will never regret it never regret it.

A Handy Push-Cart. The accompanying engraving shows a push-cart that will be found of service in a score of ways about a place. It is a common hand-cart, with sides and ends of slats so arranged that all may be used, forming an inclosed rack, or the two sides only, when it will be found especially convenient for drawing in green cornstalks from the field, or garden, where one keeps but a cow or two. It is a handy cart for the village resident who has to depend on

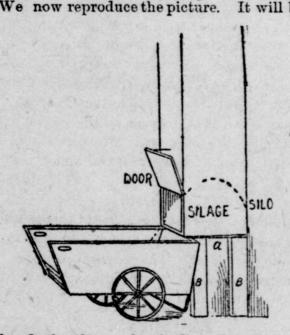


wheelbarrow, or some such arrangement as this to move his small crops and other stores. The sides and ends fit tightly into iron sockets, and, for stability, lock to-gether at the corners when in place, as shown in the engraving. Any one handy with tools can construct a very serviceable rig of this sort, the only necessary adjuncts being a pair of wheels, which are often at hand, from some broken or worn-out wagon, sulky, or other light vehicle. - American Agriculturist.

Farm Pointers. Don't stint on bedding for your animals it will rot and make manure. richest in fertilizing material.

It is said that during a rain a sheep's fleece will hold its weight in water. If you can't furnish warm quarters, don't try to keep young animals in winter Saving and applying manures is the prime consideration in successful farming.

for Feeding. Some years ago J. M. Drew sent us a



handy for those who feed ensilage from wheeled cart. The chute is 21 feet square and is made as shown in the picture. The floor, a, is about three feet above the stable floor and is supported by legs b b. The feeding cart is backed under the chute as shown, while the ensilage is being thrown down. Enough is thrown down at one time for two feedings. When the cart is filled it is backed along past the cows, the ensilage being thrown to them with a scoop shovel. The end of the cart is left open except a small board c. The grain bin is at the opposite end of the feeding alley from the silo so that the grain can be fed out on the return trip. Some farmers do not like a cart for feeding. Those who do will find this a convenient way to empty the silo. - Rural New Yorker.

The Best Fattening Weather. The experiments of Prof. Sanborn, and others, have shown that neither the hot weather of summer nor the cold weather of winter is the best for fattening. The greatest gain from a certain amount of food is made, other things being equal, during the moderate winds of autumn. The hogs, however, may reach the most profitable age and size for fattening at some other season. This will be the case with fall litters. On the other hand, fall is the season at which spring litters, rightly managed, reach the age and size most favorable to fattening, and the large majority of pigs are littered in the spring. The many practical experi-ments in pig feeding prove that the most profitable age at which to market a hog is nine or ten months, at which age it can be made to weigh 250 to 300 pounds; and feeding to make this weight at this age is the most profitable. This feeding makes a steady, regular gain, moderately accelerated during six to eight weeks at the close. A common mistake is to make too abrupt a change in food that inaugurates the fattening process. This is in large part due to the previous feeding being too scant,

The Desirable Size.

What Success Depends on. on cheapening the product. W. Z. Hutchin the way, as it would be if the barn or bee-escape was right in line. Self-hives are pointing in the same direction. What is needed is to be able to place an apiary out a few miles, one out in another direction,

For Healthful Homes.

healthful home.

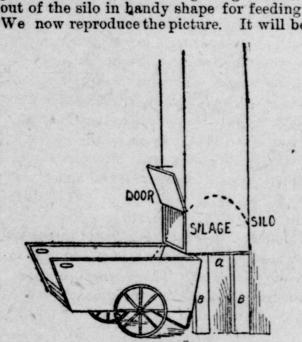
tent Grevy, of France, died on 1st inst. A Cure For Dyspepsia.

The Legislative Assembly of Arizona as passed a bill suthorizing women suffrage.

When you buy feed buy that which is

CHUTE FOR A SILO.

How to Get Ensilage Out in Handy Shape picture of his device for getting ensilage



the pigs being on a slow growth when they should grow fast.

Is a large size always desirable? A Western writer says: "Randall said that carcass is the first point to be regarded, even in fine-wooled sheep, for on its form and constitution depends the health of the

The success of the bee business depends

Comfort is necessary in order to make the most out of feed. Sprinkling carbolic acid through the adding will maintain health. If the colts are fed oats they will have a etter framework or foundation. Breeding back shows that types of animals are not so strongly fixed as they ought The principal objection to winter pork making is the fundamental expense to main-

Do not feed fattening rations to growing

tain animal heat.

the wide world could know better how the stock, or food adapted to the growth of horse should be shod than the owner, or a bone and muscle to the fattening stock. The hog will thrive on a greater quanti-Plowing and harrowing are just half. If ty of food than any other farm animal, you stop there and let some one else do the vet he needs a variety to keep him in good

A correspondent of The Practical Farmer says? An earth closet at house and barn. cement floors under stables, roof over barnyard, no dangerous open or closed slop-drains with their deadly sewer gas, no undrained land near, a well-ventilated cellar with a plastered ceiling and building paper under all carpets above. These are a few of the things that help to give us a

Thorough digestibility and Nutritive alue are two strong points in favor of Mibira's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with wild Cherry and Hypophosphites.

General News and Notes. Madame Grevy, widow of the late Presi-

Dyspepsia is a profife cause of such trease as bad blood, constip-tion, headache and liver complaint. Burdock Blood atters is guaranteed to cure or relieve yspepsia if used according to directions. Thousands have tested it with best results.

A Wor derful flesh Producer This is the title given to Scott's Emul on of Cod Liver Oil by many thousands to have taken it. It not only gives tesh and strength by virtue of its own tritious properties, but creates an petite for food. Use it and try your reight. Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable Sold by all Druggists, at 50c.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage says that in tiree years and four months he has received from his church \$623 net. The church heavily in debt.

For Sprains And Bruises.

O other remedy cures sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds, chilblains, sore throat, enmatism etc., so promptly as Hagyard' Yellow Oil. It is an old standard remedy nat has given perfect satisfaction for 30

The Grand Dake Frederick of Baden, n uncle by marriage of the German Em eror, is said to be about to declare his conversion to the church of Rome.

A Valuable Hint.

When you are attacked by cough or Id do not delay, but commence at one use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. This old andard remedy removes all irritation, oosens the phlegm, and heals the mucous s rfaces, curing coughs and colds of all

Seigfried Wertheim, doing business in

New York under the style of A. Wertheim

& Co., importers of sulphite pulp and paper stock, has made an assignment, with liabilities said to be upwards of \$500,000. ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT removes all pard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes

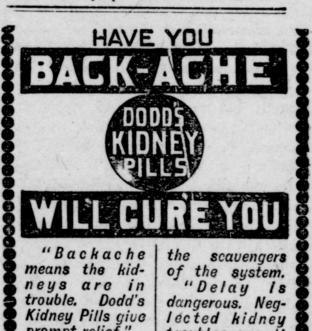
from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeney, Stifles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most onderful Blemish Cure ever known. V. ar ranted by J. Pallen & Son

Jules Fary has been chosen as president f the French Senate, vice Le Royer, re-

A Cure for Headache.

Headache arises from constipation, bad ond dyspepsia or liver complaint. It is aturally the must successful headache cure existing. Once the cause is removed the he dache vanishes.

Mr. Hogan, anti-Paruellite was elected by acclamation in Middle Tipperary on Friday. Kill the Worms or they will kill your child, Dr ow's Worm Syrup is the best worm killer.



Kidney Pills give	lected kidney
prompt relief."	tunibles and the
	troubles result
"75 per cent.	in Bad Blood,
of disease is	Dyspepsia, Liver
first caused by	Complaint, and
disordered kid-	the most dan
	the most dan-
neys.	gerous of all,
"Might as well	Brights Disease, 9
try to have a	Diabetes and &
healthy city	Dropsy."
without sewer-	
	The above
age, as good	diseases cannot
health when the	exist where
kidneys are	Dodd's K dney
clogged, they are	Pilla and and il
	Pills are used."
Sold by all dealers of	r sent by mail on receipt
of price so cents, per	box or six for \$2.50.
Dr. L. A. Smith & Co	Toronto. Write for
book called Kidney Ta	lk,

F. O. PETTERSON

Merchant Tailor

mous of a little here and a little there, of then two of large size, do they not pay (Next door to the Store of J. B. Snowball, Esq. CHATHAM - - N. B.

Notary Public, Insurance Agent, ETC ETC. ETC. CHATHAM N B

G. B. FRASER, ATTORNEY & BARRISTER NOTARY PUBLIC AGENT FOR THE

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Warren C. Winslow.

NORTH BRITISHS



GENERAL BUSINESS.

Coffee The best Equipped



The quality of the Coffee we sell under our trade mark is our best advertisement.

quality, strength and flavor.

MONTREAL.

Miramichi Advance.

Beginning with the issue of November 6th, 1892, when the ADVANCE entered upon its

Nineteenth Year of Publication! The publisher continued the change in the terms on which the

paper is furnished to Subscribers. These include 1st. Strict adherence to the system of cash in advance for all subscriptions.

2nd. The reduction of the price of the paper to

One Dollar a Year

It is to be particularly understood that all outstanding subscription accounts due after November 10th, 1892, are to be settled on the old terms, viz., \$2 per year, the advertised credit rate.

I have made the foregoing changes in the Jusiness of the ADVANCE FISH INVOICES.

The first is because many patrons who have been given credit, have abused the privilege to such an extent as to make the business of publishing the paper a non-paying one, and it is necessary, in my own interest and that of those who do pay, that I should no longer continue to furnish the AD JANCE to those non-paying subscribers. The second reason is that I wish to meet the competition of the city weeklies, whice are made up from the type of the dailies and, therefore, cost little for production in comparison with a local paper like the ADVANCE, the type of which must be set up especially

Having now published the ADVANCE for nearly 19 years, and endeavored to make it a creditable representative of Miramichi and North Shore enterprise -a paper which may be taken into any household without Which we mail prepaid or deliver promptly on receipt of orders fear that it has catered to sensationalism at the sacrifice of that cleanliness of matter, which is too often neglected by the press of the day-I have reason to hope the foregoing announcement will meet with general approval and be the means of largely increasing the circulation and influence of the paper.

D G. SMITH, PUBLISHER.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY

WINTER 1892 & 93

N and AFTER MONDAY, OCT. 17th, a Railway, daily (Sundays' excepted) as follows:	int further notice, trains will rur on the above
tween Chatham and Fredericton.	Connecting with the I. C. R.
FOR F'TON. FOR CHATHAM.	GOING NORTE.
read down) (read up)	EXPRESS. MIXED
Com'n. Accom'n. 10 a. m. Chathara. 5 20 45 Chatham Jet 4 55 0 45 Blackville, 3 40 2 25 p. m. Doaktown, 2 20	
20 Boiestown, 1 30 p. m.	GOING SOUTH
40 Cross Creek, 11 55	EXPRESS. MIXED.
00 Marysville, 10 35 10 Gibson, 10 25 15 Fredericton, Lv 10 20 a. m.	Leave Chatham June 2. 4.15 11.15 11.15 Arrive Chatham June 2. 4.22 11.15 11.15

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Station-Nelson, Derb, Siding Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmstord, Frey R spills, Upper Blackville, B'issfield McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek. Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

Passengers with through tickets to points on the 1. Cark. can go in to Chatham and return to meet next

Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings out not Monday mornings
The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time. All the local Trains stop at Nelson Station, both going and recurning, if signaled.

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY

for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C P. RAILWAY for Moutreat and all points in the upper provinces and with the U P. BAILWAY for Moutreat and all points west, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston Return (to Council) of Sum. Convictions, and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

Allfreight for transfortation over this road, if above Fourth (4th) Class, will be taken delivery o the Union Wharf, Chatham, and forwarded free of Truckage or other charge.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 1892---WINTER ARRANGEMENT---1893

On and after Monday, October 27, 1892, the trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows : WILL LEAVE CHATHAM JUNCTION

Through Express for St John, Halifax, Pictou, (Monday excepted) - Accommodation for Moneton and St. John, Accommodation for Cam bellton, Through Express for Quebec, Montreal, Chicago, All trains are run by Eastern Standard time. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., Qey 26, 1892.

K. & R. AXES, MADE WITH "FIRTH'S" BEST AXLE STEEL, District Assessment List, School rate bills in books of 25, 50, and 100

D. POTTINGER,

ESPECIALLY FOR US. EXTRACT FROM A NOVA SCOTIA CUSTOMER'S LETTER. "The K. & R. Axes are giving good satisfaction and as I will be buying quite a quantity, I would like you to limit their sale to me in this locality, as they suit my trade."

NONE BETTER.

KERR & ROBERTSON. WHOLESALE HARDWARE. ST. JOHN, N. B.

HALIFAX JAMES A. MORRISON, COMMISSION AND G'ENERAL MERCHANT SPECIALTIES:

TEA, SUGAR AND MOLASSES - AGF.NT FUR-DACOSTA & CO., BA RBADOES, W. I., &C. &C. Reference:-Thos. Fyshe, Esq., Manager Bank of Nova Scotis

Chathain Foundry,

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Railways, etc. Stoves, Ir on Railings. Plough and general Agricultural Castings, Babbit Metal, etc. Machinery Made and Repa'red with quick despatch. Orders promptly attended to at reasonable prices and fair Terms.

MIRAMICHI

and only Job Printing Office in New Brunswick outside of St

This Seal is our trade mark, and guarantees perfection of Medal and Diploma

John that has ever won both

DOMINION EXHIBITION. 5

Competition open to the whole of Canada.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS DONE AT SHORT NOTICE. Amongst the work that our presses are running on are the following :-

PAMPHLETS. HANDBILLS. CIRCULARS BYE-LAWS, RULES OF ORDER,

CUSTOMS FORMS, BUSINESS CARDS, SCHOOL FORMS, VISITING CARDS, STOCK CERTIFICATES. PROFESSIONAL CARDS, TICKETS. NOTE-HEADS. LETTER-HEADS,

DRAFTS, RAILWAY FORMS FISH RECEIPTS. LOG AND RAFT RECEIPTS. SCALERS' CARDS.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS, SUNDAY SCHOOL CATALOGUES, SAW BLANKS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Por Dozon Por 50 Por 195

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

ORDERS,

WE KEEP IN STOCK A LARGE LINE OF

READY-PRINTED BLANKS. Amongst these are the following :-

CUSTOMS BLANKS.

	Ter Dozen.	Ter ou.	rer 125
for Duty,	20 cts.	75 ets.	
Free Entry,	15	60	1 00
ree for Fisheries, (Nets, etc.,)	15	60	1 00
for Warehouse,	20	75	1 00
for Duty ex-Warehouse,	15	60	1 00
Free ex-Warehouse,	15	60	1 00
Report Outwards,	15	60	1 00
Report Inwards,	15	60	1 00
Entry Outwards	15	60	1 00
Varrant for Delivery,	10	35	60
Locker's Receiving Order,	10	35	60
ocker's Delivering Order,	10	35	60

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS.

MIIIOINIIIIII	DELITITIO.		
	Per Dozen.	Per 50.	Per 100
Justice's Letter to Debtor	10 cts.	35 cts.	\$ 60
Summons to Defendant,	10	35	60
Summons to Witness,	10	35	60
Summons to Debtor,	10	35	60
Warrant for Defendant,	10	35	60
Warrant for Witness,	10	35	60
Execution for Debt,	10	35	60
Execution for Poor and Co. Rates.	10	35	60
Execution for Road Taxes,	10	35	60
Execution for School Rates,	10	35	60
Venire,	10	35	60
Subræna,	10	35	60
Affidavit for Capais.	10	35	60
Capais,	10	35	60

LAW FORMS.

J. B. and Blat, fanger Per Dozen. Per 50. 50 cts. Supreme Court Bail Bond. 15 cts. 50 Execution. Writ. 1 00 Affidavit of Service, 1 00 County Court Bail Bond, 1 00 1 00 Execution. Writ of Capais, 1 50 Writ of Summons, Sutipæna, Appearance, Notice of Trial, Affidavit of Personal Service. 10 " House Service. Confession of Judgment, Jury Summonses,

SCHOOL FORMS.

Teacher's Agreement,

5cts. per set 5 cts. eal 60cts. per 160

SHIPPERS' BLANKS.

	Per Dozen.	Per 50.	Per 100.
Railway Receipts,	10 cts.	35 cts.	\$ 60
Invoice of Merchandise,	10	35	60
Invoice of Fish (all Rail)	10	35	60
Invoice of Fish (Rail and Steamer)	10	35	60
Wood Cargo Charter,	50	2 00	~
Bills of Lading,	15	40	C DON
MICCORTIAN	POTTO	1	TO THE MAN

MISCELLANEOUS.

-		Per Dozer	n. Per 50.	Per 100
	Bank Notary's Protest,		\$1 50	\$2 50
	Mortgage, (with Ins. Clause,)	50	1 50	2 50
	Mortgage, (without Ins. Clause,)	50	1 50	2 50
	Deed,	50	1 50	2 50
-	Lease,	50	1 50	2 50
	Bond,	40	1 50	2 50
	Bond for Public Officer,	40	1 50	2 50
	Bill of Sale,	50	1 50	2 60
	Road Surveyor's Notice,	10	35	50
	Drafts in books of 25, 50 and 100,		60 ct	ts. per 100
	Notes in books of 25, 50 and 100,			ts per 100
ia	Bills of Exchange in books of 25, 50 and 1	00		00 per 100
	Lumber Scalers' Cards, (N. B. Scale,)		5 and 1	0 cts each
-	Raft Survey Bills in books of 1 doz. each,		15 cts.	per book
	Account Seamen's Wages,			per dozen
	Certificate Seamen's Discharge,		15	. "
	Crew Lists,			cts each.
	Advance Notes,		10 cts.	perdozen.
•	Orders for any of the above-mentioned forms are immedi-			
	. 1 011 1		.,	

ately filled on receipt of the prices quoted, as they are always Iron and Brass Castings a specialty for wills, steamb ats, kept in stock. The prices named include postage Persons ordering sufficient of several forms to aggregate 50 or 100, in all, will not be charged therefor by the dozen, but

the same price as if those quantities of one kind were ordered

Chatham, N. B.