

## THE OLD BACHELOR IN WINTER.

Gracious! how cold!  
The winds are out,  
And frost about  
On the roof  
Lies the snow,  
The streams are frozen,  
And I am old.

In single bliss,  
I sit and smoke  
My pipe, and smoke  
No lips to kiss,  
No arms to twine  
This neck of mine,  
No smile to miss.

So sad I sit,  
Through life's dark ways,  
And for its height,  
I walk alone—  
My pathway strewn  
With lost delight.

A shabby coat,  
Shit boots,  
A faded vest,  
A faded hat,  
I am all I have,  
Upon this earth,  
Except my vote.

## Items, Foreign &amp; Local.

A New York paper asserts that not less than one hundred failures occurred in that city during one day last week. This is at the rate of whole blocks.

The whole net revenue of England for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890, amounted to £71,977,495—about equal, in round numbers, to \$360,000,000. It is estimated that the late war with China will cost England \$75,000,000. In return for which she gets indemnity to the amount of \$7,500,000.

Lord Brougham has in the last number of the review *La Critique Française*, an article in the French language, written and signed by himself. What a bright old "flic" he is to be sure.

The snow in the northern towns of Herkimer county, N. Y., is said to be full five feet deep. In New Hampshire it is six feet.

Noticing the completion of the Bergen tunnel, the Philadelphia Bulletin says one can now begin to dream of the accomplishment of the scheme to tunnel the bed of the Straits of Dover. The office would be only about a dozen times as long.

**PUFFALOT CULTURE.**—Mr. W. Frank Morse, of Cambridge, Mass., only 18 years of age, a few days since, lifted successfully the following weights:—845, 884, 915 and 1012 pounds.

An item of plunder carried away by an English officer from the Emperor of China's palace was a magnificent gold claret jug, valued at 1250 sterling. A letter from Hong Kong says an artilleryman captured the summer palace, after the French had pillaged it, and finding a brassy-looking joss, which had been rejected for its appearance and weight, he shouldered it himself. On arriving at Hong Kong, he sold it for \$32,000 for a very pure kind of gold, as it was, and the day after the purchaser again disposed of it for \$9000 advance on his bargain.

The New York Assembly has passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of Kansas.

Two ladies had their pockets picked in a horse rail road car in Philadelphia, a few days since, by a couple of rascals who operated boldly upon their pockets with their hands, while a pair of false arms and hands lay innocently across the lap of each.

This is a Parisian dodge, and it can readily be practiced if the accomplice is skilful and wears a cloak to aid the deception.

The Cotton Trade of the United States has received a blow from which it will never recover. England, by her commissions of enquiry, has ascertained that in a short time she can be supplied elsewhere with the article so necessary to her industrial welfare.

The fifth volume of McCaulley's history, recently announced, will be much richer than any of the preceding volumes—including only four or five chapters.

A Newburyport physician has attended the birth of 3000 children.

The Alligators, Crocodiles and Indians of Florida cost the U. S. \$40,000,000.

In a single day New York State can bring more militia into the field than all the seceding States can muster in a twelvemonth, and the city of New York alone can furnish more money in six hours than those States can hire, beg or steal, in six months.

Judge Low, of the Land Court, St. Louis, has decided that a paper published in the interest of a religious sect is not a newspaper, and that legal notices published in such journals are null and void.

The P. E. Island Protestant says we were shown the other day a stalk of Rihubarb about eighteen inches long, grown by an intelligent farmer during the present winter, according to a direction which he read in the *American Agriculturist*. This proves that by a little attention to the improvements of the day we might even in this cold climate have fresh vegetables on our tables in the very depth of winter.

The loss to the Grand Trunk Railroad on account of snow storms is computed at over \$30,000 a week.

The Alabama Senate has refused to abolish the smoking of cigars and pipes in the Senate chamber, when the Senate was in session.

The Syracuse Standard says that while the rowdies were burning Mr. May in effigy, when the anti-slavery meeting in Syracuse was broken into a few weeks ago, the reverend gentleman was carrying provisions to the families of some of the rowdies who were committing the outrage and insults to keep their children from starving.

At the sacking of the palace at Pekin, a French artilleryman, is said to have found the Emperor's seal in solid gold, and some leaves of the Golden Book, and this booty is estimated to be worth more than 100,000.

Queen Victoria, besides giving a liberal donation to the starving Cornish weavers and also selecting various specimens of their skill, has just communicated the pattern of a ribbon of Chinese taste and manufacture found in the Summer Palace at Pekin and ordered some pieces to be woven in the distressed district for her own special use.

Messrs Baring Brothers and Messrs Glyn & Co., have instituted actions for £400,000 each against the Grand Trunk Railway Company in the Superior Court of Canada.

The loss of one single banking-house, in London, exceeds \$150,000,000 per annum, and twenty bankers now clear \$4,800,000,000, a sum almost beyond comprehension. The value of real property in the city, insured against fire, though probably not 50 per cent is annually insured, amounts to a sum at least of \$290,000,000.

A New York paper says distressed mechanics are drawing their funds from the savings banks there. The run had averaged \$10,000 per day for some days.

Over 4,000 valentines passed through the Toronto Post office on the 14th ult.

## Agricultural.

## Deterioration of Manure by Fermentation.

It is a prevalent impression with the majority of farmers that a complete fermentation of farm-yard manure should take place before it is applied to the land; and a most common practice is to suffer it to ferment until the fibrous texture of the vegetable matter is so completely softened as to be readily cut with the spade. Such manure has lost all its heat and may be termed cold manure.—Now there are several excellent reasons why this excessive or violent fermentation should not be permitted, among which are the following:

Every observant farmer has noticed that whenever violent fermentation in the manure heap is in progress, a large amount of gaseous matter is evolved: which of course is lost. Again there is always an escape of fluids which contain a large proportion of the soluble ingredients, and the loss of which reduces the quantity of the manure heap sometimes, to the extent of fifty per cent. A most conclusive experiment was made by Sir Humphrey Davy, more than fifty years ago, which I will transcribe for the benefit of those who are the advocates of excessive fermentation.

The beak of a retort filled with hot fermenting manure was introduced into the soil among the roots of some grass in the border of a garden. In less than a week a very distinct effect was produced upon the grass; upon the spot exposed in the influence of the matter disengaged in fermentation it grew with much more luxuriance than the grass in any other part of the garden.

If such effects are produced by the escape of gases from the small quantity of manure which would be contained in a retort, what must be the loss of fertilizing matter from a large manure heap?

But there are still other arguments against it. Heat, we know, is essential to the germination of seeds. When manure has undergone the process of violent fermentation, much heat is lost; but if this fermentation takes place in the soil, the heat is secured for the newly sown seed, or the young plant. Moreover, the chemists tell us that "in all cases of decomposition, substances combine much more readily than after they have been perfectly formed." Such being the case, it is not difficult to understand why the fermentation of manure beneath the soil, should add so much more to its efficacy, than when it takes place in the farm yard. The gaseous and fluid matter evolved are brought into direct contact with germinating seed or the growing plant, and before they enter into any new combinations, and are thus in a condition to be more efficiently appropriated.

These reasons, which are not offered as new, may not strike some of your readers as being very cogent; but a few experiments will demonstrate their correctness with them as they have done with us.—*Farmer and Gardener*.

**SUMMER MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.**—A correspondent of the New Hampshire Journal gives the following as his method of managing sheep in summer:

"I separate my ewes that are with lamb from the rest of the flock, and keep them on hay, with a little grain, till they go to grass. I plan to have my lambs begin to come in April, and as soon as the ground is bare, I turn them out. I put them up every night, and feed with hay and grain till the nights become warm, and the feeble ones, if there be any, can take care of themselves. I put them up nights to save the manure, as long as they will eat hay. I keep my ewes and lambs from the rest of the flock till I wean my lambs, the first of September. I have a nice place for my lambs—the fence is tight, and they become tame, and are easily managed through life. My pasturing is divided into seven parts. I have two flocks and it takes about twenty days to get them around the pastures, so they have new feed every few days. There is water in every pasture. I will give you my reasons for this management. In the first place, sheep will go to the further end of the pasture before feeding much, and if there is a good spot of feed they will find it, and crop it snug to the ground, and the rest of the feed will go to seed. In a small pasture, sheep will crop off the wild grass when it is tender, and when they come around again they will crop it a second time, and so on. They will also be more contented. I see no reason why sheep will not eat wild grass in summer as well as in winter. A pasture of one hundred acres, divided into ten or more, is better adapted to the care of the sheep. The shepherd will see them often, and salt them more regularly. They will soon learn his whistle, or will run at the sight of the salt box he holds in his hand.

One more reason. It gives me a chance to raise my potatoes with a little extra expense. Most of our old pastures need plowing—it will improve the feed. By so doing we can have more room for corn and roots in the fields."

**How long should a Cow go Dry?**

It is the custom of dairymen who make butter and cheese, and keep their cows on grass and hay alone, to stop milking twice a day on Thanksgiving, and a month later to dry off the entire herd. These cows come in again in March and April, so that they go dry about two or three months.—With this system of feeding, and this period of calving, this is probably the best course. Two or three months upon hay alone will only serve to place the cow in that good heart necessary to carry her safely through the period of calving, and subsequent milking, till the substantial grasses of summer and autumn can supply the demand upon the system. Cows differ very much in their disposition of holding out their milk, some being "dried off" with difficulty, and others manifesting a decided decrease as soon as they are

again with milk. Some are very desirous of milk, and the family is needed for the milk, so to be sold, as extra feed may compensate for the extra supply; but the farmer is satisfied with a good flow of milk from April to November. As far as the milk is concerned, we should milk just as long as the food we proposed to employ would keep the cow in good order. A reasonable respite will secure greater health and vigor in the cow. If the period is too long the bag becomes fleshy, and the milk-producing tendency is diminished. Cows dried in November, if they do not calve till July, are very apt to get too fat, the bag is hard and inflamed, and the resulting loss of one or more quarters. We have practiced daily milking for a few days previous to calving in such cases, with good results.

The effect upon the calf of the protracted milking of the cow kept on no more than good ordinary feed, is well known. A slender weakling, he is said to be "knocked in the head with the milk pail." Under ordinary circumstances the calf should go dry at least three months, if we desire a well developed, perfect calf. This is one reason why many of the finer breeds of cattle do not compare inholding out their milk, with some of very inferior pretensions. In the former a fine calf has been preferred to quantity of milk, in the latter all other propensities and qualities have been subordinated to the single one of giving milk.—*Homestead*.

## Names of the Months.

Perhaps there are many among us who do not, and would like to know from whence the months of the year derived their separate names; then listen and we will try and give you the desired information. You must surely know that the names of the months were given by the Romans—and that their origin is, consequently, very peculiar. They are as follows, viz:—January the first month, which was so called from *Janus*, an ancient king of Italy, who was deified after his death. The word was derived from the Latin word *Januarius*.

*February*, the second month, is derived from the Latin word *Februus*, to purify; for this month the Romans offered up expiatory sacrifices for the purifying of the people.

*March*, the third month, anciently the first month, is derived from the word *Mars*, the god of war.

*April* is so called from the Latin word *Aprilis*—i. e., opening; because in this month the vegetable world opens and buds forth.

*May*, the fifth month, is derived from the Latin word *Majores*, so called by Romulus, in respect toward the senators: hence *Majores* or *May*.

*June*, the sixth month, from the Latin word *Junius*, or the youngest of the people.

*July*, the seventh month, is derived from the Latin word *Julius*, and so named in honor of *Julius Caesar*.

*August*, the eighth month, was called in honor of *Austus*, by a decree of the Roman senate, A. D. 8.

*September*, the ninth month, from the Latin word *Septem*, or seven, being the seventh from March.

*October*, the tenth month, from the Latin word *Octo*, the eight, hence we have *October*.

*November*, the eleventh month, from the Latin word *Novem*, nine, being the ninth from March.

*December*, the twelfth month, from the Latin word *Decem*, ten, so called because it was the tenth month from March, which was anciently the time of beginning the year.—*Selected*.

**ANCESTRAL INFLUENCE.**—Pedigree is valuable in proportion as it shows an animal to be descended, not only from, such as are purely of its own race or breed, but also from such individuals in that breed as were specially noted for the excellencies for which that particular breed is esteemed. Weeds are none the less worthless because they appear among a crop consisting chiefly of valuable plants, nor should deformed or degenerate plants, although they be true to their kind, ever be employed to produce seed. If we would have good cabbages or turnips, it is needful to select the most perfect and the soundest to grow seed from, and then continue such selection year after year. Precisely the same rule holds with regard to animals.

The pertinacity which hereditary traits cling to the organization in a latent, masked or undeveloped condition for long after they might be supposed to be wholly "bred out" is sometimes very remarkable. What is known among breeders of short horns as the "Galloway alloy," although originating by the employment for any one of a single animal of a different breed is said to be traceable even now, after many years, in the occasional development of a "snuffy nose" in descendants of that family.

Many years ago there were in the Kennebec valley, a few polled or hornless cattle. They were not particularly cherished, and gradually diminished in numbers. Mr. Payne Wingate shot the last animal of this breed, (a bull calf or a yearling), mistaking it in the dark for a bear. During thirty-five years subsequently all the cattle upon his farm had horns, but at the end of that time one of his cows produced a calf which grew up without horns, and Mr. Wingate said it was, in all respects the exact image of the first bull of the breed brought there.—*Goodale's "Principles of Breeding."*

**CUT POTATOES FOR SEED.**—A. G. Hazeltine, gives in the *County Gentleman*, the result of a trial of cut and whole potatoes planted side by side. The whole potatoes planted were of large size; yield less than the others, of inferior quality, and knotty appearance. The yield from the cut potatoes, with one eye to the hill, was the largest in every case, and of uniform size and fine shape.

Why should potatoes grow better than other vegetables? Because they have eyes to see what they are doing.

## Hotels.

**PRESQUE ISLE HOTEL.**  
J. WHITNEY,  
PROPRIETOR.  
MAIN STREET,  
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE.  
Oct. 13, 1890.

**CARLETON HOUSE,**  
BY THOS W. SMITH.  
Removed to JAMES McDONALD'S building on Main st. Woodstock, where transient and permanent Boarders can be accommodated on the most reasonable terms.  
A Good Order in attendance.

**NOTICE.**—The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has rented the House and premises near the Episcopal Church, owned by Col. Dible, and that he intends keeping a few permanent as well as transient Boarders, likewise a good stable for horses, and he trusts those who visit him will find a good quiet home, as there is to be no spiritual liquor about the premises.  
JOSHUA SNOW.  
Woodstock, June 1, 1890.

**BARKER HOUSE,**  
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.  
H. FAIRWEATHER, PROPRIETOR.  
Extensive Livery Stables in connection with the above.

**BANGOR HOUSE,**  
BANGOR, ME.  
G. W. LARRABEE, PROPRIETOR.  
The Largest and Most Comfortable Hotel in the City. NEAREST TO RAILROADS AND STEAMBOATS. Livery Stable connected with the House.

**AMERICAN HOUSE,**  
Re-Opened.  
The Subscriber has taken the above well-known House, situated in King-Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Transient or Permanent Boarders in a style fully equal to any Establishment in the city. A share of public patronage is solicited.  
S. B. ESTEY.  
St. John, N. B. April 1890.

**PRESQUE ISLE EXCHANGE,**  
SUMNER WHITNEY,  
PROPRIETOR.  
MAIN STREET,  
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE.  
Oct. 13, 1890.

**Russell House,**  
CANTERBURY STATION.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling Public, that he has leased the House lately erected by ASA DOW, Esq., for an HOTEL, at Canterbury Station, and having furnished it throughout with

**NEW FURNITURE**  
of suitable descriptions, is now prepared to accommodate all who favor him with their patronage.

His long experience in this business and the satisfaction given to the Public heretofore warrants the assertion that nothing will be left undone to give perfect satisfaction to all.

The Stables are commodious, and an experienced Hostler always in attendance. The Stage leaves this House for Woodstock immediately on arrival of the Train from Saint Andrews.

JAMES H. RUSSELL,  
Proprietor.

Canterbury, Nov. 24, 1890.

**BARNUM'S EATING HOUSE,**  
INGRAND TRUNK DEPOT.  
PORTLAND, ME.

Meals at all hours. Suppers and Callations furnished to Military and Fire Companies at short notice.

**Flour, Groceries, and Liquors.**  
Just Landing ex "Helen Mar," "Alma," and "Caladonia," from New York, and on hand—

215 CHESTS and half chests Souchong, Congou and Oolong Teas;  
85 Boxes TOMACCO, choice brands;  
45 Boxes SALLIKATS;  
19 Boxes BLUE;  
4 Cases NUTMEG; 10 cases CASSIA;  
50 Boxes RAISINS;  
3 Bins FLOUR.

To arrive per *Louisville* from Boston—  
65 dozen PAIRS, 12 dozen BROOMS;  
25 Boxes CLOTHES PINE;  
12 Pipes pure Molasses ALCOHOL;  
Daily expected from New York—  
13 Hds. bright Porto Rico SUGAR;  
To arrive and hourly expected per *Hannah Fowles*, from Liverpool—

45 Hds. J. DeKuyper & Son's GIN, large Anchor brand; 3 Pipes BRANDY;  
35 Pure and old, 100 cases Mohan's Irish Malt WHISKY.

JOHN BRADLEY,  
24, Dock Street.  
St. John, October 18, 1890.

**F. W. BROWN**

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that he has purchased a complete stock of

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES**

since the fire, and has

**RE-OPENED HIS DRUG STORE,**

on the site of the lower corner of the late BLANCHARD HOUSE, 205 St. John street, in addition to the above a good stock of

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, School Books, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Confectionery & Garden Seeds, &c., &c.

with many other articles too numerous to mention  
Woodstock, May 17th, 1890.

**DR. GEORGE A. BROWN**

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he still continues the practice of his profession. Office at the above establishment, where his Professional advice and assistance in the preparation of Medicines may be had at all times.

**SOMETHING NEW FOR THE PEOPLE!**

**A Fashionable Tailoring Establishment,**

UNCONNECTED WITH SLOPS.

JOHN E. SMITH begs to announce that he has opened a TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT at his dwelling Main street, two doors above J. C. Moore's, where he will be always on hand to make and trim Gents and Boys garments of all kinds, and will furnish, if required, on the most reasonable terms for CASH. For style and workmanship the garments will show for themselves.

Gents and Boys garments Cut as low as anywhere.  
JOHN E. SMITH.  
Woodstock, June 19, 1890.

**SHERIFF'S SALES.**

To be sold at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Woodstock County of Carleton on the 27th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. All the right, title, improvements, claim and demand of John Tompkins, of or in respect to that certain lot of land (or parcel) and improvements situated in the Parish of Winklow, in the County of Carleton, in the rear of the front of River lots, being a gore lot, and bounded on the upper side by lots of land in possession of Dennis Tompkins, and on the lower side by a lot of land in possession of J. W. North being the land and premises at present occupied by said John Tompkins.

The same having been taken and seized, under and by virtue of an execution, issued out of the Supreme Court against said John Tompkins, in favor of James N. Moore. F. R. J. DIBLEE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Woodstock, Nov. 20th, 1890.

To be sold at Public Auction, in the Town of Woodstock, County of Carleton, in front of the Sheriff's Office, in Woodstock, on the 27th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

All the right, title, interest, claim, demand, and possession of Thomas Oliver, of or in respect to the following lot, piece, and parcel of land and premises situated in the Parish of Winklow, in the County of Carleton, being the South half of lot 1, No. 22, in block three, said Parish of Winklow, and bounded as follows: On the upper side, by the North half said lot, No. 22, occupied by Irving and on the lower side by land owned by the estate of Edward McDonald, Oliver, one hundred acres more or less, the same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against Thomas Oliver.

F. R. J. DIBLEE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Woodstock, Nov. 24, 1890.

CASH given for Hides at the CITY MARKET.

Woodstock, Nov. 17, 1890.  
Arceutho Times, Pioneer, Herald, 4 mcs.

## Business Cards.

**S. L. CARPENTER,**  
Counselor and Attorney at Law,  
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE.  
Sept. 29, 1890.

**S. L. CHURCHILL,**  
REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.  
All Work warranted to be done in the best style. Prices low.  
Shop, a few doors above the SENTINEL Office, Phoenix Row, Main Street.

**HARNESS MAKING.**  
**N. CHURCHILL,**  
HARNESS MAKER.

All work executed in the best manner, with promptness and at satisfactory prices.  
Shop a few doors above the SENTINEL office, Phoenix Row, Main street, Woodstock, N. B.

**N. R. KIMBALL,**  
WOODSTOCK.  
Office in Dr. Smith's New Building.

**STODDARD & BAKER,**  
HARNESS MAKERS,  
And Importers of  
Boots and Shoes, Shoe Findings, Harness Mountings, Trimmings, French Calf, Sole and Harness Leather, &c.  
OPPOSITE THE CITY MARKET.  
Phoenix Row, East Side, Main St., Woodstock, N. B.

**JOSHUA S. TURNER,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
AND DEALER IN  
Provisions, Fruit and Groceries,  
No. 22 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.  
CONSIGNMENTS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

**HENRY P. FISHER,**  
SURVEYOR OF LUMBER,  
INDIAN TOWN,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Respectfully announces that he is prepared to receive and take charge of TIMBER, LOGS, and other Lumber, and attend to the sale of the same if required. Any Lumber consigned to him will receive his best attention.  
References, B. Beveridge, Esq., Tobique, N. B.  
H. N. West, Fish River, Me.

**J. D. UNDERHILL,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
And Importer of  
Flour, Meal, Pork, Tea, Sugar, Molasses,  
TOBACCO, &c., &c.  
4 SOUTH WHARF, ST. JOHN, N. B.

**EXCELSIOR CONFECTIONERY!**  
Manufactured by  
J. G. BECKETT,  
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,  
JASTRY COOK,  
AND DEALER IN Choice Treats, Box-Boss, Etc.,  
51 and 52, Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

Candies in Great Variety, to suit the Trade; Soda Water and Syrup of all kinds.  
Wedding Cake, Cardote de Cases, and Table Ornaments in the highest style of the art. Cakes, Pastries, Tarts, and Ice Creams always on hand.  
Private Families, Parties, Balls, Pic-Nics and Excursions supplied at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

**G. D. KING & SONS,**  
CALAIS, ME.

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has opened a country generally, that they have and keep constantly on hand, at their store in Calais, Me., a large stock of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c., in part as follows:

Flour, Corn Meal, Rice, Tobacco,  
Pork, Sugar, Salted Meats, Canned Goods, &c., &c.  
All of which they offer to the public at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Exchange made for Oats, Butter, and other country Produce.  
\* Intending purchasers will please call before purchasing elsewhere.

**Ships' Bread, Biscuits, Confectionery,**  
THE Subscriber (as usual) thankful for past favors, would intimate to the public that having always on hand a good supply of each of the above articles, he is prepared to fill all orders entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. No need to import.

JOHN C. McINTOSH,  
45 Dock Street  
St. John, June 1, 1890.

**D. K. CHASE,**  
CALAIS, MAINE.

Dealer in Hardware, Iron and Steel, Paints and Oils, Blacksmiths' Tools, Sporting and Blasting Powder, Guns and Pistols, Welch & Grindell's Saws, Railroad Shovels and Picks.

D. K. C. is agent for W. Adams and Co's Celebrated Fire-Proof Safes, Fairbanks' Scales, and Dische, Marble & Co's Powder Manufactory.

**DENING & SONS,**  
MERCHANTS,  
CALAIS, ME.

WILLIAM DENING, WILLIAM DENING, JR., C. L. DENING, Agents for Steamers, Adirondack, Adirondack, Queen, Boston and Worcester, Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroads.

**F. A. CONGROVE,**  
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY,  
English, American, French and German  
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,  
—ALSO—  
Daguerreotype, Ambrotype and Photographic Goods.

No. 75, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.  
P. S.—Orders from the country promptly attended to.

**GRANITE HALL,**  
No. 5 Dock Street.

**THOMAS R. JONES,**  
Wholesale and Retail Importer and Manufacturer of every description of