W. D. CAMBER,
DENTIST.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS used for the PAIN LESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

OFFICE—In Connell's Wooden Block, Queen Street.

H. M. JEWETT,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Teeth Extracted without pain, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas.

2 DOORS BELOW TOWN HALL, MAIN STREET.

Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 21, 1882.

DR. M. F. BRUCE

Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to

St. John Gen. Public Hospital.

— PRACTICE LIMITED TO —

EYE, EAR, THROAT and NOSE.

OFFICE, 40 Coburg St., St. John.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 12, '84—46

J. Norman W. Winslow,

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Conveyancer, Notary Public.

Loans Negotiated; Accounts Collected

INSURANCE AGENT.

Office—Dent's Building, opposite Town Hall.

Woodstock, November 1, 1882.—44.

D. McLEOD VINCE,

Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICE—CONNELL'S WOODEN BLOCK, QUEEN STREET, WOODSTOCK.

Money to Loan on Real Estate.

Woodstock, Nov. 29, 1883.—48

RANDOLPH K. JONES,

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Office,—At his Residence, Corner Main and Albert Streets.

Woodstock, Nov. 19, 1881.

WETMORE & MURPHY,

BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-at-LAW,

Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c.

Issuers of Marriage Licenses.

Special attention paid to the collecting of accounts and negotiating Loans.

E. L. WETMORE, Q. C.,

J. R. MURPHY.

GEO. CONNELL,

Barrister-at-Law,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c,

Woodstock, N. B.

September, 15, '84.—3m-38.

W. W. HAY,

AUCTIONEER

—AND—

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Office—"Glasgow House"

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

ALFRED LETTS,

Teacher of Piano and Organ.

TERMS, $8.00 Per Quarter.

A Large Selection of INSTRUCTION BOOKS always on hand.

Teachers supplied at Special Rates.

☞ Pupils instructed at home.

Lessons given to Pupils from the Country, at the Gibson House, on Piano or Organ.

"GIBSON HOUSE."

Woodstock, Sept. 3, 1884.—1y-p-36

LORNE HOUSE.

☞ *PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS' HOME.*

UPPER WOODSTOCK.

Austin H. Hartley.

6m-p-16 PROPRIETOR.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

(Formerly Riverside Hotel),

Carleton St., Woodstock, N. B.

T. J. BOYER, - - - PROPRIETOR.

REMODELLED AND REFURNISHED.

Good New Stable in Connection

Sample Room for Commercial Travellers on Ground Floor.

GIBSON HOUSE,

Corner Main and Emerald Streets

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

A. GIBSON & SON, - - PROPRIETORS.

This House is First-Class in every respect, being new, and newly furnished throughout.

Bath Room in connection, with Hot and Cold Water.

SAMPLE ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR.

ROYAL HOTEL,

45 King street

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

T. F. RAYMOND, - - - Proprietor.

1y-31

HERBERT DIBBLEE,

Gold, Silver, Nickle, Oroide,

Brass and Copper

PLATER.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Harness TRIMMINGS

and COMPOSITION SLEIGH HANDLES.

Carriage and Sleigh Work Plated at short notice.

Also, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Castors, Cake Baskets, Watch Cases, Jewellery, &c., Replated and all old ware, for half the price new can be obtained for.

All work warranted to wear and look as good as new.

Woodstock, Feb. 23, 1882

WILLIAM PRICE,

MOVER of BUILDINGS

and General Contractor.

Always prepared to execute jobs in stone work.

Woodstock, N. B., April 27, 1883.

Bank of Nova Scotia.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND, - - 400,000.

DRAFTS GRANTED on WINNIPEG, MONTREAL, NEW YORK, BOSTON, and all Towns in the LOWER PROVINCES.

STERLING EXCHANGE BOUGHT and SOLD.

American Drafts Negotiated.

Collections made at all accessible points.

Interest allowed on special deposits.

Office at Woodstock:

Connell's Block.

HOURS—9 A. M. TO 3 P. M. SATURDAY, 9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

WM. HALIBURTON, Agent.

August 27, 1880.—28

LIME! LIME!

JUST ARRIVED:

1 Car Load Armstrong Lime, and Calcine Plaster,

which will be sold cheap.

J. CONNOR.

Woodstock, April 2, 1881.—14

The Carleton Sentinel.

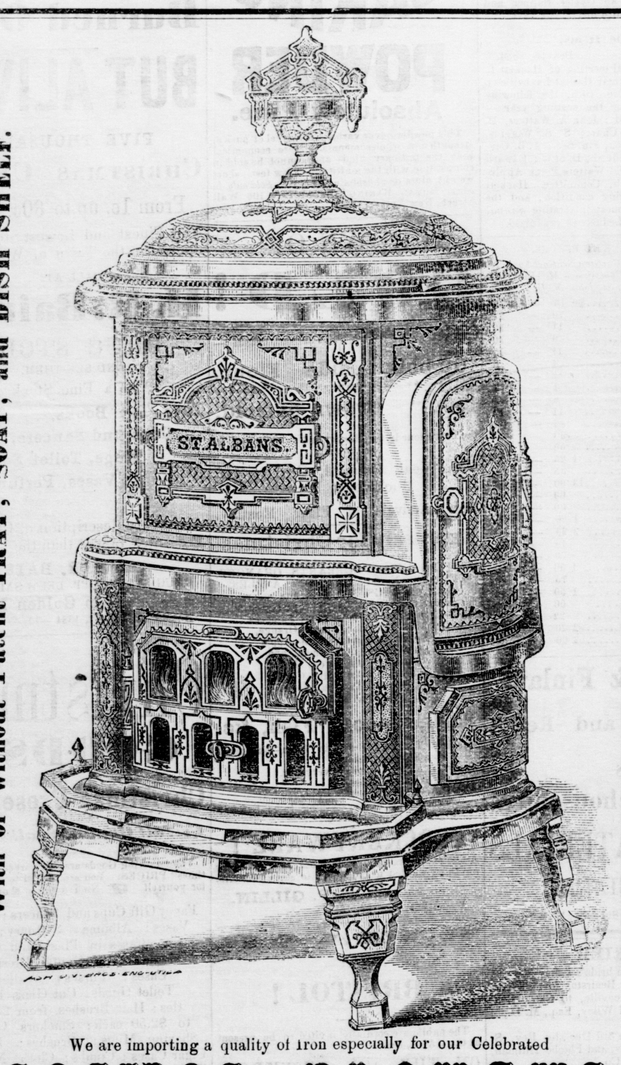
SAMUEL & JAMES WATTS,] Our Queen and Constitution. [Editors & Proprietors

VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 51. WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1884. WHOLE NO.—1870

CAST IRON SINKS,

FROM $2.00 TO $3.50,

With or without Patent TRAP, SOAP, and DISH SHELF.



FARMERS, BOILERS,

(72 GALLONS)

FIRE BOX for size of Boiler, that is made in the Dominion.

We are importing a quality of Iron especially for our Celebrated

COSMOS PLOUGHS,

which makes them as hard as Steel, and more durable.

— NEW PATTERNS OF —

COOK STOVES,—Lansdowne, Marquis and Matchless.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE, 4 cts. per foot and upwards.

Cider Presses! CONNELL BROS.

Woodstock, N. B, October 22nd, 1884.—43

1884

Furniture Designs!

JUST RECEIVED!

Five Designs of year 1884

Parlor Groupe Suits

never before seen in this market. Also a large Stock of

ASH AND FRENCH WALNUT

CHAMBER SETS!

of this year's designs, only Sets in Town that are fire dried and will warrant every Set.

40 Painted Chamber Sets,

Painted in Great Variety of Colors.

J. S. MARCY,

CONNELL STREET.

Woodstock, April 23, 1884

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults.

TODD BROTHERS,

Dealers in all kinds of

Builders' Hardware

— AND —

DOORS & WINDOWS.

Write for Prices.

St. Stephen, N. B.

—16.

Carriage and Sleigh FACTORY!

MOUTH OF EEL RIVER.

THE undersigned is now fully prepared to fill all orders for

SLEDS, SLEIGHS & CARRIAGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

and guarantees that in Style, Finish and Workmanship they shall be equal to the best.

He is now manufacturing 50 LIGHT and HEAVY WAGGONS, which will be ready for delivery in the Spring, to which he invites the inspection of intending purchasers.

Repairing, Trimming, Painting, &c., done at shortest notice and at lowest rates,

HORSE-SHOEING and JOB BLACKSMITHING done and axes manufactured.

Thanking his patrons for past favors, he respectfully invites intending purchasers to examine his stock.

WANTED.—To Exchange a NEW DRIVING WAGON, for a GOOD HORSE, about 6 years old. A few Second-Hand Driving Waggons, on hand, will be sold CHEAP.

ELISHA MOORE.

Canterbury, N. B., August 4, 1884.—1y-4

BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Company!

INCORPORATED 1833.

Cash Assets, - - - $1,500,000.

Half a Century in Business in Canada.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above old and reliable Company for the County of Carleton, I am prepared to *issue its Policies at my Office in Woodstock*, on all classes of desirable property at current rates.

☞ ALL LOSSES ADJUSTED PROMPTLY AND PAID WITHOUT DISCOUNT.

J. C. WINSLOW & SON, Agents.

Woodstock, Nov. 9, 1832.—45.

WELCOME

(TRADE MARK.)

SOAP

Acknowledged the "STANDARD" of LAUNDRY SOAP. There is but One. Every bar is stamped with a pair of hands, and no Grocer should be allowed to offer any substitute. In the use of **WELCOME SOAP** people realize "VALUE RECEIVED" and discover that superiority in WASHING QUALITY peculiar to this Soap.

3m-40.

Carriage and Sleigh FACTORY!

King St., - Fredericton, N. B.

R. COLWELL, Proprietor.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, Sleighs and Pungs

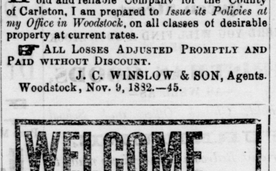
Built to order in the latest and most durable styles. **Material and Workmanship of the Best.**

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Painting, Trimming, and Repairing Carriages, &c.

☞ TERMS, &c., to give satisfaction.

Fredericton, November 26, 1875—48



ALWAYS READY TO Alleviate OUR PAINS AND ILLS.

That Old, Reliable Killer of Pain,

Whether Internal or External, Perry Davis' Pain Killer should have a place in every Factory, Machine Shop and Mill, on every Farm, and in every Household, ready for immediate use, not only for Accidents, Cuts, Bruises, etc., but for Bowel Complaints, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, sudden Colds, Chills, Neuralgia, etc., etc. Sold everywhere. Price, 20c, 25c and 50c per Bottle.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Limited, Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE

WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ALL THE FORMS OF **Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders,** the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles, $5.

HARNESS! HARNESS!

THE subscriber having fitted up a commodious shop, on the corner of Main and Harvey Streets, two doors below Mr. James Baker's Shoe Shop, is now prepared with

Harness of every Description!

Single Harness, in Gilt, Rubber, Nickle Silver, and all the cheaper grades.

DOUBLE HARNESS,

in Light Driving, Buggy, Stage, Farm, and Lumber Harness.

COLLARS, WHIPS, BELLS,

and everything usually found in a first-class Harness Shop. All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Thanking his customers for their liberal patronage in the past, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Those indebted to the subscriber will please remember that he was burned out by the recent fire and is much in need of money, by settling immediately they will confer a great favor.

☞ Please don't forget.

T. L. ESTEY.

Woodstock, August 17, 1877

LUMBER!

LUMBER.

I HAVE FOR SALE 50 or 60 M feet

Dry Hemlock Boards AND PLANK;

ALSO, A FEW THOUSAND DRY

PINE PLANK,

for immediate use.

Bills of Scantling, and other orders for sawing, promptly attended to.

G. F. SMITH.

Victoria Corner, March 20, 1882

Poetry.

A Snowball's Work.

Bachelor Browne was a quiet man,
Whose scheme of life was a charming plan;
He merely wanted to live at ease,
With nobody but himself to please,
The doctor's orders were only obeyed,
For Bachelor Browne was only afraid
Of looking florid and growing stout—
He dreaded the very name of gout,
He thought a wife was a useless bore,
And nothing in life annoyed him more
Than crying babies or a sudden draught,
And he always frowned when others laughed.

We wonder not that bachelor Browne
Was not much liked in his native town;
The boys delighted to play him tricks,
And most of folks their eyes would fix
On distant objects when he passed by—
But he only thought they were very shy.

It so fell out on a Christmas day
That lads and lasses went out to play
When snow lay deep in the fields hard by,
And bright and clear was the winter sky,
A snowball battle was soon begun,
When lo! in thick of fight and fun
A ball was thrown with a sudden whirl,
By a bright and active laughing girl,
Right through the window of Bachelor Browne,
Who starts to his feet with a sudden frown;
And rushing forth he cries, with a hiss
"Who is the villain that dared do this?"
They all stood back and were quite abashed
When they saw their neighbors windows smashed:
But the girl stood up and tossed her head,
And with laughing eyes she archly said,
"Please sir, I wanted to bring you out
To join us all in the snowball bout."

When Bachelor Browne saw the pretty face
And marked the figure so full of grace,
His anger fled, and he straighway fell
In love with the saucy village bell,

A very strange thing had come to pass—
'Twas found that the fractured pane of glass
Was broken in shape like a human heart,
Which of course gave Bachelor Browne a start,
For he thought there must be fate in this,
So he sought the rollicking snowball miss,
With such success did he ply his suit
That she quite forgot his old repute;
For when he proposed she couldn't say no,
And ere the coming of next year's snow,
Bachelor Browne had a charming wife,
Who proved the joy of his altered life.

"A snowball," they said in the little town,
"Had made quite a man of Bachelor Browne."

Select Tale.

Only A Governess.

She was only a governess in George Wilbraham's house. A pretty, ladylike, quiet, little creature, whom his two motherless children dearly loved, and before long their father was in danger of following their example.

Mrs. Vane saw that. She was a widow; handsome, poor, and with eyes that were unusually keen for all that concerned the wealthy widower. For he was her cousin, and she had kept house for him since his wife's death with the intention of ultimately consoling him for his bereavement.

"That girl is dangerous," she thought. 'She must be got rid of at once, More easily said than done however.

The children loved their gentle friend and play-fellow, and their father made no secret of the pleasure her presence and sweet companionship afforded him. While as for Lily—though she was "only a governess"—it was plain that an unwonted sense of happiness made her blue eyes more bright and her smiles more frequent. Was it since Mr. Wilbraham returned? Well, yes—everything was surely pleasanter under the master's sway. He was so good, so kind. And he, surely his life was lonely. She wondered how he would ever—

And at that thought she stooped and kissed a red rosebud that she held, and which he had given her.

That instant a voice fell on her ear and a firm hand grasped her arm.

"Do you kiss the flower for its own sake?" asked the voice, "or for the giver's?"

Poor Lilly started guiltily.

"The—giver, madam?" she faltered. "I do not understand——"

"Mr. Wilbraham gave you that rose. He is my betrothed husband. I will never give him up. His fancy for you can only end in your dishonor; for though you may win his heart from me, you cannot win his hand. That is engaged to me and I will claim it."

Lily, with white face and great, dilated eyes, now, suddenly, with one sharp cry of pain, fell down fainting at her enemy's feet.

"Oh, madam, what must you think of me" she cried with a cry of passionate sorrow. 'Oh I must leave this place! Oh, let me go at once!"

"I shall place no constraint upon you, my dear, she said. "I see that I can trust your honor."

Mr. Wilbraham had said that he should not be home that night, and the poor girl's one anxiety was to leave without seeing him again. So, when her preparations were done, she stole down the garden to bid the place where she had dreamed such happy dreams a last good bye. It was but 3 o'clock. As she stood near the rose bushes, brushing away the fast-coming tears, Mrs. Vane joined her hurriedly

"Miss Dean," she said, "my cousin is returning. I saw him from my window slowly riding up the lane. You must not meet him. You can slip out of the back way as he enters the front. You can walk to the station—it is not more than a mile."(it was more than two miles, but Mrs. Vane was not trammelled by any painful reverence for the truth.) "Here is your money, and to-morrow I will send your trunk. "Will you do this, or'—with a look of insulting suspicion—"will you stay and try and steal from me my husband?'

The young girl's fair face flushed and she threw back her head with a proud gesture.

"You insult me madame," she said, with dignity. "I have shown no inclination to do you wrong." Then she slipped away.

Little Annie was playing by the garden gate. She caught her in her arms and kissed her.

"Good bye, little darling!" she cried and set her down again. Next minute the gate swung open and the governess had gone.

* * * * * *

"Without an explanation!" Mr. Wilbraham said. "I cannot understand it, Helen. Surely she told you why?"

"Something about a lover, I believe," said Mrs. Vane, indifferently. "You know she is a very pretty girl and young."

Mr. Wilbraham turned away with a clouded brow and sauntered into the garden. "I could have sworn she cared for me" he muttered, "and all the while she was engaged to some other fellow. This night I should have asked her to be my wife. Curse such false coquettes!" and he stumbled against something on the grass. "Hullo! what's this?"

Annie, his own little five year-old Annie, seemingly quite broken hearted and in tears.

"Oh, papa," she sobbed, on seeing him "she's dorn. Miss Lily's dorn."

He took the little one into his arms and soothed her.

"Why did Miss Lilly go. Annie?" said he.

"Auntie Helen did scold her, papa, cause she kissed the little flower you dave her. I heard her. And she kissed me and tried—and she's dorn, she's dorn.'

Meantime Mrs. Vane in her rival's empty room, was rejoicing over her departure.

"The game is in my own hands now," she thought, "and I shall win the prize."

The sound of horse's hoofs under the window startled her. She sprang to ascertain the cause, and fell back as if she had received a blow. George Wilbraham was riding away to the station at full speed.

"He suspects me—he will find her and learn all," she thought and sat down conquered and despairing.

The game was lost indeed. A letter from her cousin apprised her that he had found her cousin in London, and married her. He requested Mrs. Vane to leave his house before he brought his young bride home.

She obeyed, too humbled and defeated to utter a complaint, and Lilly came back to be mistress and queen of the home where she had once been "only a governess."

A DREADFUL PROPHESY.—The tides are caused mainly by the moon as it were, catching hold of the water as the earth revolves round on its axis. This must cause friction on the earth as it revolves, and friction as everyone knows causes loss of power. There is reason to suppose that the action of the tides is slowly but surly lessening the speed of the earth's rotation, and consequently increasing the length of day, and that this action will continue until the earth revolves on its own axis in the same time that the moon takes to revolve round the earth. Then the day, instead of being twenty four hours long as now, will be about twenty eight days, and the earth will be exposed to the full blaze of the sun about fourteen days at a time.

The change this will bring about on the face of the earth can hardly be exaggerated. All life, both animal and vegetable will be destroyed; all water will be evaporated; the solid rocks will be scorched and cracked; and the whole earth will be reduced to a barren and dreary wilderness. It is supposed by some that the moon has already passed through all this hence its shattered and bare looking surface. That the earth being so much larger, has more quickly acted upon the oceans which once were upon the moon's surface and stopped almost entirely its revolution round its own axis, thus causing it to have a day equal to twenty eight of our days, and the heat of the sun has already done to it what in future ages it will do to the earth. *Harper's Weekly.*

TO MEASURE THE HEIGHT OF A TREE.—There is a very simple way of measuring the height of a tree which can be practiced by any one on a sunny day or in bright moonlight. All the apparatus that is necessary is a straight stick of the length. Draw a circle with a radius (half the diameter) of a little less than the length of the stick. This will be done by holding one end of the stick, say two inches from its end, and moving the other end around, making the circle with a knife or a chip. Then place the stick in the ground exactly in the centre of the circle, perfectly upright and press it down until the height of the stick is exactly the same as the radius of the circle. When the end of the shadow of the stick exactly touches the circle then also the shadow of tree will be exactly in length the same measurement as its height. Of course, in such cases the sun will be at an exact angle of 45°. Measurements of this character can be best effected in the summer, when the sun is powerful, and has reached to a good height in the heavens, and when the trees are clothed with living green so as to cast a dense shadow. To many to whom this idea may not have occurred it might be made annually a matter of interest thus on warm summer days to take the height of prominent trees, and so to compare growth from year to year.

A SOLDIER'S TOAST.—At the siege of Tortona the commander of the army which lay before the town ordered Carew, an Irish officer, in the service of Naples, to advance with a detachment to a particular post. Having given his orders, he whispered Carew, "Sir I know you to be a gallant man; I have therefore put you upon this duty. I tell you in confidence, it is certain death to you all. I place you there to make the enemy spring a mine below.' Carew made a bow to the general, and then led on his men in silence to the dreadful post. He there stood with undaunted countenance; and having called to one of his soldiers for a draught of wine, "Here," said he, "I drink to all those who bravely fall in battle." Fortunately at that instant Tortona capitulated; and Carew escaped that destruction which he had so nobly displayed his willingness to encounter at the call of duty.

EXTINCT FAMILIES.—Robert Stephenson left no family behind. His wife died many years ago, and he remained a widower, so that the direct line from George Stephenson, the eminent engineer, has died out. James Watt, the noted inventor, left no descendants. It appears that men noted for mechanical genius, like many of those famous in literature, science and government, leave no children to perpetuate their names. Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, Newton, Harvey, Pope, Mansfield, Pitt, Fox, Grey, Cowper, Collins, Thompson, Goldsmith, Congrave, Hume, Bishop, Butler, Locke, Hobbs, Adam Smith, Bentham, Davy, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Byron, Lord Clyde, and others well known to fame in British annals, have no representatives now living.

"A vigorous old fellow in Maine, who had lately buried his fourth wife, was accosted by an acquaintance, who unaware of his bereavement, asked: "How is your wife Capt'n Plowjogger?" To which the Capt. replied, with a perfectly grave face: "Wall, to tell ye the trewth, I am kinder out of wives just naow."

Local & Foreign Items.

"Old Eliza," a pauper, died in Toronto, Monday, and $4,000 were found in a box she possessed. She had been supported by charity for 32 years. Her surname is unknown.

Every Man and Woman

Will disagree upon some points. It is almost impossible to quite reconcile one's convictions with those of another, though, of courge exceptions occur; and one of the most notable which we can mention is that on the corn question. For once our people are united; they acknowledge that never in the history of the world was there as certain, as sure, as harmless, as prompt a remedy as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, and for once a united and free people have reached a sensible conclusion. Beware of substitutes.

As many as fifty wild geese and duck have met their fate in the blaze of a gas well near Pittsburg. The light of the escaping gas deludes the poor birds, and they fly into the blaze. The heat is so intense that not even a charred bone is left.

To our Readers.

If you suffer from headache, dizziness, backache, biliousness or humors of the blood, try Burdock Blood Bitters. It is a guaranteed cure for all irregularities of blood, liver and kidneys

Ottawa loses $30,000 annually by Civil Service employees being exempted from taxation.

Compelled to Yield.

Obstinate skin diseases, humors of the blood, eruptions and old sores are cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, which purify and regulate all the secretions.

Few people have any idea of the size of the Exposition Building in New Orleans. The Centennial Main Hall at Philadelphia was considered an enormous structure, but it is said the Centennial Buildings all together could be easily stored away in the Main Hall in New Orleans, which covers between thirty and forty acres.

A Human Barometer.

The man with rheumatism can feel the approach of bad weather in his aching joints. Hagyard's Yellow Oil cures rheumatism, aches, pains and injuries.

The United States consume 45,000,000 eggs daily.

After Twenty-three Years Suffering.

Rev. Wm Stout, of Wiarton, was cured of scrofulous abscess that seventeen doctors could not cure. Burdock Blood Bitters was the only successful remedy. It cures all impurities of the system.

Of the 703 iron furnaces in America, 469 are lying idle.

PHILODERMA has won public favor in a very short time. Ladies who use it constantly on their hands delight in saying that every one should have it for removing the roughness that most people are subject to at all seasons of the year.

Justice Loranger (Montreal) rules that a school teacher's salary is not seizable for debt.

ASK those who have used Philoderma and they will tell you that it is far superior to Glycerine, Camphor Ice, or Cold Cream for Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, or any roughness of the skin.

The "Osborne" flat-house in New York city, which is almost completed, is fifteen stories high.

☞ QUANTITY AND QUALITY.—In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

Rev. Dennis Osborne, a native missionary from India, says his people have 333,000,000 gods.

THERE ARE MANY CHILDREN whose lives are but days of misery and their nights of frightening dreams, caused in a *large percentage of cases* th worms. McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup is a pleasant and effectual remedy.

About 40,000,000 pennies were coined in the United States last year.

Baird's French Ointment is an excellent article for any kind of Humor, such as Salt Rheum, Pimples, Pustules, Rash, and a sure cure for the Itch. It quickly heals obstinate Sores and Ulcers, &c. Sold by dealers.

Canada exported last year $1,705,817 worth of butter and $6,451,870 worth of cheese.

The importance and value of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* to a family cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. It is both for internal and external use and will prevent and cure diphtheria and all dangerous throat and lung troubles.

Sugar is fed to the cows on a large dairy farm near London, England, with good results. It induces the cattle to eat every mouthful of food in the manger, instead of leaving part, as cattle usually do. The sugar also improves the flavor of the milk.

A one-cent revenue stamp is about all the value there is to the large packs of horse and cattle powders now sold. If you want a strictly pure article get Sheridan's. They are immensely valuable.

According to recent estimates, the City of London contains more jews than Jerusalem, more Irish than Dublin, and more Roman Catholics than Rome.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only; very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging.

The Nova Scotian counties which have adopted the Scott Act contains a population of 282,000; New Brunswick has 202,000 of its population under the Scott Act; P. E. Island, 108,561 (the whole); Quebec, 40,000; Ontario, 450,000; Manitoba, 25,000. Prohibition is also supposed to prevail over the North-West Territories, with their population of 56,447.

Consumptives should try Allen's Lung Balsam; it can be had of any druggist. See adv.

The total number of hogs slaughtered annually in the United States is estimated at 30,000,000, the average dressed weight being 175 pounds each.

A clear head is indicative of good health and regular habits. When the body feels heavy and languid, and the mind works sluggishly, Ayer's Cathartic Pills will wonderfully assist to a recovery of physical buoyancy and mental vigor. The constipated should use them.

The Massachusetts Congregational Sunday School Convention has resolved to abandon the use of the Old Testament.

No other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state and country, and among all people, as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the best combination of vegetable blood purifiers, with the Iodide of Potassium and Iron, ever offered to the public.

Left-handed penmanship is now taught in a number of American schools. The method of instruction is to make the pupil write his name in pencil and then go over it with a pen held in the left hand.

I have used Minard's Liniment for rheumatism with great success. Please send by express 1 dozen bottles, as I cannot purchase it here.—W. H. SHERWOOD, Boston, Mass.

Possibly the greatest literary prize ever offered is that which will fall due on Dec. 1, 1925, in St. Petersburg. It consists of 50,000 roubles in gold, and will be paid at this date, the centenary of Alexander I's death, to the writer of the best history of the reign of that Emperor.

Cough no more, but get a bottle of Minard's Honey Balsam. It is the best remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, croup, &c., that has ever been offered to the public.

There was heroism as well as presence of mind in the action of a New York telephone pole climber who rescued his fainting companion from the top of a pole 80 feet high. The first climber had just reached the crossbar when he became dizzy and lost consciousness. The second saw his condition, and instantly mounting the pole at full speed, reached his companion just as his grip was failing, lashed him to the crossbar and descended in order to call the hook and ladder company, whose extension ladder made the rescue of the fainting man possible.

MINNESOTTA LETTER.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The election campaign is over and the republicans have been defeated; in the unseen future this may become known, that the Democracy obtaining power was no calamity. I am inclined to think under the change there will be given an impetus to the South which will tend to develop rapidly trade among manufacturing industries and this instead of being an injury to the North will be a blessing. It will carry Northern men and their capital in that direction, and now (this did not exist under Republican rule,) the South will unite and encourage nothern spirit, ambition and capital to develop her resources. One thing in the late campaign impressed me, and that was the bid for the votes of the laboring party by the Republicans, telling them that the high protection tariff kept up their wages, and this argument was in every speaker's mouth. Candidates, wirepullers, and village stump-orators and the masses; no speech appeared perfect without this argument somewhere in it, either at the beginning, middle, or close, and often it was the whole speech. The laboring men of England were held up as a class of paupers in comparison to the laboring men of this country, and the difference between the situation of the two classes of laboring men was that the low wages of one country was caused by its free trade, and the high wages of the other was because of its protection duties, thus establishing manufactures and making labor for the masses. At first sight this appears a strong argument, but upon analysis it is the merest shadow. Why not compare the rate of wages in this country with that of wages in Germany or France, both highly protected; the same thing ought to hold good in Germany or France which exists here, if wages are regulated by the tariff of the country, and yet we find in both those European countries a very low rate of wages among the masses of the people, in fact the laboring people of England, free and unprotected by tariff, are in a better condition than those in either Germany or France. Again, in the United States, under protection tariff, the tendency is towards a decline in wages, while in England, under free trade, the wages of the laboring people have nearly doubled in the last ten years. My observation is that the laboring man is no better in this country than he is in England in respect to a comfortable living, only as intoxicating drinks or some other indulgence steps in to render the one or the other miserable. If the wages are higher here, the living and rents are also higher, and it takes all the laboring man can do here to keep his family, and he can do that anywhere else. But this is not all. The high tariff in the United States since 1860 is not the only time the United States has tried protection. At different times anterior to 1860 a protection tariff was tried here; one time it was in existence for ten years, and during that time it neither stimulated manufacturing enterprises nor increased wages. In fact a man is hard up for an argument to sustain his cause when he resorts to this kind of bombastering. The tariff of a country has but little to do with the rate of wages given for the labor of the country. If it did then Russia, Germany and France would not have so low a rate of wages, neither would the rate of wages paid for labor in England be on the increase.

There must, however, be some cause for the wages of this country being in excess of that paid in the above countries, and let us see if the cause can be found. The wages were higher after the late war, and have remained so, than they were before the rebellion. I think the true situation lies here. The four years war consumed much more than was on hand for consumption; it even destroyed or used up capital which was invested in supplying the demands of the nation, and at its close the country found it had an enormous burden of work on its hands to repair the damage and waste, and a lack of men to do the work. This disparity between labor and men increased the price paid for labor, for the scarcity of an article increases its value, we know no valuation only by comparison; if gold were as common as stone it would be of no more value than stone; and immediately after the close of the war it became known that mines were in the Western States and great agricultural prairies, and immense forests of lumber, and thus things have drawn men from the East to engage in developing the West, and so keeping up a limited lack in the supply of men to do the work. This condition of things has kept the rate of wages high.

Now, what this country wants to bring down the price paid for work is to fill it up with people like the countries above referred to in Europe and wages will be as low as anywhere else. When the competition for work comes because of too many men to do it, then down goes the price of labor. The time may come, and it will come as quickly under protection as under free trade, perhaps, when this country will be filled up and men will be striving with men for the almighty dollar, and then when labor is scarce and men plenty the price paid for labor will be correspondingly small.

The speeches during the late campaign, delivered by prominent men were below what we would look for from educated politicians, men who have made political economy a study. As a sample, Ex-Senator Windom, of this State, a man held up for his political knowledge and ability, was speaking in the Armory Hall of this city, and stated in his speech to a crowded assembly that when he was in England he saw two men follow his coach for two miles that they might take off his trunks and receive a half-pence for it, so needy were they; and that he also saw a man and an ox yoked up together to draw a load, and said such was the case in free trade England and such would be the case in this country if the Republicans were thrown out of power and the Democrats inaugurated a reign of free trade. To men of thought this would not be the kind of argument which would convince; ludicrous incidents may be seen anywhere, but arguments containing statements like those just named from a man who has been in England reflects harshly upon his honor, honesty and observation.

But the contest is over, and for four years men may have a little respite from the presidential battle—the battle of parties.

Yours, L. N. SHARP.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 28, 1884.

In the petitions for the limitation of liability in the matter of the steamship "City of Columbus" before the U. S. district court, Boston, Samuel Fawcett, et al. against the Boston and Savannah Steamship Company, James Brown against the same, Judge Nelson has rendered an opinion that the limited liability statute extends as well to the claims for personal injuries suffered by the passengers and for loss of life of the passengers. The question whether the owners of the "City of Columbus" are liable at all for the consequences of the stranding and sinking of that steamship and if liable whether their liability is to be limited to the value of the vessel and her pending freight must be determined in proceedings instituted by the owner and now pending in the court to obtain the benefit of the statute of limitation. In the meantime farther prosecution against the officers of suits of damages growing out of the disaster, whether in that court or in courts of the State, must be stayed. Insurance effected by the owners on the steamship and her freight is not "an interest in such vessel and freight" which they are bound to surrender for the benefit of the claimants within the meaning of the statue. It will be remembered that several New Brunswickers lost their lives in this disaster.

A SINFUL POSTURE 200 YEARS AGO.—The following law and law case are taken from the records of the New Haven colony in 1669. The statute says: "Whosoever shall inveigle or draw the affections of any maide or maide-servant, either to himself or others, without first gaining the consent of her parents, shall pay to the plantation for the first offence 40 shillings; the second, four pounds; for the third he shall be imprisoned or corporeously punished." Under this law, at a court held in May, 1669, Jacobeth Murtine and Sarah Tuttle were prosecuted "for setting down on a chestle together, his arms around her waiste and her arme upon his shoulder or about his neck, and continuing in that sinful posture about half an hour, in which time he kyssed her and she kyssed him, or they kyssed one another, as ye witnesses testified.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

A sensational story comes from Egremont, Mass., to the effect that in 1878 Estelle Newman, 30 years, died there and was buried in the cemetery. H. Worth Wright has now made a dying statement that he with other students of Albany medical college laid in wait for the body, disintered it and carried it to the college for the purpose of dissection, and while on the dissecting table, signs of life were observed and the woman was finally resuscitated. She was taken to an insane asylum in Schoharie County, N. Y. This is all Wright is said to have known of his whereabouts. The grave will be opened to ascertain the truth of the story.

The phrase "Robbing Peter to pay Paul" originated in the circumstance that the Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster, was raised to the dignity of a cathedral by "letters patent," in 1540. But it was joined to the diocese of London again ten years subsequently, and many of its estates appropriated to the repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral. The phrase occurs in a translation of Rabelais, and in the same chapter the phrase to the effect that "if the skies fall, we shall catch larks," may also be found.

Frightful mortality is reported among the laborers engaged on the Panama canal. A young engineer, who has returned shattered in health after a few months service, says that a human life has been the sacrifice for every foot the work has advanced. High wages are paid and the vast force of workmen is kept constantly recruited.