

K. & R. Glass, : Zinc, : Axes, : &c.

Received per S. S. PLATO :

698 BOXES GLASS,
12 CASKS ZINC.

In stock and for sale at Manufacturers' Prices :

350 DOZ. AXES, Assorted,

"K. & R." BLENKHORN, CAMPBELL, KELLY'S and FOWLER'S.

50 DOZ. "1879" COLD BLAST LANTERNS, Warranted not to blow out.

We sell wholesale to the trade only.

Orders by mail or through our traveller will have prompt attention.

KERR & ROBERTSON,

43, 45 AND 47 DOCK STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Nov. 1st, 1897.—2 mos.

J. & T. Jardine,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

—IN—

FLOUR, CORNMEAL, OATMEAL, COFFEE.

TEA, SUGAR, TOBACCO,

COARSE SALT, in bulk and bags, DAIRY SALT,

Molasses, Biscuits, Cheese,

PORK AND BEEF,

HAMS, OATS, BRAN AND SHORTS.

HARDWARE, CROCKERYWARE, GLASSWARE

BOOTS AND SHOES

DRY GOODS.

Ready-Made Clothing,

Scotch Horse Collars,

IRON, CHAIN, ANCHORS, ROPE.

NAILS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, LIME.

English House Coal.

blacksmith's Coal

SHINGLES, DEALS, BOARDS AND SCANTLING,

PITCH-PINE, HARDWOOD, LATHS, etc.

Kingston, Kent County, N. B.

GANG SAWS,

Portable or Stationary, for large or small mills. Special double Edger. We have equipped with Machinery some of the best Mills in Canada. Write us for reference and prices.

CARRIER, LAINE & CO.,

236 St. Joseph St.
QUEBEC.

LEVIS, P. Q.

145 St. James St.
MONTREAL.

(PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.)

J. F. BLACK & SON

RICHIBUCTO, KENT CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF CARRIAGES, TRUCK WAGONS, ETC.

We have a large number of Carriages, Express and Truck Wagons, etc., in course of construction, which we can sell as cheap as any in the trade. Intending purchasers should call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Terms easy.

Repairing in all its branches. A full line of Coffins and Caskets always on hand.

NOTICE!

Any person or persons cutting poles or lumber of any description without my permission on, or removing the same, from Lot No. 4 granted to James Knowland and adjoining Lot No. 5 and the lot granted to Lawrence Kelly, at the north of Kouchibouguac River, will be prosecuted.

J. D. PHINNEY.

April 24th, 1897.

GOOD TRADE.

Is secured by high class work. Such can be obtained at Mrs. Hannay's, Kingston, as she has engaged a first class watchmaker.

APPENDICITIS.

Judging from the reports so frequently made in the daily press, it would appear that appendicitis is not only on the increase, but that it seems to have a special predilection for prominent persons. Contrary to popular belief, however, it is no more frequent nor elective in its occurrence than formerly. It is simply a new name for the very old and very common trouble known as peritonitis, or inflammation of the bowels, which, until lately, and before operative treatment was instituted, always ended in death.

The trouble having been traced to ulceration or rupture of an inflamed appendix, causing the fatal peritonitis, the early removal of the diseased organ very naturally suggested the proper line of treatment. It is, perhaps, not generally known by the public that the various foreign bodies, such as grape seeds, cherry pits and the concretions usually found in the appendix, are merely accidental consequences of the inflammation rather than causes of it.

To such as never eat a grape without a certain misgiving, it may be comforting to learn that it is a very rare circumstance to find a seed of the fruit lodged in the appendix. In fact, it is now proven that, aside from the intestinal concretions which really form in the organ after the latter becomes diseased, there is scarcely an average proportion of 3 per cent, in which foreign bodies, distinctively so called, are discovered. That these accidental or deposited substances are not absolutely necessary for the production of the disease is shown by their entire absence in a goodly number of the most severe cases.

Among the latter may be mentioned a recent instance which has claimed much public attention.

The real cause of the disease is associated with the destructive tendencies of a peculiar microbe called the colon-bacillus which always exists in the intestine, and is absolutely harmless until an inflammation or injury of the appendix gives it an opportunity for the development of malignant qualities. The microbes then multiply with great rapidity, penetrate the walls of the weakened organs, intensify the inflammation and finally escape into the abdominal cavity by ulceration or rupture of the tube, thus producing the fatal or septic peritonitis.

PREMIER LAURIER TALKS.

TELLS OF HIS MISSION TO WASHINGTON.

OTTAWA, Nov. 18.—Premier Laurier and Sir Louis Davies returned from Washington to-day. There was a lengthy meeting of the council this afternoon which they attended and at which their mission to Washington was discussed at length. After the cabinet meeting Sir Wilfrid made the following statement to the reporters: "I took advantage of my visit to Washington to discuss with President McKinley and his ministers, in addition to the sealing question, many international questions which have given rise to trouble and irritation between the United States and Canada. Prominent among them were the Alien Labor Law, the Atlantic fisheries, the fisheries of the Great Lakes, the North Atlantic fisheries and the United States tariff as it specially affects Canadian interests. It is plain to you that the seal question cannot be settled by itself; it can only be considered in connection with the irritable and important questions. You may say emphatically that there is no intention whatever of having any reciprocity treaty which would interfere with or affect the existing British preferential tariff. This is well known to American statesmen. What has been discussed, however, is the reciprocal abolition of duties on coal, lumber, fish, hay, potatoes, barley, eggs and other similar articles. I am in hopes that our informal negotiation will be followed by more formal ones.

Father Babineau, parish priest of Tracadie, N. B., interviewed the Minister of Public Works to-day in regard to some slight improvements required from the department in order to enhance the comfort of the sisters and their patients at the Lazaretto.

THE HLODYKE'S WEALTH.

Would be No Inducement to the Sufferer if it Stood Between Him and Perfect Health.

H. H. Little, Campbellford, writes: "About one year ago I had a severe attack of typhoid fever and it left my system in a very weak and nervous condition, in fact so badly that I despaired of recovery. I was induced to try South American Nervine. In a remarkably short time my health improved and when I had taken a few bottles I was completely cured and have better health since than for years before." Sold by W. W. Short.

FREDERICTON, Nov. 17.—William Dunn of the Canada Eastern freight train, running from Chatham to Fredericton, was instantly killed this afternoon. The train stopped at Cowperthwaite's tank, 14 miles from here, for water. In attempting to board the morning train Dunn missed his footing and fell under the trucks, which passed over his body, horribly crushing the body and instantly killing him. An inquest was held here to-night and a verdict of accidental death returned. The body has been sent to Chatham, where deceased resided.

NINE TERRIBLE YEARS.

Misery and Suffering day and Night

PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND VICTORIOUS OVER LIVER TROUBLES

A Mighty Work After the Doctor Failed.

If proper treatment is not resorted to in time, the results of liver complaint are terrible, often ending in death.

Mrs. McRae, of Guilph, Ont., suffered for nine years from liver complaint. Her case baffled the skill of the physician she employed; he could do no more, and the sufferer was left almost hopeless. Hearing of Paine's Celery Compound she procured a supply, and soon experienced returning health and vigor. The second bottle completely cured her. Mrs. McRae writes for the benefit of all in misery and affliction; she says:

"It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the value of Paine's Celery Compound. For nine years I had been troubled with liver complaint, and often had very bad spells from it. Two years ago this spring I had a very bad attack of it, and called in a doctor who relieved me of the trouble, but I remained weak, and could neither eat nor sleep, and suffered so much with my head that I procured a bottle of your Paine's Celery Compound, and before I had the contents used I could eat and sleep well, and the pain in my head was completely gone. I took the second bottle, and have never been troubled with liver complaint since. Your Compound has banished constipation which troubled me for many years, and has built me up and completely cured me. I am now 64 years old, and from what I know I consider your medicine the best on the market. Hoping that your valuable medicine will do for others what it has done for me is my sincere wish."

HUMOROUS SIGNS.

Of unwittingly ludicrous or humorous signs there are plenty. A tinsmith near Exeter, England, has a sign which reads: "Quart measures of all shapes and sizes sold here."

At a market town in Rutlandshire the following placard was affixed to the shutters of a watchmaker who had decamped, leaving his creditors mourning: "Wound up and the mainspring broke." Equally apposite was one in Thomaston, Ga. On one of the principal streets the same room was occupied by a physician and a shoemaker, the disciple of Galen in front, while he of St. Cripin worked in the rear. Over the door hung:

"We repair both sole and body." On the windows of a London coffee room there appeared the notice:

"This coffee room removed upstairs till repaired." The proprietor of the place was not an Irishman, though the framer of the notice over the entrance to a French burying ground, "Only the dead who live in this parish buried here," must have been.

One may see in the windows of a confectioner in Fourth Avenue, New York, "Pies open all night." A Bowery placard reads, "Home-made dining-rooms, family oysters;" while a West Broadway restauranter sells "Home-made pies, pastry and oysters," and still another caterer on East Broadway retails "Fresh salt oysters and lager beer."—Stoves and Hardware Reporter.

Eats Without Distress.

"I suffered with inflammation of the stomach and indigestion. Everything I ate distressed me. I have taken a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has cured me. I am now able to eat almost anything I wish without distress. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." C. A. AINSWORTH, 1020 North Edwards Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c. by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

NEWCASTLE, Nov. 17.—This morning a girl named Kate Crowe was found drowned in a water tank at the residence of W. C. Hickson. She had put her head in the tank and suffocated. The back of her head was not even wet. An inquest was held. No reason can be assigned for the deed.

"D. & L." MENTHOL PLASTER

I have prescribed Menthol Plaster in a number of cases of neuralgic and rheumatic pains, and am very much pleased with the effects and pleasantness of its application.—W. B. CARPENTER, M. D., Hotel Oxford, Boston.

I have used Menthol Plaster in several cases of muscular rheumatism, and find in every case that it gives almost instant and permanent relief.—J. B. MOORE, M. D., Washington, D. C.

It Cures Sciatic, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Pains in Back or Side, or any Muscular Pains.

Price 25c. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL.

INCONSISTENCY.

She loved a youthful minister; Her smiling rose lips told him so, Until they sent him forth to preach At Lonesome Gulch in Idaho.

Then all the fervor of her soul Subsidied, and she would not go. What! Waste her life in howling wilds Consorting with the squaw of Lo?

He went—alone. And now she's pledged Again to young Lieutenant Grow, Who dates his letters, "Fort Remote," At Lonesome Gulch in Idaho! —Paul Pastnor in Brooklyn Life.

THE SUPERNATURAL.

Contact With It Brings Out a Peculiar Kind of Fear.

We wish the Psychological society would one day attempt an analysis of what, for want of a better word, we must call the dread of the supernatural. Both those who believe and those who disbelieve in the notion that the veil between this world and the other, is capable of being lifted agree in one thing. They all recognize the fact that most people fear, or something akin to fear, what they believe to be the occurrence of supernatural phenomena. There is here, therefore, a piece of ground which may be explored without any begging of the question as to whether the fear is caused by real ghosts or by trickery, by rats and water pipes or by genuine glimpses of the people of another world. One would like to know whether the fear felt is akin to that experienced when a man is frightened by a runaway horse or a fire or any other imminent risk of life, or whether it is something different in kind.

Speaking broadly and without any minute consideration of the facts, one would say that ghost fright did differ in kind from the fright which comes from active danger. Most people have, we imagine, at some time or other in their lives experienced that eerie, uncanny, creepy feeling which is associated with the possibility of contact with the supernatural. Yet few would declare that it was in any sense connected with the dread of loss of life or limb. The man or woman who wakes up in the middle of the night and hears strange noises—thumps, raps, clangs and creakings—or sees lights or feels the touch of unseen hands is probably very frightened, but the sense of bodily fear is not present. There is no dread of being killed. People in the agony of terror caused by dangerous accidents constantly call out that they are going to be killed, but we doubt if that is ever the case in the fright caused by haunted houses. Possibly this difference may be said to be due to the fact that the dread of the supernatural is not nearly so acute as that caused by the imminent risk of death. People, it may be argued, only imagine themselves to be frightened of ghosts, as women pretend to be frightened of mice. In neither case is the fright quite genuine. It is only want of self control and could be mastered in an instant if the will power were in proper order.

Unfortunately for those who argue thus there is plenty of evidence to show that occasionally the dread of the supernatural produces very serious results. On the whole, we should say that more people had been frightened out of their wits by what they believed to be supernatural phenomena than by accidents involving great risk of life. It is not often that one hears of insanity caused even by the prolonged agony of shipwreck. The fear caused by what is supposed to be a supernatural agency seems, then, to have in it some element not found in ordinary fear. If the haunting phenomena cause fear, they seem to give a shock of special keenness.—London Spectator.

Best Time to Sleep.

In view of the many changes which have been rung on the early to bed, early to rise idea, the following opinion from an eminent medical authority ought to be of interest. He takes up the old statement that an hour before midnight is worth two hours after and gives his opinion as follows: "I had an opportunity to make some study of this subject in my naval service during the late war. On shipboard, as is undoubtedly known to most of you, the ship's company—officers and men alike—stand four hour watches day and night, and to get the required amount of rest are obliged to get their sleep irregularly. To so arrange it that the same man shall not be obliged to take early or late watches continually, the 'dog watch' of two hours is interpolated, thus adding to the irregularity. In watching the results for over two years I could never discover that the watch, officers and men, were not as fully refreshed by their sleep as were the medical and pay officers, who stand no watch and have hours as regular as those of any householder." It seems to make but little difference to those who have given careful attention to this subject whether people sleep at one time or another, so that they get a sufficient amount of sleep.—New York Ledger.

A Brave Man.

Nicolas, Chevalier d'Assas, a French captain in the Auvergne regiment, born as Vigan in the Languedoc, while making a reconnaissance during the night of Oct. 15, 1760, at Klostercamp in Westphalia, met a column of the enemy which was advancing in silence to surprise the French army. He was ordered to keep silent or else they would kill him. D'Assas at once cried out, "A moi Auvergne—the enemy is here!" He was killed on the spot.—Bouillet's Dictionary of History.

In Austria the man who loses both his hands in an accident can claim the whole of his life insurance money, on the ground that he has lost the means of maintaining himself. Loss of the right hand reduces the claim from 70 to 80 per cent of the total.

A Californian claims to have invented a new machine which launders collars and cuffs without producing a saw edge.