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We want one person in every village, town and township, to keep in their homes a line of our ART SAMPLES, to show who will keep and circulate the samples to those who call; we will send, free, the very best Sewing Machine manufactured in the world, with all the attachments. This machine is made after the SINGER pattern, which have expired. Before the patents run out, this style machine, with the attachments, was sold for $93; it now sells for $30. Reader, it may seem to you the most WONDERFUL THING ON EARTH, but you can secure one of these machines ABSOLUTELY FREE, provided your application comes in first, from your locality, and if you will keep in your house and show to those who call, a set of our elegant and unequaled art samples. We do not ask you to show these samples for more than two months, and then they become your own property. The art samples are sent to you ABSOLUTELY FREE of cost. How can we do all this?—easily enough! We often get as much as $2,000 or $3,000 in trade from even a small place, after our art samples have remained where they could be seen for a month or two. We need one person in each locality, all over the country, and take this manner of securing them at once. Those who write to us at once, will secure, FREE, the very best Sewing Machine manufactured, and the finest general assortment of works of high art ever shown together in America. All particulars FREE by return mail. Write at once; a postal card on which to write to us will cost you but one cent, and after you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done. Wonderful as it seems, you need no capital—all is free. Address at once. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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ST. JOHN, N. B.
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Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Chilblains, Quinsy, Stings of insects, Colds and Coughs, Toothache, Cuts, Bruises, and Wounds of every description.

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Yours, etc., THOS. ROGERS, Methodist Minister.

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THE HOME.

Home Song.

Stay, stay at home, my heart and rest;
Home-keeping hearts are happiest,
For those that wander they know not where
Are full of trouble and full of care;
To stay at home is best.

Weary and homesick and distressed,
They wander east, they wander west,
And are baffled and beaten and blown about
By the winds of the wilderness of doubt;
To stay at home is best.

Then stay at home, my heart, and rest;
The bird is safest in its nest;
O'er all that flutter their wings and fly
A hawk is hovering in the sky;
To stay at home is best.

—*Longfellow.*

Around the House.

The verdure and bloom of spring-time glorify both city and country. Unsightliness is compelled to retire into the background, while Nature, indulging her mighty vernal impulse, throws her mantle of variegated hue over hill and valley, neglected common, and cultivated parterre. With a little assistance, a little permission, how readily will she transform the humblest cottage into a very bower of beauty, festooning with vines its door-ways and porches, shading its windows with foliage, and filling all the air around and within it with perfume. The rose asks only a place to grow in, only a loving and skillful hand to minister to his needs, and it will blossom as abundantly for the cottager as for the dweller in marble halls. The pansy, the lily, the mignonette, and all their floral sisters, open their flowers to the sky, and diffuse their fragrance as generously to the lowliest as well as to the highest. One has but to ask their favor to receive it, to seek their beauty to find it. Are not their favor and their beauty worth seeking? Solomon laid tribute on lands far and near, and gathered in Jerusalem the spoil of kingdoms; but not Solomon in all his glory was arrayed in such beauty as clothes the lily of the field.

This is a busy season. Early the farmer is in the field making ready the soil and putting in the seed, straining every energy, brute and human, to insure, so far as he can, an abundant harvest. Shall he stop such work to spade up a flower-bed, to set out a shade tree, to plant a vine, to prune a rose-bush?

How much time will it take? A half hour or an hour for the lighter tasks, and suppose it takes half a day to transplant an oak or elm that shall shade his children and grandchildren, to set out a fruit tree that shall bear fruit for years and years, is the time unprofitable spent? Suppose he spends a morning or an afternoon in carting away accumulations of rubbish from the sides of the roadway in front of his house, or from the back-yard, on which his wife looks from the kitchen all day long, is the time thus spent wasted?

We live our lives but once, one day at a time. The total pleasure of life is made up of little daily pleasures. The total duty of life is made up of little daily duties. As we go along from day to day we must enjoy our pleasures, perform our duties, and while enjoying the pleasures of the day and doing the work of the day, prepare ourselves for the pleasures and duties of the morrow. So many people pass their lives in getting ready to be useful, and find when they are just prepared to enter upon spheres of happiness and usefulness that life is almost all behind them. Let us plant our flower-seeds to-day, as well as our vegetable seeds, and let the two grow up in not very distant companionship. While the fruit of the one will feed our bodies, the flower and perfume of the other will refine and cheer our souls.

Along a certain highway, in one of our counties, one may ride for miles and seem to be passing through a park. The farmers along this highway, years ago, united in making it beautiful. The fences are kept in perfect repair; the sides of the road are kept free from weeds, and yield abundant grass to the mower. No unsightly accumulations are permitted along the fences. As the visitor goes over the various farms fronting this highway, he sees the same order and neatness prevailing everywhere. Old broken-down wheels and vehicles, and worn-out farming implements, are out of sight. The barn-yards are tidy, the door yards are grassy and neat, and the hired men and women, equally with their employers, are surrounded on every side with rural beauty. As a consequence of their various "improvements," wealthy men have bought and built in the neighborhood, and the value of every man's farm has been largely augmented. The investments of time and labor and task made in bringing this country-side into such perfect condition have been in every way profitable.

Years ago we knew a lady beloved of all who knew her, who lived on the Western Reserve. She carried from her New England home to her home there a love for flowers and all things beatiful. Her husband was a successful preacher, and also a fine gardener and florist. Their flower-garden was the first in all that region. When neighbors visited them and admired their flowers and plants, they were given slips, seeds, cuttings, and bulbs, and told how these should be cultivated. When the pastor's wife visited these beneficiaries she interested herself in their success with their growing plants, corrected their errors, and gave her own experience in floriculture. In the course of a few years all the region around her was blooming and beautiful. She always had something to talk about with her husband's parishioner's that interested them, and this gave her a chance to draw them on to like other pursuits in which she thought they should also take interest. Thus did she aid in preparing the soil of their hearts to receive by her husband's ministrations seeds of divine truth that should germinate in their hearts and produce immortal bloom and beauty.—*L. E. L.*

—Very often God's divinest agent is hinderance.—*Mary A. Livermore.*

—Margaret Fuller says of women: "That the hand may be given with dignity, she must be able to stand alone."

—No right of women is so precious, so vital to their welfare, present and future as the right to work.—*Dio Lewis.*

—Would you win success in life? Always do your very best, God and time will do the rest.—*Laura J. Rittenhouse.*

—I fear nothing in the universe but that I shall not know all my duty, or knowing it shall fail to do it.—*Mary Lyon.*

I am content to fill just my little corner, only so I let the light of Christ shine through me always.—*Mary E. Erwin*

—When you are swimming against the tide of public opinion, be assured you are no dead fish, for they float with it.—*Eliza J. Thompson.*

—Trust and worry cannot mix together any more than oil and water. A great deal of so-called trust, is spiritual rebellion.—*Hannah W. Smith.*

—In the tongues of men, we speak of lives lost on the battle-field; perhaps in the tongue of angels they speak of lives lost in easy and luxurious homes.—*Mrs. Charles.*

—"Are you looking for the coming man" who is to inaugurate a better day for the world? Remember, his mother will surely precede him, and largely shape and train him.—*Mary A. Livermore.*

THE FARM.

—Sunflower seeds are good for fowls.

—"A field well ploughed is a crop half made."

—"Cabbages need lime," says an experienced gardener.

—Never keep honey in a cellar. A dry room is the place for it.

Medicinal Value of Onions.

Those who are in the habit of indulging in raw onions, says a medical man, may be consoled for the social disadvantages which ensue by the fact that onions are about the best nervine known. No medicine is really so efficacious in case of nervous prostration, as they tone up a worn-out system in a very short time. Their absorbent powers are also most valuable, especially in times of epidemic. It has been repeatedly observed that an onion patch in the immediate vicinity of a house acts as a shield against the pestilence, which is very apt to pass over the inmates of that house. Sliced onions in a sick room absorb all the germs and prevent contagion. During an epidemic the confirmed onion eater should, however, eschew his usual diet, as the germs of disease are present in the onion, and contagion can easily result.

Packing Eggs.

As the time is at hand for a "flush" of eggs, perhaps some of the readers of the *Farm and Garden* would like to be reminded of two or three very good methods of preserving them for future use. One very good and easy way is to mix one bushel of lime into whitewash, add two pounds of salt and one half pound of cream of tartar. Drop in the eggs gently day by day until there are as many as the liquid will cover.

Another way is to take one peck of lime to fifteen gallons of water; slack in a kettle or tub that will hold twenty gallons. When slacked, put in the water and let it settle. Dip off the clear lime-water into the egg tub or jar, and put in one quart of salt and it is ready for use. If it is all right, a crust will form on the liquor in a few days; if not, after a week or ten days sift in a little slacked lime.

Still another way is to hold perfectly fresh eggs in boiling water while counting six. A wire basket can be used for this purpose. Be sure to have water enough to entirely cover the eggs. Let them dry and cool, then pack in oats. Put a layer of oats in the bottom of a keg sufficient to support the eggs. Pack them closely, small end down, then another layer of oats, and proceed until the keg is filled. Shake it gently to settle oats and eggs firmly. This method has kept eggs, a year after packing, in as good a state of preservation as when first packed.—*Farm and Garden.*

Farms Here and Abroad.

The farms in the United States numbered one million and a half in 1850, and five millions in 1887. The average size decreased in the same time from two hundred and three acres to less than one hundred and thirty. It is better that the citizen should be his own landlord, than that one man should own thousands of acres, and be the lord of multitudes of farm laborers. The farms in the United States may be summarized as follows:—More than 1,000 acres: 26,600, more than 500 acres: 76,000; from 50 to 500 acres: 2,729,000; from 3 to 10 acres: 1,387; under 3 acres: 4,352.

Of these farms, three-fourths in number are cultivated by the owners, the remainder are rented on shares or at a fixed sum. Now contrast the situation in Great Britain and France, noting the fact that in the United States more than half the farmers own properties varying from fifty to five hundred acres.

In Great Britain, there are 72,000,000 acres owned by 1,174,000 persons. Of these 852,000 possess less than one acre in extent. In England, one man is recorded as owning more than 100,000 acres; in Ireland, there are three of these territorial lords; in Scotland, there are twenty-four. These twenty-four own one-fourth of the area of Scotland. One estate in the county of Sutherland measures 1,176,454 acres, or more than 1,800 square miles. The returns as to land proprietors in France vary, the division of land under the French law of descent operating to make constant changes. But with an area of nearly 100,000,000 acres of arable land and a population of less than 40,000,000, there is the very large number of from 7,500,000 to 8,250,000 land owners, as estimated by different statisticians. Taking the number at 7,500,000; of these, 3,000,000 were exempt from tax because of indigence, about 4,500,000 averaged twelve acres each, with an income of $80, and 60,000 had an income of not more than $949 a year. A few proprietors of large estates, of course, enjoyed large incomes. But France is a country of industry and thrift. How her people save their earnings, and how generously they pour them out, had an illustration in the payment of the German indemnity after the war of 1870. The point to which we call attention is, however, the comparisons in size of farms in the countries noted, and in the number and prosperity of the land holders.—*American Agriculturist.*

TEMPERANCE.

Drink and Vice.

Among the agencies of evil inciting to sexual immorality, intoxicating liquors are pre-eminent. To abnormal sexual passion, alcohol is as fuel to the devouring flame. In his "History of Prostitution," Dr. Sanger, as the result of extended and careful inquiry, says: "Our decided impression is that not one per cent. of the prostitutes in New York practice their calling without partaking of intoxicating drinks." Replies received from a large number enquired of, "Do you drink intoxicating liquor? If so, to what extent?" revealed the fact by their own confession that these unfortunate women, who, as a business, gave themselves up to the service of sensual men, nearly all drank "moderately," "intemperately," or were "habitual drunkards." One is quoted as saying, "No girls could lead the life we do without gin." Another says, "If we did not drink we could not stand the memory of what we have been, and the thought of what we are for a day." "Drunkenness and debauchery," says Dr. Sanger, "are inseparable companions, one almost invariably following the other." The bottle is as much a requisite of the brothel as the Bible of a church.

As a means of seduction, intoxicating liquors are the source of incalculable injury; of the moral ruin of countless thousands of women and girls. Again, says Dr. Sanger, "Young women are often persuaded to take one or two glasses of liquor, and their ruin may soon be expected. Others are induced to drink spirits into which a narcotic has been infused to render them insensible to their ruin. In short, it is scarcely possible to enumerate the many temptations which can be employed when intoxicating drinks are used as the agent." A shocking feature of the horrible story of Mr. Stead's "Maiden Tribute," revealing the dreadful crimes against girlhood in London, was the use made of wine and strong drink in accomplishing the ruin of children and young girls. One young girl of fifteen, "of singularly interesting countenance and pleasing manner," with whom Mr. Stead conversed, was beguiled by a procuress into a restaurant to take ices and cake, where they were presently joined by a "gentleman." The girl says: "He asked us to have some wine and something to eat, and we sat eating and drinking. I had never tasted wine before; but he pressed it on me, and I took one glass and then another, until I think I had four glasses. My head got very queer and I hardly knew what I did." Then half unconscious, she was bidden to follow the two upstairs, and their evil designs upon her were accomplished, the procuress being paid therefor by the man. The appalling tale recounts the experiences of girls allured to places of evil by the offer of high wages, or other attractive considerations, then tempted to drink, if possible, made drunk, then to awaken to the discovery that their ruin had been accomplished and their character gone. Then, "hopeless and desperate, without money, without friends, all avenues of escape closed, she has only one choice. 'She must do as others do,' the great formula, or starve in the streets," and "thus the brothel acquires a new inmate, and another focus of sin and contagion is added to the streets." One former London brothel-keeper testifies that "girls often shrink from going out, and need almost to be driven into the streets. If it was not for gin and the landlady, they could never carry it on." She adds: "Some girls I used to have would come and sit and cry in my kitchen and declare they could not go out, they could not stand the life. I had to give them a dram and take them out myself, and set them going again, for if they did not seek gentlemen, where was I to get my rent?" The strong drink deadened their consciousness and made possible their deeper degradation. Another said to Mr. Stead: "Drunken parents often sell their children to brothel-keepers," thus verifying in modern times the words of the prophet Joel: "They have sold a girl for wine that they may drink."

But it is not girls alone who are thus seduced from the pathway of virtue, and their moral ruin wrought through the agency of intoxicating beverages. Multitudes of young men begin their evil courses in this way. With the false notion, perpetuated by society, that they may properly, for a season, "sow wild oats," they go forth to "see the world," and are confronted directly in improper associations, with the drink temptation. Vicious women, themselves not unlikely betrayed in the beginning, then abandoned, and socially outlawed, take their revenge, as well as gain their livelihood by bringing within their toils as many young men as possible. Here again the medium of a common moral degradation is strong drink. Illustrative of this, Dr. Sanger quotes a descriptive sketch of a high-class Berlin "Dancing Saloon," wherein "may be found girls of rare beauty, steeped to the lips in all arts of iniquity; where scenes of bacchant excitement and wildest abandonment may be witnessed." The writer says: "The outward show is all mirth and happiness; pleasure unrestrained seems the business of the place. Turn the picture. The most showy of the costumes are hired; the gayety is for a living; the liberty is licentiousness. These creatures, all blithesome as they seem, the victims of others who fleece them of everything they can earn, are now engaged in securing victims from whom they may wring the gains which are to pay for the hire of their elegant dresses, or furnish means for further excesses, or, perhaps, pay for their supper that evening. It is the fashion of the place for each *gentleman* to invite a *lady* to supper, where the quantity of wine drunk is incredible. How many a young man has to trace not merely loss of cash and health to such a place, but also loss of honor," With varying degrees of modification, but as perilous pitfalls for both young men and young women, may be found the American counterpart of this Berlin dancing saloon in the beer gardens and dancing halls of our larger cities. Many a gilded, high-license liquor saloon, fitted up with especial æsthetic attractions for young men, is but the open portal to the invisible brothel.

In fashionable society life, where no evil is intended and no immediate evil act may ensue, with the heated apartments, the late hours, the indelicate exposure of the persons of extra fashionable young women, the wine-cup and the punch-bowl become factors of especial danger. Not infrequently they prepare the way for an easy descent into serious moral laxity, and ultimate in wrecked lives, ruined homes and shocking social scandals.

An essential safeguard to purity in both sexes is abstinence from all intoxicating beverages, the lighter as well as the stronger intoxicants. The State, whose proper function it is to protect the weak against the strong, and, according to Mr. Gladstone, "to make it easy to do right and difficult to do wrong," and which maintains public schools for the education of its children, should, in the interest of public morality, abolish the saloon as a centre and propagandist of obscenity and impurity, and outlaw the drink traffic, fitly denounced by a distinguished senator on the floor of the United States Senate as "the gigantic crime of crimes." In this connection, to every philanthropic, Christian citizen, comes with peculiar significance and force Isaiah's message (57: 15): "Prepare the way, take up the stumbling-block out of the way of my people."—*The Philanthropist.*

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The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited Partnership under the Laws of the Province of New Brunswick, hereby certify:

1. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is W. C. Pitfield & Co.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership, is the buying and selling at wholesale of Dry Goods and other merchandise, and generally a wholesale Dry Goods and General Jobbing and Commission business.

3. That the name of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are as follows: Ward C. Pitfield, who resides at the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, is the general partner, and Samuel Hayward, who resides at the said City of Saint John, is the special partner;

4. That the said Samuel Hayward has contributed the sum of Ten Thousand dollars as capital to the common stock.

5. That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1888, and the period at which the said partnership is to terminate is the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1889.

Dated this twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1888.

(Signed) WARD C. PITFIELD.
(Signed) SAMUEL HAYWARD.

City and County of Saint John to wit: Be it remembered that on this twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, at the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, before me, John Russell Ar mstrong, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said City and County of Saint John, personally came and appeared Ward C. Pitfield and Samuel Hayward, parties to and the signors of the annexed certificate, and in the said certificate mentioned and severally acknowledged, the said Ward C. Pitfield, that he signed the said certificate and the said Samuel Hayward that he signed the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at the said City of Saint John, the said twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1888.

(Signed) J. R. ARMSTRONG,
Justice of the Peace in and for the City and County of Saint John.

—THE—
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OF NOVA SCOTIA

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WM. S. ROBBINS, No. 11 Main Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.,
General Agent for New Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, N. B., February 2nd 1888.

To the President and Directors of the Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia.

Gentlemen,—I have received from the hands of Dr. Morrison, your medical examiner, this day, the sum of $2000, being the amount in full of claim of insurance in your Society on the life of my late husband, John Hay. This prompt manner of settling claims is to me so satisfactory that I deem it my duty to write you this letter, and I trust you may consider it worth your while to publish the same. I believe the public should know of your manner of doing business.

Yours truly,
ELIZABETH HAY,
Widow of the late John Hay.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 3rd Feb., 1888.

To the President and Directors of the Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia.

Gentlemen,—Dr. William Morrison of this city your medical examiner, handed me to-day, your checue for $2000, as payment in full for insurance on the life of my late husband, George A. Barker. Your Society is certainly a friend to the widow and orphan. I am pleased beyond measure. Go on with your good work! Fathers and husbands, my advice to you is; protect your families.

(Signed) MYRGARET ANN BARKER,
Widow of the late George A. Barker.

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SUMMER WINTER ARRANGEMENT. '88.

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TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

Day Express,	7.30
Accommodation,	11.35
Express for Sussex,	16.35
Express for Halifax and Quebec,	18.00

A Sleeping Car will run daily on the 18.0 train to Halifax.

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday a Sleeping Car for Montreal will be attached to the Quebec Express, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday a Sleeping Car will be attached at Moncton.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

Express from Halifax and Quebec,	7.0
Express from Sussex,	5.5
Accommodation,	13.20
Day Express,	19.20

TRAINS WILL LEAVE HALIFAX.

Day Express,	6.30
Pictou Accommodation,	12.00
Truro Accommodation,	1.00
Express for St. John and Quebec,	[illegible]

A Sleeping Car runs daily on the 1[illegible] train to St. John.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday a Sleeping Car for Montreal will be attached to the Quebec Express, and on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday a Sleeping Car for Montreal will be attached at Moncton

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT HALIFAX.

Truro Accommodation,	8.15
Express from St. John and Quebec,	9.10
Pictou Accommodation,	12.30
Day Express,	18.20

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.
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