

FISHING TACKLE.

Rods and Flies of the very latest production.



Charles Elliott Gunsmith Moncton N.B.

Fines, Reels, Baits, Baskets, Landing Nets, Etc.

Sporting Goods and Fishing Tackle will be sold at a very small advance on cost to make room for other goods.

Just Received a Full Stock of

BICYCLE PARTS!

Can supply any piece that goes into a Bicycle.

Wheels straightened and repaired as good as new.

C. ELLIOTT,

42, Main St.,

Moncton, N. B.



DISEASED LUNGS

CURED BY TAKING
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it. I then consulted a doctor, who found, on examining me, that the upper part of the left lung was badly affected. The medicines he gave me did not seem to do any good, and I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."
—A. LEBLAN, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Highest Awards at World's Fair.
Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

NEW GOODS

OPENED AT E. FORBES
NEW TRIMMING LACES,
NEW ART CATEFNS,
ART DENIM for Cushions' Bags, &c.,
ART EMBROIDERY SILKS.

To open, a fine assortment of CHINAWARE, in sets and odd pieces.

E. Forbes,

Albion Block, Main St.

Your Stomach Distresses You

After eating a hearty meal, and the result is a chronic case of Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, or a bilious attack.

RIPANS TABULES.

PROMOTE DIGESTION, REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER and BOWELS, PURIFY the BLOOD, and are a POSITIVE CURE for CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, and all other diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver and Stomach. They act gently yet promptly, and perfect digestion follows their use.

Ripans Tabules take the place of an entire medicine chest, and should be kept for use in every family.

Price, 5 cents a box. At Drug Gists, or by mail.
RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 Spruce St., New York.

**ODDS' KIDNEY PILLS
DIAMOND DINNER PILLS
R WILLIAMS PINK PILLS**

**HASE'S KIDNEY PILLS
HASE'S LIVER PILLS
HASE'S OINTMENT, ETC.**

Wholesale and Retail.

McD. COOKE,
Medical Hall.

Springhill Coal.

Sure to please; the prices are right; screened Round is the best; sold in lots to suit. No trouble to kindle, and Gives a fine quick heat. Hoppers in tons delivered for \$24.90 Including Freight. Look at your bin often, and Leave your order before the Coal is entirely out. Only \$4.40 per ton, delivered. Ask for telephone 25. Look at the different qualities, and you must get suited. Round, Stove, Nut, Run of Mine, Slack, and Culm.

COR. MAIN and BONACCORD STS.

W. McK. WELDON,
AGENT

A. HEBERT & CO.

TELEPHONE 07.

Livery, Boarding, Sale and Training

Stables.

First class Barouche and Cabs always in attendance

MONCTON GAS LIGHT AND WATER CO.

All persons indebted to the Company are hereby required to make payment at the office of the Company on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT. Thereafter all unpaid accounts will be placed in our Solicitor's hands for collection. Moncton, May, 29, 1895.

R. A. BORDEN, JOHN L. HARRIS,
Secretary, President.

PLANET MARS VISIT

NEAREST THE EARTH ON THE 13TH OF OCTOBER.

Studying His Queer Surface—The Strange Conduct of the "Canals" Closely Watched, But No Startling Discoveries Are Looked For.

During October we shall pass our neighbor, Mars, nearly at the least possible distance, and with the planet so well elevated in the northern sky as to offer a very favorable opportunity for the study of his surface, writes C. A. Young, in The Cosmopolitan. The "op position," i.e., the moment when the planet is just opposite to the sun and rises at sunset—occurs on the 20th, and if the orbits of the earth and Mars were just on the same level, and were perfect circles around the sun, this would be also the moment of nearest approach. In fact, however, Mars will be nearest on the 18th, when its distance will be almost exactly 40,000,000 of miles, or about 175 times the distance of the moon. Between October 1 and 22 the distance will hardly vary a single million of miles, but by the end of the month it will have become 43,000,000, and will swiftly increase. With the largest telescopes it is sometimes (not very often) possible to use with advantage a magnifying power of 1000 in scrutinizing the planet's surface, enabling us to see it about as we do the moon when we look at her with a powerful opera glass. Of course, no very minute details can be noted—nothing much less than 40 or 50 miles across—but the white-capped disc is a very beautiful object with its delicate vegetation of many-colored markings, gradually shifting in place and form, as the planet turns itself under the observer's eye, and its swift little moons dodge in and out from one side to the other.

The special points of interest this year relate mainly to the still unsettled questions first raised some years ago by the observations of the Italian observer, Schiaparelli, upon certain curious markings called "canals" by him, and their unaccountable behavior in doubling and again undoubling from time to time. The phenomena are by no means easy to see, and his observations have been hitherto only partially confirmed; sufficiently, however, to make it certain that while his descriptions and explanations probably need correction, yet they involve real facts unparalleled upon the earth, and present a very perplexing problem. There are other questions also, respecting the constitution and topography of the planet—its land and water system, its lakes and mountains, the changes that accompany the progress of its seasons, and the still more important alterations of some of the larger features of the planet's surface, which, according to some observers, have gradually taken place during the past 20 or 30 years. It is clear that in our present areography, fact and imagination are almost inextricably combined, and it will be a slow and difficult task to separate the real from the fanciful, and what is permanent and belongs to the ball of the planet itself, from that which is temporary and merely atmospheric.

It may be worth while to add that there is not the slightest reason to expect this year any very startling discoveries and that the current talk about the possibility of soon demonstrating the presence of intelligent inhabitants upon the planet, and perhaps actually establishing communication with them, is mere sensational nonsense.

TYPING IN BIG BOOKS.

A Machine Writer Which Handles a Sheet or a Volume—Printing in Many Colors.

Since the introduction of typewriting machines and their universal acceptance by the business world, it has been the aim of inventors everywhere to produce a typewriter capable of use on books of record and on insurance policies and other large documents of varying sizes. In all the attempts that have been made to bring about a practical machine of this character two obstacles have been insuperable, viz. intricacy and great expense. Both of these barriers have now been overcome, says The New York Sun, by J. M. Cray, an inventor of this city. For upward of six years Mr. Cray has expended all of his inventive and mechanical energy and many thousands of dollars in perfecting the typewriter, which is now being introduced and will soon be placed on the market. His first patent on this machine was issued on June 21, 1892, and a second patent, securing complete protection, was granted but a few weeks ago.

WEIGHS BUT TEN POUNDS. Only three of these typewriters have thus far been exhibited, and one of these was seen by the reporter yesterday. It bears but slight resemblance to any of the standard typewriters in use, weighing but 19 pounds and being built on simple and compact lines. The keyboard is disk-shaped and contains 80 celluloid keys, the arrangement of which brings those keys of striking vowels and other much-used letters and characters immediately under the hands of the operator. A noticeable feature, also, is the ribbon attachment for writing with ink of any desired color. The removal of a black ribbon, for instance, and the substitution of a red, purple or green ribbon, is accomplished with both ease and celerity. The machine will receive a book of any required width or thickness, will write a line long or short, and is so devised that the distance between lines may be scaled to suit the amount of space at hand or the fancy of the operator.

In this new machine perfectly flat platens, separate from the feed rollers, have been introduced and where several copies of any manuscript are required a platen made of brass is used. This gives a hard, unyielding surface for the type to strike against, and the last copy of a dozen or 15 is as plain as the first. If but one copy is to be made, the turn of a hand screw substitutes a hard rubber platen suitable for the purpose. Thus, while this is essentially a book-writing machine, its scope of utility includes the work done by all other typewriters in general, and a single sheet of notepaper seems quite as much at home between its rollers as a double entry ledger.

Disgraced. She—Don't be discouraged, Reginald, dear! Father gives you all the money you want. "Yes, I know; but he has to work for it."

A NAVAL OFFICER.

Lieutenant Crawford, late of H. M. S. Spartan, of the North Pacific squadron, cruising in Japanese waters, is in Montreal. Mr. Crawford is returning to England, where he will undergo a course of torpedo instruction preparatory to joining the Mediterranean fleet.

To a reporter Mr. Crawford gave a very interesting sketch of the late war, dwelling more particularly upon the naval battles, the maneuvers attending which had been closely watched and warmly commented upon by the officers and men of the British fleet, including Admiral Freemantle, who passed through Montreal some weeks ago.

Asked as to whether the British fleet had benefited from the late exposition of modern naval warfare, Lieut. Crawford stated that in some instances it had, more particularly during the battle of the Yula. The Chinese were, however, so thoroughly disorganized that the lessons learned had not been as great as if the contestants had been more evenly matched.

The officers in charge of the British fleet were greatly impressed by the ease with which the Japanese landed their troops when undertaking a land expedition, and by the splendid discipline and order which characterized every military manoeuvre. The naval conflicts were such as would enable a thoroughly well organized fleet to comprehend the destructive nature of modern naval warfare, when foes well matched in strength would meet each other.

ANOTHER FLAG INCIDENT.

A very silly report has been in circulation for some time past about H. M. S. Canada and Professor Bell. The story as reported on the Nova Scotia side of the strait is to the effect that on the occasion of the Canada visiting Baddeck when passing Professor Bell's residence, by the Professor's orders the American flag was run up on the flagstaff with the British flag floating beneath it. This being noticed on board the ship a detachment was sent ashore, who ordered the position of the flags reversed, which being refused by those in charge, the men from the Canada took them down by force. The story goes on to say further that Prof. Bell was so exasperated that he discharged his servants, sent his family to Europe and decided to shake the dust off his feet from Baddeck forever. From information obtained from reliable sources we learn that the professor's family is sojourning in Europe for the summer according to an arrangement made some time previous, and in consequence the staff of employees has for the present been reduced. This seems to be the only foundation for the story. Prof. Bell is too well and favorably known to be thought guilty of such a breach of etiquette either social or national.—North Sydney Herald.

A POTATO BUG DESTROYER.

On Monday last, Prof. Butler sent to this office an insect which may in time obtain a wide notoriety. This insect or bug is not very handsome, being in shape something like the humble and unsavory bed bug, and in color resembles a yellow dog. It is provided with a proboscis or sucker which it keeps folded when not in use. When ready for business it sticks out straight ahead and is used by its owner, to suck out the juice of any potato bug it chooses to lunch upon. While hunting for potato bugs to feed the new arrival we found another of the same kind. Their mode of operation is to plunge their sucker into the potato bug and suck out the juice, remaining attached to the bug, in some cases, for hours. Just how many potato bugs these enemies of theirs can "get away with" during twenty four hours we cannot say, but one of these finished two during one night. We haven't tried them with bugs that have attained the perfect condition but before they have attained their protective armor they are helpless before this new foe.—Windsor Tribune.

"The town of Yarmouth seems to be lacking one of Charlottetown's great advantages, judging from the following paragraph from the Yarmouth Times: "The water now being served through Lake George pipes is excellent for putting out fires and should be useful as a fertilizer. It is free, nearly liquid and very lively water, warranted on sight to kill off temperance habits or put more real life into a man than any other water we have enjoyed in a long and varied encounter with that beverage. It is water that can walk, and the man who uses it raw to wash will be bitten. It is a shame to waste it watering streets when it might be put to so many other valuable purposes"—and yet Yarmouth is known to be one of the banner temperance towns of the Maritime Provinces. What can it have to drink?—Charlottetown Guardian."

If the people of Yarmouth are not satisfied with the quality of their water, the best policy for them to pursue would be to move to Moncton and try the water here. It might be a slight improvement on the Yarmouth water.

A well-known pugilist was one day boasting of his great talent, when he was challenged by a shabby-looking Irishman, who said he was ready to fight any man that promised fair play, and was not hitting below the belt. To these terms the pugilist agreed; so a fight was arranged for a sum of ten pounds. The morning came for the fight and the pugilist was waiting for the approach of his rival. Presently Pat was seen coming into the ring amidst great laughter, wearing the belt around his hat. That fight was a

Look Here!

The Central Dye Works is the place to get your repairing done, Ladies and Gentlemen's Garments Cleaned, Dyed, Repaired and Pressed

In good shape at reasonable prices

All Garments Fixed up Equal to Now

Garments bound, velvet collars put on, suits altered to the latest styles, suits made to order in all the latest styles, a perfect fit and first-class workmanship guaranteed.

We call for and deliver all the work within the city, orders by mail punctually attended to.

A. McLEOD.

Central Dye Works and Custom Tailor.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On a day after Monday, 1895, the trains of this railway (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE MONCTON	
Through Express for Halifax (Monday excepted).....	1 10
Accommodation for St. John (Monday excepted).....	1 15
Through Express for St. John and Montreal.....	1 15
Through Express for St. John (Monday excepted).....	5 15
Through Express for Halifax, Pictou and Sydney (Monday excepted).....	5 20
Accommodation for St. John.....	8 15
Express for Halifax and Pictou.....	10 20
Accommodation for Campbellton.....	10 2
Through Express for Quebec and Montreal.....	13 10
Express for St. John.....	15 00
Accommodation for Pt. du Chene.....	15 30
Through Express for Halifax.....	16 00

WILL ARRIVE AT MONCTON.

Through Express from Halifax (Monday excepted).....	1 00
Through Express from Montreal & Quebec, Monday excepted.....	5 00
Accom. from Pt. du Chene.....	7 55
Express from St. John.....	10 10
Accommodation from Springhill Junction.....	10 10
Through express from Halifax.....	13 05
Accommodation from Campbellton.....	14 30
Express from Halifax.....	14 55
Accom. from St. John.....	14 55
Through Express from St. John.....	15 55
Through Express from St. John.....	24 50

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time
D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.
Moncton, N. B., June, 1895.
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THE MONCTON MAILES.

On and after Monday Oct. 1 mail will close at the Moncton post office as follows:—
For Halifax also Prince Edward Island and all points east at 10.05 o'clock
North by the accommodation at 10.05
For Shediac and Pt. du Chene at 10.05
For all points west by the C. P. R. express from Halifax at 12.55 o'clock and by No. 1—14.35
For Albert county (points) along the Albert railway will close at 19.20.
C. P. R. east at 16.20.
Night mails for all points at 19.20.
Country mails are made up at the Moncton post office as follows:
Coverdale, Upper Coverdale and Midle Coverdale on Monday's and Thursdays at 11.20 o'clock.
Dukeburn every day except Friday at 11.20.
Lewisville, Fox Creek, daily at 10.45 o'clock.
Lutes Mountain, Style Village, Indian Mountain, and Ammon on Thursday at 11.20 o'clock
Stoney Creek, Lower Coverdale and Bridgedale on Wednesday and Saturdays at 11.20 o'clock.
Irishtown McQuade's and O'Neil's on Thursdays at 11.20 o'clock.
Allison on Wednesdays at 11.20 o'clock
Shediac Road (Lakeville) on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10.05.
Letters are collected from street letter boxes at 9.45 a. m. on Main street and 6.30 p.m. all the boxes are visited

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH

3. Corner St. George and Cameron streets.
4. Corner Dominion and High streets.
5. Corner Gordon and Highfield streets.
6. Corner Lutz and Main streets.
7. Corner Bridge and Foundry streets.
8. Corner Church and Queen streets.
23. Foot Botsford on Main street.
24. Corner Duke and Main streets.
25. Foot of King on Main street.
26. Temperance Hall, Steadman street.
31. Corner Telegraph and St. George streets.
32. Corner Botsford and St. George streets.
34. No. 2 Engine House, St. George street.
35. Corner Church street and Mountain Road.
41. Corner Bonaccord and Princess streets.
42. I. C. R. station.
- On Main street, opposite Bunswick street.