

After all, she said, Hahakuk and Hahakuk are the same name in the Bible. They have so many "h's" and "k's" in them.

### Died.

At his residence, South End, on the 28th of January, of inflammation of the lungs, JOHN CONNOR, aged 56 years, leaving a widow, five sons and five daughters to mourn their irreparable loss.

At South End, on the 17th of January, of diphtheria, MARY HANCOCK, youngest daughter of John and Alice Jane Goodfellow, aged eleven years, one month and five days.

At Burgess Terrace, Edinburgh, Scotland, January 28th, Anne, widow of the late George Kerr, Chatham, N. B., and daughter of the late David Swaine, Dysart, aged seventy-nine years; deeply mourned.

### A MUSICAL CRITICISM.

From Under Two Banners Just Behind.

A student of human nature who attended a popular concert was filled with joy and wonder by the display of learning made by two ladies sitting behind him. The student did not know a great deal about music, though he felt reasonably sure about telling the difference between a funeral march and a gallop, and consequently he drank in with great avidity the free instruction which came from behind him. The conversation began when Mozart's "Magic Flute" overture was half played.

"How funny! Do you hear anything of the flute?"

"Not a thing."

"Well, if I had been writing an overture about a flute I would have made the instrument more prominent."

"So would I; but just look at the fur on that woman's cloak."

"Isn't it lovely?"

"Yes, I wonder how much it cost."

"What, the overture?"

"No, the fur."

"Oh, I mean the music."

"Oh, yes, of course. What are they playing now?"

"Here it is, 'Airs de ballet, Orfeo et Euridice.' It has a dance of the furries in it. I shouldn't think the furries would want to dance."

Then there was silence for a little space. Soon the hand played the allegretto from Beethoven's eighth symphony. When it was finished one lady said to the other:

"How sweet and simple?"

"Yes, but that wasn't the symphony; a symphony is longer than that, I know."

"Well, what was it?"

"Why this thing here, see? Dance of the Furries."

"Oh, yes; that's what it must have been."

Soon a young lady appeared and sang two Schubert songs.

"I don't think much of these songs, do you?"

"No, but they say he is a great song writer."

"I don't see it. Now they're going to play the overture to 'William Tell.'"

"What is the instrument that is beginning it?"

"Good gracious, dear! don't you know? Why, the horn, of course."

Silence reigned until the lovely English horn solo began.

"What kind of a thing is that playing now?"

"Well, I don't know exactly. It isn't a clarinet, is it?"

"No."

"It's a bassoon, I guess."

By and by the orchestra began Gounod's "Funeral March of a Marionette."

It begins with a tutti passage, ending with a crash on the cymbals. The two ladies jumped.

"My goodness! That don't sound like a funeral march, does it?"

"That's what it is on the programme."

"Well, the man must have died suddenly."—New York Times.

### How Stations are Named.

There is very little red tape in the naming of a new station or the renaming of an old one on the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The selection belongs invariably to the General Superintendent. He suggests the name, and in the case of a change in the name of an old station his choice must be approved by the Board of Directors.

It has been the policy of the company to get rid of the duplication of names, and with this in view, of late years a great many changes have been made. It frequently comes, however, that the company would be pleased to give the station a new name because the old title corresponds with a dozen others belonging to the road, but it is found impossible to do so because the inhabitants of the town or village at the station would not submit to it. There is invariably a breeze from the inhabitants whenever an old station is given a new name.

The duplication of names leads to confusion and variation in the handling of freight. Until two years ago there was no end to the list of Union, Eagle, and Green Tree Stations, but most of these have been rechristened. An official speaking upon this subject, said: "We generally try to make the new name conform to that of the post-office, and sometimes the name of the post-office is changed by the Government officials, and then we conform to it. The duplication of the names of stations has led to much confusion in the business of the road in the past, and if it were possible I don't suppose any two stations of the same name would be permitted a fortnight."—Philadelphia Record.

### Millions in a Snowflake.

Joachim Miller, a Snowflake of the imagination and wonderfully learned German scholars tell us that every snowflake is inhabited by happy little beings, who are born, hold their revels and live their long lives of happiness and delight, and are buried, all during the descent of the snowflake from the world of clouds to the soil.

I do not know whether to believe these scholars or not. They are of that same school which tells you that every square foot of air possesses some 12,000,000 or 15,000,000 of more or less perfect little beings, and at every ordinary breath we destroy a million, more or less, of these happy lives. The sight of a healthy lover is supposed to swallow up about 15,000,000. They insist that the dust which will, as we all know, accumulate in the most secure and secret places, is merely the remains of millions and billions of these little beings who have died of old age.

All this, of course, is mere speculation. But I do know that the snow is, in some parts of the world, very thickly inhabited. I have seen new snow in Idaho black with little insects. They are found only on the high mountains, and only in very fresh and very deep snow. They, of course, do not annoy you in any way. They are infinitely smaller than the ordinary flea, but exactly the same in locomotion.

Free soup has been a source of trouble in New York and is no longer provided for the poor. It was found to bring tramps to the city and to aid the under-privileged poor, as by the under-privileged charity giving.

### THE TIMBER TRADE.

Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine, of Liverpool, in their last circular, make the following remarks on the timber trade during the year 1887:

The business of the past year has been of an uneventful character, prices generally have ruled low without much variation, and although the trade has been favored by lower rates of freight than ever before known, the consequent low prices resulting therefrom had not the effect of stimulating the consumption, which has only kept pace with the very moderate import, leaving us with a stock rather below the average. But still quite sufficient for the probable demand. Recently there has been an improvement, and some of the leading articles have advanced in value, but too much importance should not be attached to this, as we see little prospect of any material increase in the consumption, and, therefore, continued prudence on the part of shippers is still necessary, as it is only moderate supplies that will enable the market to maintain the improvement that has already taken place.

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c. Timber.—Of St. John pine the import has been very moderate, viz., 27,000 feet, against 65,000 feet last year; the market is quite bare, and there is more enquiry.

Spruce timber.—Only one small parcel has been imported, prices low, and the demand is very small. Birch.—The import of logs, although more than last year, has not been excessive. The season commenced with a large stock, prices ruled low; and the early arrivals were moved off with difficulty; later in the year the demand improved, and, as supplies continued moderate, prices advanced, and the recent arrivals have been sold at satisfactory rates; the stock is now reduced to a moderate compass. Birch planks have again been imported freely, but owing chiefly to the irregularity in the manufacture, and unsuitableness of the sizes shipped, the demand has been less than was anticipated and more care must be taken in the future to bring this article into favor with consumers, prices have ruled low and without change.

Spruce and Pine Deals, &c.—N. B. & N. S. spruce deals, &c., have been imported moderately. At the opening of the import prices ruled at £5 15s. to £5 18s. 6d. per standard, ex quay, at about which prices they continued during all the summer months; towards the end of the season, when the reported short supply was confirmed, an advance of about 10s. per standard was established, the present value being about £6 10s. per standard for good St. John specimens.

The better qualities have been for the common qualities and cheaper deals for the Packing Case Trade, which has been active; the building trade continues to be depressed, the better qualities have been more difficult of sale. Stocks are now reduced to a moderate compass, viz., 11,140 standards, against 16,475 standards last year; prospects are, therefore, more hopeful, still, as there is little indication of any improvement in the demand for the coming season, shippers must again keep imports on a moderate scale. St. John pine deals have not been imported. Rutherford, Dalhousie, Miramichi, etc., pine deals have been imported moderately, but prices rule low, and the demand is limited.

New Brunswick, &c., Spruce Deals.—St. John, early in the year, were sold ex yard, at an average of from £6 to £6 2s. 6d. per standard; £5 12s. 6d. to £5 15s. per standard ex quay is present value. Lower port spruce have ruled as follows: Miramichi and Dalhousie deals have ruled at about same price as St. John. Bathurst deals have ruled as follows: 1st quality from £12 to £14 per standard; 2nd quality at from £10 10d. to £8 3d. quality at from £8 to £9 2s.

Palings and Laths.—Miramichi pine 4 1/2 feet by 3 by 1 inch, at 87s 6d per M; spruce 4 feet by 3 by 1 inch and 4 feet by 3 by 2 inch, at from 45s to 55s per M; 4 1/2 inches by 3 by 2 inch, at 40s. per M. Laths.—No sales to report.

### Correspondence.

MANUFACTURERS AND PRODUCERS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

To the Editor of the Union Advocate.

Sir,—Will you kindly grant us space in your valued journal to solicit the active co-operation of the manufacturers and producers of the Dominion in an enterprise that we believe will materially assist in promoting the future trade of Canada. To facilitate the objects of the government's trade Commissioner to the Argentine Republic, the St. John, N. B. Forwarding and Trade Promoting Association intend dispatching a clipper sailing vessel at the earliest possible date from this port to the port of Buenos Ayres for the purpose of enabling the manufacturers and producers of Canada to send consignments of their products (at the lowest possible rate of freight) to the Argentine Republic. Shippers can consign to their special agents at Buenos Ayres or to the care of the commissioner, who will see that the shipments are placed in the hands of reliable agents for exportation and sale. The following list of articles, which among many others, will generally find a ready sale in South America, viz.:

Agricultural implements and tools, alcohol, apples, brushes, toilet, cloth and horse; biscuits and crackers, baby carriages, boots and shoes, billiard tables, beds and ticks, bells for churches, butter in earthen pots, clocks all styles and grades; bituminous coal, carriages, buggies, Victoria and Phaetons; cutlery of all kinds, chairs and rockers, canned goods, rackets in particular, corrugated iron, cotton goods, prints, sheetings, shirtings, woollen fabrics, chemicals, general and household goods, prepared ground and fluid extracts, druggists, glassware, drills for mining and blasting, dental instruments and supplies, electrical apparatus, fire proof and burglar alarm, fire extinguishers, fire engines, hand and steam; farinaceous preparations, furniture, every description, specially school; fish, salted, smoked, dried, gas fixtures, guns and pistols, gun powder, hay in bales, harness, horse, stylish, for family; carriages, horse cars, printing and writing ink, knitting machines, kerosene oil in cans, and lamps; leather

and morocco; lumber, every description of pine, also spruce and hardwood; laid in earthen jars, and cans, locomotive machinery and lifting oils, nails, all kinds, patent medicines, pianos and organs, pails, wooden and paper; paints dry and mixed; paper for printing, writing and wrapping, paper bags, printing presses, potatoes, railway cars and supplies, sewing machines, saws, straight and circular, saddlery hardware, starch, stoves cooking, shooks and headings, steam pumps, refined sugar, surgical instruments, family soap, wooden tubs, tools, hand and machine, all kinds, type, wagons for farming, wind mills, washing machines, woodensware, &c. &c.

Agent-general Wood, the commissioner to Australia, forcibly complains of the want of support his mission received from the Canadian manufacturers—stating he was promised two hundred samples, and only thirty were forwarded.

In some cases will lead to extensive orders, and he found it almost impossible to introduce Canadian goods without samples or drawings. If Mr. Wood can testify to that degree of success in a far off and very wealthy and sister colony, with its rapidly growing manufacturing genius, may we not expect a much greater success in the Argentine Republic, with its marvelous development and without manufacturing possibilities. It is true we will have to meet British, American and Continental manufacturers in a fair field and may meet with many disappointments, but the perseverance, determination and genius of the Canadian people, will, in time, enable us to hold our own in a fair field against the world.

All who intend making shipments will please communicate at once with George Robertson & Co., St. John, acting agents for the forwarding and trade promoting association. The government railways will carry all such goods at special rates of freight, and will co-operate with other railways. The agents of the association will cheerfully furnish all information, and shipments here in St. John will be attended to free of charge. We remain,

Yours faithfully,  
GEORGE ROBERTSON & CO.,  
Acting Agents for the Forwarding and Trade Promoting Association.

### St. John Letter.

St. John, February 13, 1888.

There is no loss here in St. John between the ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the liquor dealers. Just at this time when to the latter that all important question, shall I be out of employment after May 1st, is debatable, the gentle advocates of temperance pass and publish resolutions which are of themselves sufficient to deter men of any self respect from appending their photographs to any petition to sell liquor. Many persons who would oblige their friends with their names to be viewed by the License Inspector, hesitate to see them figuring with Tom, Dick and Harry at the end of such a document in the public press or in pamphlet form. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks there are about one hundred wholesale and retail dealers who are directing all their energies to the task of obtaining two-thirds of the valid signatures in their district. The difficulty is increased by the fact that there is no list of persons qualified to sign. The word "ratepayer" by the act means he who votes upon real estate or personal property and to secure a correct list of those voters would require a month's hard work at the Chamberlain's books and Dominion Franchise Lists. It is no wonder then that half of the petitions presented have been rejected and no surprise will be excited if when the remainder are laid before the Council and subjected to such tests as the applicant's character, location of the saloon, counter petitions, etc., etc., they are considerably thinned. A moderate estimate by persons who are capable of judging reduces the number of liquor saloons in St. John after May 1st from nearly two hundred to about forty. It may seem strange, but it is true, that very many of the saloon keepers will not ask persons to sign their petitions for licenses and have employed "professionals" to do the work. You may depend the latter do not work for a song and thus the cost of a license is increased. One other result of the enforcement of the new law will be the reduction of the City's revenue from licenses from \$10,000 to half that amount.

One reason why the Mechanics' Institute has not paid one of the chief objections to its purchase arises from the fact that ever since a short time after it was built, about 50 years ago, the directors have been paying a ground rent of \$220 per annum. That of itself, without calculating interest, would amount to \$10,000, sufficient to buy the building twice. When the project to build a Mechanics' Institute was advanced the late Judge Chipman offered to give the ground and his generosity was a powerful construction lever. The directors however neglected to get the deed of the land and when the building was erected the old Judge was so incensed at the teachings of a preacher who held forth there for some time that he revoked his gift and called for rent.

A stranger asked me a few days ago to direct him to our clearing house, and I was somewhat ashamed to tell him there was none in St. John. One of the principal benefits of a clearing house in other cities is the opportunities it gives the banks to square up each day's business after banking hours. If there had been some such place in St. John last spring, the morning of March 7th would not have found so many Maritime checks abroad. I notice that Halifax bankers have just organized a clearing house association. It cannot be denied that the bankers of Scotia's capital are more energetic than our own.

Speaking of business and business men, a retired merchant mentioned the firm of Estey, Allwood & Co., 68 Prince William Street, as an example of what energy and thrift can accomplish.

They began business on this street more than a quarter of a century ago and have prospered and grown with the city.

"One great reason for our success" said Mr. Estey to me, "is the fact that we are never idle; we carry different lines to suit the season." In summer our store is haunted by millmen who want rubber, leather belting, steam packing and Diston's celebrated Mill Saws. In fall and winter throngs of retail dealers are upon us demanding our rubber goods and when I tell you that our first order some two years ago for these goods was four cases and now it is 2,000 cases you will have some idea how our trade has grown. To every dealer who wants to know what we have we cheerfully send a handsome catalogue and gladly open correspondence. How did we manage to get such an increase? By thorough attention to business, and meeting the trade with samples, coupled with the fact of our long experience, which is backed by superior goods of every variety of style. This has been so recognized that there are few prosperous go-ahead active-dealers who are not our patrons.

Count De Bury when in Germany last summer had some of our rubber goods among his personal effects, and showing them to some friends there they were the means of securing a large order for us from a firm there, and a short time after we shipped the goods to Chateau Rheine. I need say no more.

There is a gentleman in Indianapolis who boasts that no man ever saw him outside of his own door without a cigar in his mouth. And yet he is a healthy, successful business man. I have seen him myself at noon and at midnight, in a pelting rain and a driving snow storm, when the mercury was cut of sight above and below the cipher, and the fragrant weed was ever at full steam. I hand him over to a committee from the Anti-Tobacco Society, but as his cigars are excellent I fancy he will do the mission work if any is done.

I have remarked before on the usefulness of the softer sex and wish to emphasize it by stating that one woman has the monopoly of the ice business of St. John, Portland and Carleton. A year's business amounts probably to \$10,000 and every move, from the plugging of the blocks in Lily Lake in January to placing the ice at your door in August, is under her personal supervision. She told me that summer before last she entrusted the management of the business to her employees and the experiment not proving satisfactory she took it in hand herself last summer, and although her sales did not increase she made \$1,000 more than during the previous season.

The example of Dr. Botsford in the manner of distributing his property can be imitated by many gentlemen in St. John with honor to themselves and profit to the community. No man was so earnest, so energetic in any work he undertook as Dr. Botsford, and it can be ventured that there was no society, no organization whose aim was the promotion of the public good of which he was not a prominent member. His genuine interest in every charitable institution was manifested at his death when, save a few thousands, his entire property was divided among them upon conditions which serve to impress one with the wisdom and beneficence of the man.

### NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next Session of the Local Legislature for the passing of an act, authorizing the lighting of the town of Newcastle by Electricity alone, or jointly with Gas, and to erect and maintain poles, wires and other works necessary for the purpose.

Newcastle, Feb. 14, 1888.

W. & D. McLeod.

TO LET.

The House and Premises in Newcastle, owned and recently occupied by Rev. Mr. Murray. Possession given immediately. For terms and particulars apply to

W. & D. McLeod.

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Newcastle, Feb. 14, 1888.

W. & D. McLeod.

### SEASONABLE.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!! Goods that are Wanted.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

Ladies' Fur Caps, Men's Fur Caps, Ladies' Fur Jackets, Men's Fur Coats, Ladies' Fur Tippets, Muffs and Boas, Fur Trimming, Black and Grey Hoses. The Largest and best Stock of Fur Goods in Miramichi.

Gloves! Slippers!! Hosiery!!! 60 Doz. Men and Women's Kid and Buckskin Mitts & Gloves. 12 Doz Men's, Women's, Misses and Children's German Felt Thick Sole Slippers. 30 Doz. Women's, Misses and Children's Black and Colored Heavy Soft Woolen Hosiery.

The above is a Fine Assortment of every description, and all sizes. Overcoats, Jackets, Suits. 250 Men's Overcoats, 50 Men's Ruffing Jackets, 200 Men's Suits, 100 Doz. Furs. I have never been able to offer such BAR-GAINS in COATS.

Shawls! Plaids! Jackets! Ulsters! A good assortment, Prices Low. 40 Pieces Dress Goods! 30 Pieces Heavy Cloths!

Extra Value! White Blankets, Rugs, Grey Blankets. Heavy, Cheap and Good. 225 lbs. Fingerings and Yarns. 100 Doz. Fancy Woolen Goods, Bought before Wools advanced in Price.

NEW TEAS! NEW TEAS! Strong and Fine Flavor. New Silverware! New Silverware! And the Genuine 1847 Roger Bros. A. 1. Knives, Forks, and Spoons. The Cheap Cash Store.

JAMES BROWN. Newcastle, Jan. 10, 1888.

BRICK FOR SALE.

125,000 Good Brick on hand, for sale low. Can be delivered on cars or vessels. F. O. address, South Nelson Road, Northumberland.

Chas. Vye, Jr. Nelson, Jan. 10, 1888.

ORANGES, LEMONS, ETC.

Just received 6 Cases Choice Valencia Oranges, which will be retailed at 25 cents per doz. quality. Address

3 BOXES Messina Lemons, 2 Boxes Prunes. Extra Quality! 1 Case 240 Boxes Figs.

Buy Fresh Salt Shad, Labrador Herring Daily expected. Finest Haddies, Yarmouth Bloater, Fresh Herring, smoked Salmon.

GEORGE STABLES, Public Square, Newcastle. Newcastle, Jan. 31, 1888.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL! HIGHEST CASH

Price for five or more tons of wool of good quality. Address

Willis, Mott & Co. Proprietors "Golden Grove Woollen Mill." St. John, N. B. Jan. 30, '87.

Dr. Cates will occupy his Dental Rooms at CHATHAM, on the 20th of this month. Patients intending to have their Dentistry done will please make early appointments, as his visit will be limited to about a fortnight.

Newcastle, Jan. 16, '88.

Clearing Out Sale!

The Clearing out Sale at the Store of JAMES FISH will be continued until the

Entire Stock is Closed Out. Note some of the Clearing Out Prices:—

Fine all Wool Blankets, \$6.50 reduced to \$4.75. Counterpanes, 3.50 " 2.50. Lined Rubber Wraps 4.50 " 3.20. Sets Under Clothing 2.40 " 1.75. Ladies' American Overboots, 2.40 " 1.90, and a host of other articles too numerous to mention at

GREAT BARGAINS. Any one wanting to buy at close Prices has a rare opportunity, as the Stock must go.

JAMES FISH. Newcastle, Jan. 16, 1888.

VICK'S FLORAL

For sale low by A. J. BABANG & CO.

Labrador Herring.

IN STORE: A. J. BABANG & CO.

American Oil.

RECEIVING TO-DAY: 1 Car Load Choice Water White Oil. A. J. BABANG & CO.

NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next Session of the Local Legislature for the passing of an act, authorizing the lighting of the town of Newcastle by Electricity alone, or jointly with Gas, and to erect and maintain poles, wires and other works necessary for the purpose.

Newcastle, Feb. 7, '88.

M. ADAMS, Solicit. for Appl'ts.

Tenders for Wood.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, until

Saturday, the 18th inst., at noon, for Fifty Cords of Hardwood, (consisting of Beech, Maple, and Birch), to be delivered at the County Jail, Newcastle, on or before the

31st of March next. D. MORRISON, JNO. SHIRIFF, Jail Committee. Newcastle, Feb. 7, 1888.

### NOTICE.

Application