recognized and was worked out. As under the old law, the ratepayer may do statute labor instead of paying the money, but there was this feature of the bill—that if he does not elect within a limited time to do statute labor he must pay the money. If the ratepayer elects to do statute labor the commissioner shall notify him as to when and where the work will be done, and at a certain time the commissioner will lay out certain work, and he will appoint one of the ratepayers as roadmaster, who shall have charge of the laborers thus called out under the law. Non-residents must in any case pay their money, and the commissioner would arrange that those ratepayers who were performing statute labor in lieu of their road tax should be put on with men who were doing the work under contract, and there would not be any difficulty in that respect. The act requires that there shall be ten hours' work, for which 60 cents shall be allowed. He thought this should be changed to eight hours, because, as a great deal of this labor was in connection with and as a sort of attachment of the road machine, he thought it would be advisable to make the change.

Mr. Shaw—The pay would be about the same; they are now allowed 50 cents for eight hours.

Mr. Emmerson—Yes, and it would seem to me that it would be advisable to allow 60 cents for even eight hours. Provision, he said, was made that the roadmaster should make a return to the commissioner of the amount of work done by each ratepayer, and the value of the work should be credited on the assessment, but if sufficient work should not be performed to satisfy the amount of the tax the balance shall be paid in money. Another very important feature of the bill was that if the amount assessed and collected is not expended in the year for which it is collected, the balance shall be placed in the hands of the county treasurer to the credit of that particular division, and the following year can be drawn out by the commissioner then in office and expended upon the roads in that division, so that there was no possibility of fund collected in one division being diverted to the benefit of a neighboring division in the same parish. Each commissioner has authority to divide his division into road districts. He defines the boundaries of these districts and makes return thereof to the municipality. He also had power to appoint a roadmaster for each district. As compensation for his services he would be allowed two and a half per cent. on the rated assessment and five per cent. on the money expended. He thought the amount should be less in smaller and more thickly settled divisions—as in a village. He would like to have provision made in the bill for a full and detailed record of the mileage of every by-road in the province.

He thought the duty should be imposed upon each commissioner of making a return to the public works department of the number of roads, their location, name, description and mileage. He would also suggest that some provision should be made as to the manner of conducting repairs on the roads with a view to uniformity. Another thing which he wished to call attention to was the ditches. There should in his opinion be three feet on either side, from the travelled roadway to the ditch, so that where the travelled roadway was 16 feet wide it would be 20 feet from side of ditch to side of ditch. Mr. Emmerson then read from the bulletin issued by the commission appointed by the Ont. government, suggesting the way in which roads should be built and repaired. He believed it was desirable to have the road-work performed as early in the season as possible—in some sections as early as May.

Mr. Shaw said there were many things in the bill which he believed would be acceptable to the people of the country. It seemed to him that better results could be obtained if, instead of the ratepayers being allowed to [illegible] lien of road tax, [illegible] to pay their money, the commissioners could pay for having the work performed, and it would be well done. His experience was that the ratepayers performing statute labor tried to do as little as possible. He thought the measure was a good one and he would give it his hearty support.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Hill, Pinder, Porter, Killam, Tweedie, Smith, Blair, Stockton, Venoit, Russell, Mitchell, Paulin, Shaw, McLeod, Scovil, Fowler, Alward, Farris, Sumner, Lockhart, Howe and White. There was no opposition to the principle of the bill, and any difference of opinion was with regard to its details. At 11.30 o'clock the whole bill, consisting of 77 sections, had been considered and agreed to, with the exception of six sections which were allowed to stand for further consideration. Progress was reported with leave, and the bill was made the first order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill further amending the mining act; Mr. Labillois, a bill relating to the parishes of Balmoral and Eldon.

FREDERICTON, March 12.—The committee on agriculture, through its chairman, Mr. Russell, reported recommending an importation of cattle, sheep and swine; that fifty per cent. of the cattle be Ayrshires, ten per cent. Jerseys, ten per cent. Guernseys, and the balance in specimens of other good breeds, seventy-five per cent. of the whole importation to be bulls; that twenty-five per cent. of the sheep be Leicesters, twenty-five per cent. Cotswolds, twenty-five per cent. Shropshires, and the balance in good specimens of Dorbet horns and other breeds; that the swine consist of White Chester, Yorkshire, Berkshire, Poland China and other varieties.

Mr. Veniot introduced a bill to remove doubts as to the legality of the proceedings of certain meetings of the Gloucester county council.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed a bill exempting certain property in the parish of Newcastle, Northumberland county, from taxation, Mr. Fowler in the chair.

Mr. Tweedie explained that the bill referred to the real and personal property belonging to the Masterman Sulphite Fibre Company. The exemption asked for was similar to that granted to the Maritime Sulphite Fibre company, whose mills were located at Chatham, and included exemption from all taxes.

Hon. Mr. Blair moved an amendment that exemption shall not apply to district school taxes.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie pointed out that the bill passed in 1887 had exempted the Maritime Sulphite Fibre company from district school taxes as well as other taxes.

Mr. Blair said that if that was so the legislation must have slipped through, using the words in no objectionable terms. The principle recognized since the passage of the school law had always been against exempting from district school taxes.

Mr. Tweedie supported the bill in a lengthy speech, as also did Dr. Alward.

Mr. Barnes said he had withdrawn one of the features of a bill of his (to exempt butter and cheese factories from taxation) because he had been told by two members of the government when the bill was before the corporation committee that it was against precedent to exempt from school taxes. At the request of the farmers of the house he had made his bill general, and in view of the fact that under that bill the butter and cheese factories were denied exemption from school taxes, exemption should not be permitted in this case. All bills should be treated alike in this respect, and he would certainly have a grievance if exemption were granted in the present instance.

Mr. Sumner supported the bill, and argued that there should be no hard and fast rule so far as school taxes were concerned.

Mr. Wells said he had always been under the impression that it was a recognized principle that there should be no exemptions from district school taxes.

Mr. Killam said that Hon. George E King, the father of the school law, had always opposed granting exemptions from district school taxes.

Dr. Alward spoke again, and was followed by Mr. Tweedie, both making lengthy speeches.

Mr. Blair replied to both, after which Mr. O'Brien of Northumberland strongly supported the bill.

The amendment was defeated by a vote of 16 to 18. The names were not called for.

The bill was then agreed to. When Mr. Speaker took the chair, Mr. Blair said he would test the feeling of the members on this question when the bill came before a full house on the third reading. If then the opinion was in favor of granting exemptions from district school taxes, he would not feel like opposing the granting of exemptions from such taxes in the future, as he had always felt it his duty, as leader of the house, to do in the past. If the house should then decide in favor of such exemptions being granted, steps would have to be taken to again bring before the house certain bills as to which similar exemption had been refused.

Mr. Tweedie protested against the proposed action. He had carried his bill fairly against the attorney general and the threatened action should not be taken with the hope of killing it.

Mr. Blair said there was nothing unusual in what he proposed. His desire was to get the sense of the full house on the question. He had no feeling in the matter.

Speeches followed by Messrs. Barnes, Sumner, Lockhart, Emmerson, Blair, Tweedie and Hill, after which the matter dropped.

Mr. Emmerson recommitted the highway bill, which was agreed to with amendments, after which the house adjourned shortly after midnight.

The Only

Great and thoroughly re liable building-up medicine nerve tonic, vitalizer and

Blood Purifier

Before the people today, and which stands preeminently above all other medicines, is

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

It has won its hold upon the hearts of the people by its own absolute intrinsic merit It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story:—

Hood's Cures

Even when all other prepar ations and prescriptions fail

"The face of my little girl from the time she was three months old, broke out and was covered with scabs. We gave her two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it completely cured her. We are glad to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOS. M. CARLING, Clinton, Ontario. Be sure to

Get Hood's

Hood's Pills easy to buy easy to take easy in effect. 25 cents.

General Intelligence.

AN ACCIDENT ON THE KENT NORTHERN RAILWAY YESTERDAY.

RICHIBUCTO, March 13.—The Kent Northern train, consisting of a snow plow, two engines and a passenger car, met with an accident about eight miles from here early this morning, while returning from the junction after clearing the track of the heavy storm and drift of yesterday and last night. The plow left the track and turned around in the opposite direction, and the head engine followed and plunged into a deep ditch, turning over on its side. The second engine and passenger car kept the track, the former losing her pilot and sustaining other slight damage. The work of getting the engine and plow on the rails and the necessary repairs will occupy two or three days.

LA GRIPPE'S VICTIMS.

A SCOURGE MORE TO BE DREADED THAN PESTILENCE.

The Story of a Nova Scotian Lady Who Almost Lost Her Life Through the Ravages of This Trouble—Unable to Feed Herself and Had to be Carried to and From Bed.

From the Acadian, Wolfville, N. S.

In the spring of 1894 the many friends of Mrs. Mary Freeman, in Wolfville, N. S., very gladly welcomed her return home after a long absence from her native town, but it was with the deepest grief that they beheld in her the prey of a disease of almost incredible severity. It appeared to all that the brightest future in store for her was but a few months of suffering existence. Not long after her return, however, the people of Wolfville were surprised to hear that after using a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she had become almost completely well. Anxious to hear the truth of this surprising report, our reporter waited on Mrs. Freeman at the earliest opportunity. From her he received a full account of her painful illness and remarkable recovery. In January of 1889, Mrs. Freeman, who was then living in Foxbury, Mass., was severely attacked by la grippe. She had partly recovered when a relapse followed, and while recovering from its effects, she was seized by acute rheumatism and neuralgia. The combined sickness resulted in completely breaking down her constitution. Upon recovering from neuralgia, she one day noticed a little pimple on her left ankle which became exceedingly painful. It grew rapidly, soon becoming as large as a gold dollar and breaking into a running sore. Others immediately followed and soon the whole body was covered, the limbs becoming terribly swollen. The most eminent physicians of Boston were appealed to, but beyond informing her that the ailment was due to a completely run down system, they rendered her no assistance. In the spring of 1894, she came to Nova Scotia, hoping that a change of climate would effect a cure, but to no purpose. Bone ulcers, greatly exceeding in painfulness the sores which first appeared, manifested themselves. She soon lost the use of her limbs, became unable to feed herself, and was compelled to be carried to and from her bed. Her eyes became weak and she was thus denied the enjoyment of reading. After many remedies had been tried and proved useless, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were finally appealed to. Scarcely six boxes had been consumed when the ulcers showed symptoms of healing, the appetite grew better and her general health greatly improved. Since that time her condition has steadily improved, and her health is now far better than it was previous to her serious illness. Save a slight stiffness of the limbs, she shows no sign of the terrible scourge she has passed through. Mrs. Freeman is not unmindful of the great obligation she is under to this remarkable medicine, and she is anxious that the wonderful cure which it has effected should be generally known.

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, who, for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say is 'just as good.' Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood, and cure when other medicines fail.

Dominion Parliament.

(Continued from 1st page.)

If it were right and proper to disallow the Cattle Quarantine act, was it not proper to disallow the School Act? He contended that the bill would be no benefit to the minority and claimed that Manitoba had not been approached in the proper spirit with a view to a settlement. The policy of the government had been wrong from first to last. Why had they approached Manitoba in a haughty spirit? Why, after the judgment of the privy council, did they not say to Manitoba, do not compel us to excerise the power the privy council says we have? Probably Manitoba would then have acted. Why did they not send an ambassador to Manitoba, not a few days ago, as they had sent Sir Donald Smith, but twelve months ago?

Investigation and conciliation were the only means by which the question could be dealt with rightly and settled. He had taken that one stand from beginning and he stood upon it still.

Adverting to the threatened influence of the Roman Catholic church against him, he said: Sir, this is too grave a phase of this question for me to pass it by in silence. I have only this to say. Even though I have threats hanging over me, coming from high dignitaries in the church to which I belong, no word of bitterness shall ever pass my lips as against that church. I respect and I love it. But, sir, I am not of that school which has been so long dominant in France and other countries of continental Europe, which refuse ecclesiastics the right of having a voice in public affairs. No, I am a Liberal of the English school. I believe in that school which all along claimed that it is the privilege of all subjects, whether high or low whether rich or poor, whether ecclesiastic or laymen, to participate in the administration of public affairs, to discuss, to influence, to persuade, to convince, but which has always denied, even to the highest, the right to dictate, even to the lowest. I am here representing not Roman Catholics alone, but Protestants as well, and I must give an account of my stewardship to all classes.

Here I am, a Roman Catholic of French extraction, entrusted by the confidence of the men who sit around me, with great and important duties under our constitutional system of government. I am here the acknowledged leader of a great party, composed of Roman Catholics and Protestants as well, in which the Protestants must be in the majority in every party. Am I to be told, I, occupying such a position, that I am to be dictated to as to the course I am to take in this house by reasons that can appeal to the consciences of my fellow Catholic members, but which do not appeal as well to the consciences of my Protestant colleagues (Hear, hear.)

No, so long as I have a seat in this house, so long as I occupy the position I do now, whenever it shall become my duty to take a stand upon any question whatever, that stand I will take, not from the point of view of Roman Catholicism, not from the point of view of Protestantism, but from a point of view which can appeal to the consciences of all men irrespective of their faith. (Liberal cheers.) From the point of view of men who love justice, freedom and toleration—(liberal cheers)—and, so far as this bill is concerned, I have given my views, I acknowledge that there rests in this government the power to interfere; that there is in this parliament the power to interfere; but that power should not be exercised until all the facts bearing upon it have been investigated and all means of conciliation exhausted. Having these opinions, I move that the bill be not now read the second time, but that it be read the second time this day six months. (Prolonged Liberal cheers.)

New Advertisements.

Notice to Farmers.

If you have grain to grind bring it along at once to French Fort Cove Mill where it will be promptly ground. By so doing you will be sure of your grist as said mill will probably close down for the season about the 10th of April.

James Jones,
MILLER.

French Fort Mill, March 16. 3w.

Intercolonial Railway.

Scrap Wheels.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Scrap Wheels," will be received until TUESDAY, the 31st MARCH, inst., from persons wishing to purchase the whole or any part of ONE THOUSAND (1000) TONS OF OLD CAST IRON CAR WHEELS.

The wheels can be seen at Moncton, N. B., and they will be delivered free of freight charges at any station on the Intercolonial Railway, the tender to state the place and the time that delivery will be taken. Payment is to be made in cash on delivery. A deposit of five per cent. of the amount of tender will be required from each person whose tender is accepted. This deposit must consist of an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the Honorable Minister of Railway and Canals, and it will be forfeited if the contract is not carried out.

When the contract is completed the deposit will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, 16th March, 1896.

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

Blood Will Tell . . .

When an animal is all run down, has a rough coat and a tight hide any one knows his blood is out of order. To keep an animal economically he must be in good heart.

Dick's Blood Purifier

Is a necessity where the best results from feeding would be obtained. It tones up the system, rids the stomach of bots, worms and other parasites that suck the life blood away.

Nothing like Dick's for Milch Cows.

For sale by druggists, at general stores or sent on receipt of 50 cents.

DICK & Co., P. O. Box 482, MONTREAL.

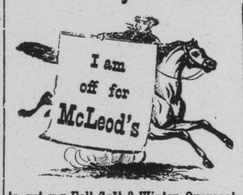
NOTICE.

All persons having any claims against the estate of Robert D. Robinson, late of the Parish of Blissfield, in the County of Northumberland are hereby required to file the same, duly attested, within 30 days with the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to

Robt. Swim, Administrator,
Doaktown, or to
Chas. J. Thomson, Proctor,
Newcastle, N. B.

Dated 3rd March, 1896

Say! Where are you GOING.



to get my Fall Suit & Winter Overcoat.

Our Fall and Winter goods are all in.

They are a Choice selection. Come early before the rush commences.

We will give good Cloth, good Work and good Fits as usual.

Our motto is

"GOOD GOODS QUICK SALES. MODERATE PRICES."

Carter Block, Next door to Bank of NOVA SCOTIA.

S. McLEOD,

Newcastle, Sept 16, 1895.

FOR LENT FISH SAUSAGES

ASK FOR THE

BALOON BRAND

Made only by

John Hopkins,

St. John, N. B.

March 2nd, 1896.

Fishing Twine

at the

SALTER BRICK STORE.

I have just received and opened up my usual large stock of

HEMP and COTTON

Salmon, Trout, Mackerel and Herring

Fishing Twines.

Wholesale and Retail.

JNO. FERGUSON.

Newcastle, 3rd March, 1896.

Tuning and Repairign.

J. O. Biedermann, Pianoforte and Organ Tuner.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Regular visits made to the northern Counties of which due notice will be given.

Orders for Tuning etc, can be sent to the Advocate Office, Newcastle.

J. O. BIEDERMANN.

St. John, May 6th, 1894.

Just Arrived

One car hand picked Beans, One car Rolled Oatmeal in bbls. and half bbls., one car Granulated Sugar, one car Barbadoes Molasses, with the usual big stock of Canadian and Manitoba

FLOURS.

American and Canadian Beef and Pork.

Canso Herring. Home Light Oil.

SUNLIGHT SOAP,

Full lines of McDonald's

TOBACCOS,

North Shore Canned Salmon and Lobsters.

TEA

in chests and caddies.

Windsor dairy Salt in bags and barrels.

Hay, Oats, Moncton Feed and Shorts.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

P. Hennessy.

Newcastle, February 18th, 1896.

THE POINT

SHARP'S BALSAM

is the

BEST COUGH MEDICINE

on the market,

50 YEARS IN USE.

PRICE 25 cts.

ALL DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Assessors' Notice.

The Assessors of Rates for the Parish of Newcastle, having received the Warrants, authorizing the Assessment of Taxes for the present year as follows:—

School Assessment,	$2099 06
County Contingent Fund,	1106 88
" Alms House "	427 80
Pauper Lunatics,	32 07
Scott Act,	61 51
Fire Purposes,	960 75
Police "	747 25
Total—	$5435 32

Hereby notify all persons liable to assessment within said Parish, to furnish the Assessors, within thirty (30) days from the date, with statement, on oath, in writing of their Real Estate within the Parish, and of their Personal Property and Income, to guide them in their Assessment.

The Valuation Lists when complete, will be exhibited at the Post Office in Newcastle, and at the residence of the assessors in the Middle and Lower Districts.

C. E. FISH,
WM. C. STOTHART,
GEO. GORDON,
} ASSESSORS.

Newcastle, March 4, 1896.

Baby Wants It.

Martin's Cardinal Food

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

The most palatable food prepared, and is unequalled by any other preparation of its kind. The best food and the best value, put up in one pound Tins, price 25 cts. per Tin.

Sold Retail by all Druggists and Grocers and Wholesale by

KERRY WATSON & CO. PROPRIETORS MONTREAL.

Coughing Yet?

BEWARE! Take heed before too late.

CAMPBELL'S WINE OF BEECH TREE CREOSOTE,

has cured many. Why not try it? It is recommended by doctors as a modern scientific combination of several powerful curatives. A trial bottle will soothe, a regular treatment will cure your cough.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

K. CAMPBELL & CO., Montreal.

FUNK & WAGNALLS'

Standard Dictionary

is everywhere acknowledged by Educators, Scholars, the Press, and the Public to be

THE BEST FOR ALL PURPOSES.

IT IS THE LATEST AND MOST COMPLETE.

Contains 301,865 words, many thousand more than any other dictionary ever published. More than $900,000 were expended in its production. 247 Specialists and Editors were engaged in its preparation.

ITS DEFINITIONS ARE CLEVER AND EXACT.

President Milne, of New York State Normal College, says its definitions are best to be found *anywhere*. Scores of critics say the same.

ITS ETYMOLOGIES ARE SOUND.

They are especially commended by the *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, *Westminster Gazette*, London, *Sunday School Times*, Philadelphia, and scores of others.

IT IS A GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY.

It is in use in all the departments of the United States Government at Washington, and all the departments of the Dominion of Canada. Government experts give it the preference on all disputed points.

IT IS ADOPTED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

of Canada and United States. Its new educational features are extremely valuable in training pupils to a correct use of words, capitals, hyphens, etc. Its illustrations are superb. Its tables of coins, weights and measures, plants, animals, etc., are exhaustive and cannot be found elsewhere.

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Never has a dictionary been welcomed with such unanimous and unqualified praise by the press, the great universities, and by educators and critics throughout the English-speaking world.

The London *Times* says: "The merits of the Standard Dictionary are indisputable and are abundantly attested by a large number of unimpeachable authorities."

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The St James *Budget (Gazette)*, London, says: "The Standard Dictionary should be the pride of literary America, as it is the admiration of literary England."

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Half Russia,	$15.00	$18.00
Full Russia,	18.00	22.00
Morocco,	22.00	26.00

If no agent is in your town send your subscription to FUNK & WAGNALLS, Co., 11 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont.

Descriptive Circulars will be sent on application.

M. R. Benn, Douglastown, Agent for northern N. B

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts can be made for it in New York.

We Want Clearance.

OWING to the extreme mildness of the season we find our winter stock much larger than that of former seasons, and to make room for our

Heavy Importations of English, American & Canadian Goods,

profit will be thrown aside and mill prices reign at our store during the month of March.

WE have much pleasure in intimating to housekeepers that we have made a special purchase of

Union and all wool Carpets

from one of the foremost English manufacturers.

Our importations of

Nottingham Lace Curtains

Will be a leading feature in our business, the designs being the latest productions for 1896.

These will arrive on or about the 1st of April. Hessians and stamped mats just received.

MRS. D. SUTHERLAND.

Newcastle, March 9th, 1896.

Opening this Week.

The Latest Spring Novelties in First class Dress Goods.

J. D. CREAGHAN, - - - - - NEWCASTLE & CHATHAM.

Are you furnishing your House—If so don't pay 20 per cent. more elsewhere for

Dutch Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Velvet Pile Carpets,
Moquette Carpets,
2 and 3 ply Wool Carpets,
1 to 4 yd wide floor oil cloth.

Rugs, mats, squares, American wall paper, window curtains, and blinds.—This is the time and place for bargains.

FOR SPRING SEWING.

New Dress Goods, Crepon Prints, Lawns, Flannelettes, Silks, Velvets, Trimmings, &c.

Domestic goods for Bleaching.—Fine Grey Cottons, full yard wide 3c to 8c per yard, 2 yd. wide, plain and twill sheetings, Hessians and Tickings.

Bleached Cottons.—Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Towels, Towelling, Napkins, Table Linen and household Drapery.

☞ Direct from Berlin, Latest styles in Ladies Capes, Jackets and Spring Wraps.—Ladies guaranteed PERRINS KID GLOVES.

Gents Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishings.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

J. D. CREAGHAN.

Newcastle & Chatham.

Newcastle, March 5th, 189 .

Clarke & Co.

Have added to their stock during the last few days

1500 Rolls Room Paper

from 10c per double Roll upwards, with

BORDERS TO MATCH.

Spring Blinds, also Blind cloth and rollers to make up at short notice for any size of window.

Curtain Poles, Curtain Pins, etc., etc.

A large variety of new Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, etc.

CLARKE and CO.

Newcastle, March 3, 1896.

SHEET IRON and TIN WARE.

The subscriber has opened a TIN SHOP in the rear of Mr W Masson's store and is prepared to do all kinds of work in tin and sheet iron; also ROOFING IN TIN AND FELT,

and asks for a share of public patronage. He is now busy making up a stock of

Good Tin Ware,

which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Stoves Repaired and Set Up

and tinware promptly repaired at short notice.

When in town call in and see me.

Frank Masson.

Granby Rubbers

It is no wonder that rubbers, which are not the same shape as the boot, should be uncomfortable. It costs money to employ skilled pattern makers but the result is a satisfactory fit. Each year new patterns are added, to fit all the latest shoe-shapes, and **Granby Rubbers** are always "up-to-date." They are honestly made of pure rubber, thin, light, elastic, durable, [illegible] thick at ball and heel.

Don't Draw the Feet
They Fit the Boot

OFFICE OF

W. C. ANSLOW,

Artistic Printer

Castle Street,

Newcastle, N. B.

JOB PRINTING

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION

PERFORMED IN A

PROMPT and SATISFACTORY

MANNER

AT THE

Advocate Office

Pamphlets,
Handbills,
Circulars
Catalogues,
Business or Visiting Cards

LABELS—one or more Colors

Receipt Books
Notes of Hand,
Draft Books

Sterling Bills Exchange,

Letter Heads in Pads

Note Heads in Pads,

Bill Heads in pads,

Statements in pads

School & Poor Rate Notices

RAILWAY

BILLS LADING,

Fish Invoices, etc.,

On hand or printed to order

Customs,
Lawyers,
and Magistrates'

BLANKS

of every description

GOOD WORK

AND

FAIR PRICES.

W. C. Anslow.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.