

The Union Advocate,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, November 2, 1881.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS

WHOLE No. 730.

W. & J. ANSLAW,

VOL. XV.—No. 2.

WAVERLY HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
This House has lately been refurbished, and very possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.
LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.
ALEX. STEWART,
Proprietor
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1878.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI,
NEW BRUNSWICK.
THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, has recently been fitted up in first class style, in close proximity to the C. Railway Station, and the wants of travellers will be attended to promptly.
Meals prepared at any hour. Oysters served up in every style at short notice.
JOHN FAY, PROPRIETOR.
Newcastle, Oct. 9, 1877.

CANADA HOUSE,
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.
WM. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.
CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house to make it a first class Hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of steamboat landing. The proprietor returns thanks to the public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by cleanliness and attention to merit the same in the future.
Good Stabling on the Premises.
Mar 12th, 1878. 14 1/2

ROYAL HOTEL,
45 King Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
THIS SPLENDID HOTEL, the finest in the Maritime Provinces, is now open in the capital of New Brunswick, who will find here an excellent table (well served), and the building has been thoroughly refitted, re-painted and decorated, and furnished throughout with new and elegant furniture.
The proprietor, who has been so long connected with the Hotel business in St. John, has omitted nothing which his experience suggests for the comfort of his guests. The Hotel contains BATHS and all other conveniences.
THOS. P. RAYMOND,
St. John May 11, 1881. 18

BOARDERS WANTED.
Having fitted up and returned the building in Newcastle, owned by C. E. McKee, we are prepared to accommodate a number of boarders on reasonable terms.
JOHN A. W. M'KEEN,
Newcastle, N. B., June 12th, 1881. 17

MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS,
WATER ST.—CHATHAM.
WILLIAM LAWLER,
Importer of Marble & Manufacturer of MONUMENTS, TABLES, HEADSTONES, TABLETOPS, &c.
A GOOD STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND. GRANITE MONUMENTS made to order. CAPS and SILLS for windows supplied at short notice. EXPERT WORK in all branches attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
January 24, 1876.

Leather & Shoe Findings.
The subscriber returns thanks to his numerous customers for past favors, and would say to all that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of the best quality of goods to be had at lowest rates for cash. Also, B. E. Foster & Son's Boots, Trunks, and Bags, and Charles & Son's Boots, Trunks, and Bags, and English Taps as well as home made. Types to order, of the best material. Wholesale and Retail. J. J. CHRISTIE & CO., No. 65 King St., St. John, N. B. April 28, 1879. 30

SAMUEL THOMSON,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy,
NOTARY PUBLIC & C.
Loans Negotiated, Claims Promptly Collected, and Professional Business in all its branches, executed with accuracy and dispatch.
OFFICE—PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND CASTLE STREET.
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B. July 17, 1878.

JAMES P. MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
ON ANSWERING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, HAYS BUILDING,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
February 17, 1869.

ESTABLISHED 1848.
Atlantic Steam Soap Works,
704 2/3 Union Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
WM. LOGAN,
Manufacturer of
Laundry Soaps and Mould Candles,
Bl-Carb Soda, Resin, Tallow, &c.
April 30, 1881. 17

DR. H. A. FISH,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office Residence of James Fish, Esq.
Hours 10 to 12, 1 to 4, 6 to 9.
Newcastle, March 1, 1881. 2-1/2

C. H. THOMAS & CO.
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF
GENTS' NECK WEAR,
Custom Shirt Makers and
Mens' Furnishers,
Keep always on hand a large assortment of
**White Dress Shirts and
Fancy Regatta Shirts,**
With or without Collars attached, Collars, Cuffs, Braces, Scarfs, Bows, Ties, Collar and Cuff Studs, Shirt Studs.

UNDERCLOTHING, &c.,
and everything pertaining to the Furnishing Trade. Also a full line of
Celluloid Collars and Cuffs.
No one should be without them. They are water proof, perspiration proof, and durable.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST STYLES. NO MISFITS.—
C. H. THOMAS & CO.,
mar 30-1y Queen St., Fredericton, N. B.

Law and Collection Offices
—OF—
ADAMS & LAWLOR,
Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Bankruptcy Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Real Estate, & Fire Insurance Agents.
EST. CLAIMS Collected in all parts of the Dominion.
OFFICES: NEWCASTLE AND BATHURST. M. ADAMS. B. A. LAWLOR. July 18th, 1878.

JOHN R. MALTBY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c. &c.
OFFICE—Over the store of James Fish, Esq., Commercial Wharf.
NEWCASTLE, N. B. February.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
CHATHAM, N. B.

OFFICE—Old Bank of Montreal.
May 12, 1874. 13
A. H. JOHNSON,
BARRISTER AT LAW,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC,
&c. &c.,
CHATHAM, N. B.
July 10, 1877.

JOHN McALISTER,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
March 5, 1879. 7

R. B. ADAMS,
Attorney-at-Law,
Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE UP STAIRS, NOOKMAN'S BUILDING, Water Street, Chatham.
July 21-1/2y.

Professional Partnership.
The Subscribers have entered into partnership as Solicitors, Attorneys, &c., under the style of Davidson & Davidson.
OFFICES—In Chatham in the old Post Office, and Newcastle over the store of J. W. Davidson.
ALLAN A. DAVIDSON, Q. C.
ALLAN A. DAVIDSON, Junr.
March, 1881. 300

J. J. FORREST,
Attorney-at-Law,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
Collecting promptly attended to.
OFFICE—Chubb's Corner, St. John, N. B. April 27, 1881. 17

SEELY & McMILLAN,
BARRISTERS, &c.,
7 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
St. John, N. B.
GEO. B. SEELY. T. H. McMILLAN.

DR. McDONALD,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
IN DESMOND'S BUILDING,
LOWER WATER STREET,
CHATHAM, N. B.
Chatham, June 22, 1881.

R. McLEARN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Graduate of University Medical College, New York.
OFFICE—That recently occupied by Dr. McDonald.
Newcastle, July 12, 1880.

DR. H. A. FISH,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office Residence of James Fish, Esq.
Hours 10 to 12, 1 to 4, 6 to 9.
Newcastle, March 1, 1881. 2-1/2

H. LUNAM, B. A., M. D.,
GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF M'ILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.
Successor to Dr. Balcom.
OFFICE AT MR. ROBERT SINCLAIR'S RESIDENCE,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
October 16, 1881. 19-1/2y

PETER LOGGIE,
Wood Moulding & Planing MILL,
Near the Ferry Landing,
CHATHAM.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FINISHING
For House or Ship Work, manufactured to order.

Venetian Blinds, Doors and Sashes, Pine and Walnut Mouldings, Jig Sawing and Planing, a Specialty.
EST. Estimates and Specifications furnished on application.
Orders attended to with dispatch.
P. LOGGIE.
FOSTER, JONES & CO.
Flour and Commission Merchants, Millers and Shippers Agents,
ROBISON'S BLOCK,
MONCTON, N. B.
Orders taken for direct shipments of flour from Mills in car load lots, and drafts made direct on consignees. Flour a specialty. Importers of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flour, Meal, Pork, Soda and Provisions, Tins, Oil, Glass, Nails and General Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Samples of all kinds of goods sent on application. Every description of country produce taken in exchange.
Aug. 8, 1880. 17r.
**A. O. SKINNER'S
CARPET WAREHOUSE,**
BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS;
WOOL AND DUTCH CARPETS;
URION and HEMP CARPETS;
OILCLOTHS and LINOLEUMS;
MATS and HEARTH RUGS;
MATTINGS, OF ALL KINDS;
LACE CURTAINS and COBLENES;
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
68 King Street, St. John.
mar 28

CUSTOM TAILORING.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A FIRST CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in his Shop formerly occupied by Mr. P. H. Ans low, and owned by the Hon. William Muir head, near Letson's Scales, Water Street Chatham.
Gentlemen wanting clothes made to order will do well to examine his splendid assortment of
ENGLISH & CANADIAN CLOTHS
to select from.
GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS made up under the general supervision of a First Class Cutter.
Cloth Purchased elsewhere will be made up on the premises.
W. S. MORRIS
Chatham, April 30, 1877. my2

WILLIAM WYSE,
GENERAL DEALER,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
Merchandise and Produce received on Commission.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE.
AUCTION SALES, and all business in connection with the same, attended to promptly.
July 15, 1879. 16

SPECIAL NOTICE.
International Steamship Co'y.
On and after this date, and until further notice we will run Steamers of this Line SECOND-CLASS FARE, with good berth in forward Cabin.
To Portland, - - \$3.00.
To Boston, - - \$3.50.
H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.
St. John, June 6th, 1881. 8

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
THE following Properties belonging to the Estate of the late William Mason, of Newcastle, are offered for Sale:—
THE LOT AND HOUSE
thereon on the corner of Castle and Henry Street, near the Ferry.
THE WATER LOT,
with buildings thereon, on Castle Street, adjoining the Ferry Slip.
THE LOT,
with House, Barn and Out-buildings thereon, situate on Henry Street, now occupied by Mr. John G. Keith.
Ten desirable and pleasantly situated BUILDING LOTS situate between the residence of A. A. Davidson, Esq., and T. W. Crocker, Esq.

A LOT OF LAND
in rear of the Railway Buildings, consisting of between six and seven acres, in a good state of cultivation.
The above properties are offered for sale on liberal terms. Apply to
WILLIAM MASSON,
Executor of the Estate,
Newcastle, August 10, 1880.

Job Printing, plain and in colors, in first class style at this establishment.
Glooucester Silver Mining Co
OFFICE, BATHURST, N. B.
CAPITAL, \$250,000 - - - 50,000 SHARES PAR VALUE \$5.00.
Directors: R. R. Call, John S. Fisher, Edward Hickson, John J. Adams, James Hickson, William A. Hickson, John Elliot.
I have been authorized by the directors of the Glooucester Silver Mining Co. to sell Five Thousand Shares of the above stock at Three Dollars per share. For prospectus and further information apply to the undersigned.
R. R. CALL, JOHN SIVEWRIGHT,
Pres't. Sec'y.
Sept. 20, 1881.

BLANKS.
The new forms of
"For Duty," "For Duty ex Warehouse" and "Free"
Blanks, to be used from July 1st, are now ready. Blanks of all kinds kept in stock. Orders solicited.
Also—Blanks for DRAWBACK on TIN used in canning Fish, &c., for exportation.
W. & J. ANSLAW,
Proprietors "Union Advocate."
Newcastle, July 27, 1881.

J. W. Forster,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
RICHIBUCTO, N. B.
Always in stock, Flour of various grades, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, and a variety of goods, which will be sold low at wholesale.
EST. CONSIGNMENTS received and disposed of promptly.
EST. AUCTIONS attended to throughout the County.
Richibucto, April 7, 1881. 18-1/2y

E. BROAD & SON,
Manufacturer of Superior
CAST STEEL AXES,
and every description of
Edge Tools,
MILLTOWN, N. B.
April 20, 1881. 17r

MILLINERY.
NEW SPRING STOCK.
JUST RECEIVED a full assortment of STATIONERY, Music and Fancy Articles, SHOP.—Nearly opposite the Telephone Office.
S. A. JARDINE.
Newcastle, April 12, 1881.

Ladies' Trimmed and Un-trimmed Hats.
Also—Wool of all kinds, an assortment of STATIONERY, Music and Fancy Articles, SHOP.—Nearly opposite the Telephone Office.
S. A. JARDINE.
Newcastle, April 12, 1881.

OILS, LAMPS, &c.
RECEIVED a large supply of CHANDLERY and AMERICAN TABLE LAMPS, BRACKET, STUDENT & HAND LAMPS, in great variety.
Burners and Chimneys all sizes.
WICKS, PAPER and GLASS SHADES and Lamp fixtures of all kinds, also American and Canadian Oils.
For sale by I. R. CAMERON,
St. John, Jan. 64 Prince Wm. St.

PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale, north westerly three fourths of Building Lot No. 19, situate on the easterly side of Henry Street, in the Town of Newcastle, (formerly known as Vanstone property) with the Barn thereon.
For particulars apply to A. A. Davidson, Esq., Newcastle.
JAS. H. WILBUR,
March 4, 1880.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.
Capital, - - \$1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, 275,000.
DRAFTS GRANTED ON
MONTREAL,
NEW YORK,
BOSTON,
and all points in the
LOWER PROVINCES.
Sterling Exchange Bought and Sold. American Drafts Negotiated.
Collections made at all accessible points. Interest allowed on special deposits.
OFFICE—Rooms formerly occupied by B. R. Call, Commercial Wharf.
HOURS—10 a. m. to 5 p. m. SATURDAY, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

F. R. MORRISON, Agent.
Newcastle, May 23, 1881. 20-6m

WINTER FISHING.
The fishermen, by applying to their home merchants, can have made to order, of the
Best Quality & Lowest Price,
TRAPS, NETS & SHINES.
AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO.
August 2-3mos. BOSTON.

Job Printing, plain and in colors, in first class style at this establishment.
Glooucester Silver Mining Co
OFFICE, BATHURST, N. B.
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W. & J. ANSLAW,
Proprietors "Union Advocate."
Newcastle, July 27, 1881.

Selected Literature.
Hope.
Through travel sore, through sweat and strife and anguish,
We look from year to year for better days.
And though with feverish pain we often languish,
Hope still our toil repays.
This new fair earth did once to wondering angel
Seem a soothing chaos, dark and wild;
But that tumult died was the evangel
Of peace serene and mild.
And, as at last beneath God's forming fingers
Man rose in beauty from the dowerly field,
So still His plans, though some may cry,
"He lingers,"
Are, in due time, revealed.
He sees the future; we see but the hour.
That passes; we see but the lowly seed.
He sees the tree, the rich fruit and the flower,
Ripe for His children's need.

A SKETCH ON WHEELS.
BY MARIE LOUISE BECHER, IN "NORTH-BRITISH CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE."
You wonder how it happened, eh? Never seemed a bit strange to me. You recollect 'bout my bad luck down in the Row, don't you? Had a little business scheme away off in California at the same time. And Mary, she's one of them likely women, she says: "John, you go right along. Do what you can and I'll take care of myself and the boys, (two little chaps they was.)" Well—I thought about it and while I was a thinkin' the little woman bustled around and got me off afore I could hardly make up my mind to leave her and the little fellows for such a long tramp. Stayed a year, sir, and made some money, that's the best of it. As I started to tell, I was a comin' home. Planned to get home Christmas eve. 'Twas that day. Never shall forget it, sir. Train went 'em in a long time. I began to look 'bout in the car for something to take up my mind. I had been calculating the interest on that mining stock until I knew it was bad. And I was getting uneasy, so I looked 'round in the car. First thing I noticed was a couple of little gals. Sat 'bout where you do, and somehow I kept a-lookin' 'til I was 'ahamed to stare so. Then I picked up my newspaper and sort of looked over that at 'em. Don't know what there was 'bout 'em either, only I couldn't help it. Smallest was such a little chit. Not much more'n a baby, and the other one wasn't much bigger. But if she didn't act like a woman, then I'll lose my guess. Couldn't make out for the life of me how old she was. But 'twas fun to watch her though, taking care of the little thing. She'd wrap her up over an 'over again and git her a drink and hold her when she was tired. By-and-by the littlest one was cold, so what did that little woman do but peel off her own shawl and wrap it round the baby. She had the way of pattin' it and smoothin' it like Mary always had. I sort of eyed the shawls and made up my mind that they wasn't new, neither was the rest of the clothes they had on. The smallest one hadn't more'n gone off for a doze 'fore the engine gave one of them sharp whistles. I wasn't 'tendin' to think I to myself, "Little mother, you've got your hands full." What did she do? Why, she jiggled her up tight an' quieted her in a jiff, tellin' her, "Sassie wouldn't let anything hurt her."

I found out so much. Her name was Susie. There was a man sittin' in 't'other half of the seat. If I see him I begin to plan it all out. Says I to myself, he's the father. He belongs to them. Maybe they've been off on a visit, an' the father is takin' them home to spend Christmas. You see, I'd kind of got it in my head that everybody was goin' home to spend Christmas. But, thinks I to myself he needn't look so cross 'bout it. How his face was screwed into wrinkles. Looked like the little end of a pickle. And he never paid no more attention to them children than as if—they wasn't there.

"Then I fell to watchin' the mother again, and I got stirred up I tell you. You see the littlest one had gone fast asleep in her arms an' she was beginnin' to get sleepy herself. Those eyes lids a-cast as if they had weights on 'em. One'n a while they would git a start of her, and her head 'ud give a quick little bob, but quicker'n a wink she'd be sittin' straight up, lookin' just as a brave soldier on guard.

And there the father sat looking as ugly as ever. Says I, almost out loud, "Aye you made me of cast-iron, or were you a brute?" I really began to wonder if he wasn't some sort of a machine when he got up and shuffled off to the smokin' car. Just the chance I wanted, you see. I took possession, and being sort of 'rough, I scart all the sleep out of her eyes, I recollect.

"Little gal, I've come over to git acquainted," says I. "That's your sister, and your father is takin' you home to spend Christmas I suppose."

"Oh, you, sir. He's Uncle Joseph."

Her voice trembled a little, but I noticed she didn't hold on to her sister quite so hard as she did afore I spoke. Thinks I, what a dunce not to have known that he wasn't a father.

"And he's takin' you home?"
She sort of hesitated; "No, sir; I guess—yes sir; to the Home."
"The Home?" says I. Then I thought, "O, the Orphans' Home?"
"Yes, sir."
"Do you want to go?"
"Yes, sir; Mrs. Smith says it ain't a bad place."
But I saw her lookin' mighty anxious in spite of its not bein' a bad place. "And who's Mrs. Smith?"
She lived 'cross the way, and gave Kitty cookies, and let us play with Tabby. I don't know what Kitty'll do without seein' Tabby."
This last was e-d up with a little sigh and an anxious look at Kitty. While they was eatin' some kule-knacks I bought, I was guessin' at the whole story. That old fellow was sendin' them off, and no mistake. Wanted to get rid of 'em, likely. Finally I asked her whether she'd been livin' with her mother or Uncle Joseph. The poor little creature choked right up, but didn't cry. Not a bit of it. Too plucky for that.

"Uncle Joseph," she said, "Mother's been dead a long time, Kitty couldn't remember, but I guess it's most a year."
"And since then you've lived at Uncle Joseph's? You hate to leave Uncle Joseph's, don't you?" This was a poser. She had a hard time findin' an answer.

"I—don't know, sir." She acted so after this that I thought I'd give her a breathin' spell. So I coaxed the baby to come an' sit on my lap, and that won her over, just the way it does all mothers.

Says I: "I've got two little fellows, but I ain't seen 'em in a long time. I brought 'em a whole box full of playthings. Wouldn't like to go home with me and help 'em have a good time?"
How Susie's eyes sparkled! But she showed the mother right out. Says she, in turn to the little one: "Kitty would like to go with the kind gentleman, wouldn't she?"

For answer Kitty nestled up close and I tell you it somehow made me feel kind of tender. Hadn't had any little folks for a most a year, you see. And her sayin' "kind," too. You know how 'tis. There ain't any blesser thing outside Heaven than gittin' the faith of little folks. I reckon. Fact is, we've just fairly gittin' acquainted when Uncle Joseph come in. I bustled back to my seat. Felt as if the plague was comin'. What a terrible thinkin' I kept up after I settled down to the car seat. Says I to myself: "John, what is your duty? Don't be rash. What would Mary think of such a Christmas present? You ain't got any little gals, an' you've got enough to take care of some with. And then supposin' you and Mary had been taken away from your boys when you was poor, what would you've wanted folks to do by them?"

I looked at it on all sides, and was so stirred up I got right up, an' began to talk business with Uncle Joseph on the spur of the minute. "Wasn't he a tough one," thought I. "Wanted me to pay him; but I soon fixed him, and made him sign my paper. Don't know how I did it. But when the whole thing was done, I just picked up them little ones an' took possession of 'em. Didn't they git taken care of the rest of the journey, though?"

I confess I worried a little 'bout Mary. She's the best woman in the world, but what she'd say to havin' an orphan asylum turned in on her I didn't know. We got there at last. It was the joyfulest comin' home I ever had. Mary an' the boys were to be sure, but with their mother's eyes shinin' under their foreheads, so there was no mistakin' 'em. I trotted out my little waite, and told her and the boys that there was some little gals I had picked up and brought home for a Christmas present. She just took 'em right into her motherly heart, but I could see she didn't understand 'twas for life. Of course Mary and I had a good deal to talk 'bout while the children was gittin' acquainted; so much that I didn't tell my whole plan 'bout them children. The little folks were in bed when I rather hinted it to her.

"Why, John," said she, just as she used to when I was headlong 'bout business.
Says I: "Mary, I couldn't help it."
"But," says she, "it's so sudden. You don't know anything 'bout the family. There may be bad blood, John."
Says I: "Mary, I'll tell you the whole story, and you decide whether we'll turn them little gals away."
Well—I told her, an' if she didn't git to cryin' outright, then 'twas some Mary that looked mighty like tears. Says she: "John, we'll try." And she, 'we've been tryin' it ever since. Sorry? did you ask? Never, sir.

of Pastour have established the fact that splenic fever and chicken cholera are due to the presence in the blood of a minute organism; that animals inoculated with the organism taken directly from infected animals will almost certainly die; that if they do not die their constitutions are so changed that they are thereafter inaccessible to the attacks of the disease; and that under certain now known conditions as to attenuation of the virus, animals can be inoculated in such a manner that the disease amounts to nothing more than a slight local disturbance, yet after the inoculation the animal is proof against the disease. It appears from a paper read by Dr. Cameron, M. P., President of the Health Section of the Social Science Congress, that the discoverer got much further than this. Mr. Pastour has discovered that, in rabies or hydrophobia, the blood contains organisms which can be continually propagated in chicken broth, the medium with which the eminent chemist conducts his investigations. By inoculating rabbits with these organisms, the true rabies was produced with startling rapidity. M. Galtier, a Lyons veterinary surgeon, experimenting in the same direction, discovered "to his delight" that hydrophobia could easily be produced by injecting the organisms into the blood of sheep and goats. Following up these experiments, it was discovered that after the inoculating fluid had been weakened, animals injected with it suffered almost nothing, and were thereafter proof against repeated inoculations of strong virus to which unprotected animals succumbed immediately. Should further investigations confirm the conclusions thus arrived at, a shocking disease may be considered as annihilated; for it is to be inferred that, after having received the bite of a dog, a person can be inoculated with mild hydrophobia, and thus can head off the true disease which lies dormant in the system for weeks and months, sometimes years, before taking effect.

The most fatal of all diseases, consumption, or tuberculosis, a few years ago doctors were agreed was absolutely non-contagious. Even now there is among breeders of farm stock much more complete conviction as to the contagiousness of tuberculosis than there is among doctors. We learn from Dr. Cameron's paper that M. Toussaint has announced to the French Academy of Sciences that he has not only produced and reproduced tuberculosis at will among farm animals, but that he has succeeded in isolating and cultivating the microscopic organism which gives rise to the disease. With the animal soup in which he had propagated the organism he produced tuberculosis in any animal. He had also produced tuberculosis in pigs by simply feeding them with juice pressed from the steak of a tubercular cow cooked so as to be slightly underdone. When it is stated that a large proportion of the cattle and sheep slaughtered for food in all countries is infected with tuberculosis—now proved to be transmissible to the consumers of the flesh—it will be seen that the importance of the discoveries of Toussaint, Pastour, and others is overwhelming. Reasoning from analogy of the cases, it is possible—may, probable—that this tell destroyer of whole families may be conquered by so simple a remedy as an inoculatory process, not more painful or dangerous than vaccination. This is, of course, for the future to prove. What applies to consumption, probably is also applicable to diphtheria, now proved on this side of the ocean to arise from a fungus, scarlatina, and other fatal diseases. Whether the full measure of benefit anticipated from their discoveries be reaped or not, the scientists who are giving up their lives to the task of investigation.

Eviction.
There is a close analogy between the present position of the Oka Indians and the Irish and Scottish Celtic peasantry. So striking is this resemblance that it is strange that those who are the passionate champions of one set of sufferers are equally passionate in their refusal of sympathy to others. Both peoples were originally wandering tribes holding the land in common. Both fell under foreign rule and were placed in communities under guardianship, the Indians under a clerical corporation, the Irish peasantry and Scottish clans under feudal chiefs who swore fealty to the foreigner. Both were gradually robbed of their right in the soil by yearly increased limitations of their privileges thereon. In Ireland and Scotland the lands were at last formally vested in the lords with little or no responsibility to the people, whereas in Canada the land was vested in the Seminary expressly for the use and behoof of the people. The English Government bought the loyalty of the lords in Scotland and Ireland at the price of absolute titles in lands upon which the people had claims, and the same Government purchased the loyalty of the Seminary after somewhat the same fashion, but by means of a title which the Seminary has never dared to advance in a court of law as proof of proprietorship. In

both cases efforts have been made to extinguish all remaining claims by getting rid of the tenantry. In the one case the evictions are based on titles held by the landlord and presumed to be good. In the other legal evictions have never been attempted, as the Seminary have no title on which to base them, and persecution has been resorted to instead. There is this difference that the oppressed people in this case enjoy wide-spread sympathy, and are encouraged in all sorts of crimes, while in the other they suffer patiently, and almost uncomplainingly, all kinds of wrong. In Ireland the Government takes action against the oppressor; in Canada the Government is a passive agent in the hands of the oppressor. In such a case we think there should be at least a natural sympathy between the two classes, and there probably would be if it were not for that strange thing on earth, religious hate.—Daily Witness.

Stranger than Fiction.
A curious anecdote is told concerning Admiral Bythess, V. C. C. B., who has just retired from the service, after having for many years filled the post of Consulting Naval Officer to the Government of India. It is stated that the admiral was picked up, as an infant, far out at sea, washed to a bale of goods. A lady, presumably his mother—was with him, but she was dead, and there was no evidence of any kind by which names of the waifs could be traced. The officers of the man-of-war which picked up this poor little infant did all they could by advertisement and inquiry to find out his relations, and finding all attempts futile, they determined to adopt the child, to whom they gave the name of "By-the-sea." He was sent to naval school, and when old enough joined the navy. By a happy coincidence the first ship in which he served was the one which had saved his life as an infant. He took to his profession, and during the Crimean War distinguished himself at the Island of Wordo, where he earned the Victoria Cross and the decoration of C. B. Later on his companionship of the Order of Indian Empire, and he retires from the service with the rank of Admiral—a consummate little dreamer of by the kind hearted officers who rescued and educated him.—Excellior.

Montreal (Canada) Post.
A Good Thing from the States.
In this age of quackery, it is consolatory to discover that there is something solid in existence, an ideal, though there are vendors who lie most shamefully about their wares, and there are others who tell the truth and allow time to test the merits of what they offer for sale. As year after year rolls over, the frauds and the shams slip away out of sight in the pools and morasses of obcurity, while what is really good and true stands boldly forth all the grander for its age and solidity. Thus while for its age and sent decades thousands of patent medicines, puffing at one time to inflation, have sunk before the test of analysis, St. Jacobs Oil has bravely borne the strain, and is to-day renowned all over the world for its curative powers. It is truly one of the phenomena in a good many places which are civilized—unfortunately, the homes of sorrowing men are racked and ache with pain no matter what region be inhabited—and we believe it is yet desirable to be found in every house, and to supersede the many nostrums which still remain abroad to rob and defraud humanity of its money and its health. The firm of A. J. Cassell & Co., Baltimore, send half a million dollars yearly in advertising St. Jacobs Oil, and hence we may guess at the full extent of their enormous business. It is truly marvelous, or would be, did we not know the relation of this inestimable blessing.

Nothing could be finer than the manner in which the New York Times scathes Mr. Goldwin Smith, in its review of the paper published by the learned professor on "The Jewish Question" in the *Nineteenth Century*. In heading its article "A Reply to Lord Beaconsfield," the *Times* takes in the whole position. The truth is that Mr. Goldwin Smith's opinions have ceased to have any value upon any question. He has come to be regarded as a gentleman who embodies nonsense in beautiful and classic English; but whose personal animosities are so intense as to render him incapable of fair judgment upon any question in which those animosities can be possibly have play. That the author of Lothair had Jewish blood in his veins was in itself enough to make of Mr. Smith the eternal and relentless enemy of the Jewish race.—Gazette.

HONESTY.
It is commonly said that you cannot make an honest man believe that white is black and vice versa, but that is not true. An attachment by using the "Circulars" of HARRIS & WELLS, will find that this apparent difficulty is easily overcome. For sale by L. S. Street, 50 cents per bottle. Aug 27

THE AVERAGE BOY
A good-sized lump of simple candy, from the materials from which we might expect self-evident conclusion regarding the quality of the attachments are formed in early life, when the impressions are so strong, and among other good things, we might also expect to find the average boy, who, as an infant, is to his indulgent mother's desire to make acquaintance with his customary dose of