## MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, CHATHAM. NEW BRUNSWICK. OCTOBER 9, 1879.

# Medical. VEGETINE WILL CURE RHEUMATISM MR ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and spothecary, of Springvale, Me., al-ways advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read His Statem ent:

Springvale, Me., Oct. 12, 1876. RES:--Fifteen years ago last fall I was with rheumatism, was unable to next April. From that time until was askem sick with rheumatimn, [was unable to move unail the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall fauffered everything with hematimn. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step ; here a stacks were quike often. I suffered everything that man could. Over three years ago last spring I coul-headed balling was perturn and could coil to up union. meneed taking Vsesrurs and followed it up untill I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advice every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try Vsesrurs, and nes suffer years as I have done. This statement is gratultons as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours ate

Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothe-

### VEGETINE. Has Entirely Cured Me.

Bosrow, Oct., 1870.

a. H. B. STRVENS.— Deer Sir, — My daughter, after having a severe at-teck of Whooping Coupt, was left in a feeble state thealth. Being advised by a friend she tried the knorrsn; and after using a few bottles was fully setored to health. I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. have taken several bottles of the Vseuring for his compliant, and am happy to say it has entirely ured me. I have recommended the Vseuring to there with the same good results. It is a great leanaw and purifier of the blood; it is pleasent to take and I can cheerfully recommend it. JAMES MORSE, 364, Athens street

### RHEUMATISM is a DISEASE of the BLOOD.

The blood in this disease; is found to contain an xeess of floris. Voctifing field by converting the lood from its diseased condition to a healthy cir-ulation. Vnosrnz regulates the bowels which is ery important in this complaint. One bottle of Teamrus will give rolled, but to effect a permanent alation. Variant this complaint. Supermanent Verserners will give relief, but to effect a permanent Verserner will give relief, but to effect a permanent ears it must be taken regularly, and may take sev-eral bottles, especially in cases of long standing. Verserner is sold by all druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same is that of thousands before you, who are, 'I never found so much relief' as from the use of Verstruks,' which is composed ex-clusively of Barks, Roots and Herbs.

"VEGETINE," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many won-dertial cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced mysell of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to pro-duee astonishing results."

VEGETINE Nothing [Equal to It.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14 .1876 Mr. H. R. Str. - I have been troubled with occurate Deer Site. - I have been troubled with occurate ingever did meany good until commenced using the Vienness. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the Vienrersz. I consider there is mothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybedy. Yours truly, MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD, MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,



# Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. AND AT WHOLESALE BY

**IMPORTANT SALE** 



riber offers for sale the following valurable business stand on the North side Allow descended bubbless sealth of the North Side of Water steeck, Chatham, opposite the store of R. Bain, Say, with the two storey building thereon. Alko, a Lot of Land containing about Five Acress sitensts in Chatham, on the East side of the Chapel Rand, and Jying between fields owned by G. C. Gragma and M. Dwyer, respectively, the same now

Miramichi Advance CHATHAM, - - - OCTOPER 9, 1879. A Newspaper Error.

papers delight to record, in their dis-

gusting details, are but repetitions of

to the times when Tamar deceived

Judah, when Shechem captured Dinah,

others that have preceded them, back

kiah captured and blinded, his sons Everybody reads the telegraphic news " "the papers " and almost everybody ing the poor of the land to be is disgusted with the prominence given vinedressers and husbandmen." What to "crime items." Thoughtful and respectable people wonder over the misdirected industry which gathers such revolting and unsavory news and while

after the captivity of the last Davidic etc.. they deplors the depravity of taste king. Zedekiah, and his nobles, Jere-

the perpetration of crime is promoted, rather than retarded by the inconsiderthe perpetration of crime is promoted, rather than retarded by the inconsider-ate publicity given to it. The ordinary press telegrapherseems never so much in a congenial work as when he is detailing criminal and "sporting events," while the editors appear either incapable of t appreciating the responsibility they as-sume or indifferent as to the effect of the women, and, no doubt, Jeremiah steamers and whether it be by "concesthe matter they publish, for they allow the lowest sensational trash to be issued from their presses daily and weekly From Jer. 42 and 43 we learn that the the lowest sensational train to be instead from their presses daily and weekly and take the money the business brings them, as if they had done their whole duty to the public. It is a well known duty to the public. It is a well known down to Egypt was rejected, and the when they could for local consumption fact, that there is little new in crime. whole of them, including "the King's without molestation. They will do to the the Montreal monopoly upon every whole of them, including " the King's daughters," Jeremiah and Baruch, (Jer. 43, 6-7) vent down to Egypt and dwelt in Tahapanes. In Egypt, Jere-miah threatened destruction against this remnant, (Chap. 44), except "such as shall escape," (V. 14.) "Yet a when Lot's daughters sinned in the as shall escape," (V. 14.) "Yet a Cave of Zoan and Cain murdered Abel. small number that escape the sword When a crime is committed in the load of Lugar. "(Chap. 44,28). And it was reasonable to suppose that the facts as truthfully given to them as the paper's opportunity for ascertaining justify, but when the crimes of two or the tands of the Lord "thy is faster the name of the Lord "thy is of deadly herbs and served up by newspers daily or weekly, simply because they are crimes, the effect upon the public in al places whither thou goest." And it was reasonable to suppose that as promising "the remnant that is esting to the crimes of two or the remnant that is esting to the gaster of the community should have a dispose of the community should have a dispose of the community should have a dispose of the comment. The name of the Lord "thy life will I give unto the facts as truthfully degrading. The paper should be derived as proval, and that this esting to the price of woollens, and as promising "the remnant that is esting to the price of woollens, and as promising "the remnant that is esting to the price of woollens, and as promising "the remnant that is esting to the price of woollens, and as promising "the remnant that is esting to the price of woollens, and as promising "the remnant that is esting to the price of woollens, and as promising "the remnant that is esting to the price of woollens, and as promising "the remnant that is esting to the price of woollens, and as promising "the remnant that is esting to the price of woollens, and as promising "the remnant that is esting to the price of woollens, and as promising "the remnant that is esting to the price of woollens, and as promising "the remnant that is esting to the price of woollens, and as promising "the remnant that is esting to the price of woollens, and as promising "the remnant that is esting to the price of woollens, and as promising "the remnant that is esting to the price of woollens, and as promising "the remnant that is esting to the price of woollens, and as promising "the remnant that is esting to the premant the the price of woollens, and as When a crime is committed in the shall return out of the land of Egypt they are crimes, the effect upon the pub-lic mind is simply degrading. The papers of this Province, for instance, give the names of parties who are principals in murders, rapes, incests, bioganice, roh-bean fruit upward; "which promise is murders, rapes, incests, bigamies, rob- bear fruit upward ;" which promise is beries and other crimes away up in contained also in Isaiah 37, 31. Again the rights and privileges of which "our fishermen have been robbed? If so an-Ontario in the remote corners of the the prophet Ezekiel, referring to the United States and Territories, in Great same series of events, threatens destruc-

Britain and on the continent of Europe, tion against Pharoan or Egypt (1966a) however, does not in the one of the set of leaving upon the minds of unthinking readers the impression that such affairs (7) to whom the remnant of Judah had gone, and closes with a very remarkable little value upon and in regard to are quite common in the places indicat-ed. At the same time scores of deeds T. B. BARKER, & SONS, Sr. JOHN, N. B. Corrected are the exception and not the source of the high cedar and will recorded are the exception and not the source of the high cedar and will recorded are the exception and not the source of the high cedar and will recorded are the exception and not the source of the source of the high cedar and will recorded are the exception and not the source of rule, are allowed to pass unnoticed. plant it upon an high mountain and in the Hamilton Times, the Moncton

If crimes were noted for the purpose of affording the editor or reporter oppor-tunity of pointing out the sin of committing them, or how to shun the and be a goodly cedar: and under it shall avenues that lead to them, there would dwell all fowl of every wing ; in the

downwards and bear fruit upwards" ting the worse than useless criminal and that a tender shoot should be plantchronology which professional tele- ed upon an high mountain and become "a goodly cedar." It must be manigraphers make him pay for and bublish. fest to any one that these prophecies and discourage a mistaken enterprise in such correspondents, he will render his paper more worthy of public support and do all in his individual power

this promise has been fulfilled .- From work to that unfortunate and unpopular production of wheat in Canada and thus 2 Kings, 25th chapter, we learn that officer. "Our fishermen" are to be allow-d "to supply trans-Atlantic Steamers' encing exactly what was foretold by chadnezzar of Babylon, the king, Zede- with lobsters after 1st., October, the those who desired to adhere to a Advocate says, but it adds "our fisher-imen are warned however, that should the stread is greatly increased in price is not slain and all the noble and wealthy "this privilege be abused, or in case it is to be put out of the way. In Ontario, "found that it is used to cover the unlaw. Upublic, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, "ful packing of lobsters during the prohi-and the other provinces of Canada, flour ing the point of the point o How can any person possessed of ex-fore its readers and, of course, some of

BREADSTUFFS.

consumed in the East. There is an indisputable increase in the cost of bread at home, arising from the millers having

lobster "concession" is entirely "too thin." What about the bass fishery of which the *Advocate* helped to rob the cause of this statement, and will de-

the rights and privileges of which "onr" has been no rise in Canadian

other leader on the subject will be in greater than is warranted by the rise in order. The great "lobster" concession, however, does not fill the bill. It is a however, does not fill the bill. It is a however, does not fill the bill are the set t monopolists put up prices half a cent a yard all round, and justified the in-

crease by saying that raw cotton, which was then quoted, for middling, 11 13-16 cents per pound in New York had also Cattle-Raising. have again increased their prices, some of them twice, though raw cotton has Commenting on an agricultural article fallen, and is now standing at 111 cents

there is no doubt that there is a cotton ring in existence which is robbing the shelter or anything approaching tree orna-mentation, which is of great value, on most of the farms of this Province. Our people of at least half a cent upon every yard of cotton cloth consumed. So much for home manufactures and the plea that the tariff has not raised

make an excellent fertilizer, are only waiting to be taken and used for the en-richment of hundreds of farms. Where mussel mud and sea weed are found, the ounortmutica compelled to buy a cheap article, would prefer the poor foreign blanket at \$2 10 musses mud and see weed are found, the opportunities our farmers have for reno-vating the soil at a nominal cost are, of course, greatly enhanced. There should be no trouble in raising yearly, in this Province, ten thousand head of cattle, or to the poor Canadian at \$3 00. In the higher and more expensive classes the Canadian blankets are far the best, but even a greater number, for exportation to Great Britian, which would bring no less than a million of dollars of hard cash to that does not help a poor man who can only afford a couple of dollars for the material with which to protect himself be distributed amongst all classes. This would be a result most desirable, and we simply a tax, and no protection. In the article UNION SHIRTINGS, We recently referred to the subject of raising lean cattle for export and advocated enterprise in that direction to which is very largely consumed here, a great advance of price has taken place. The great bulk of these goods are bought supply a demand which has been created on the other side of the Atlantic for in Britain at four to seven cents a yard live stock of that description. We en-The N. P. has increased the duties on deavored to show that such farming them from 17<sup>1</sup> per cent. to 20 per cent. and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound. The conse-quence is that all these goods are now ubjected to an increased price of one and a half cents a yard more than they could be sold for last year. In lowfarmers may now always rely upon find-

20 per cent. fall in wool, but have not; therefore the cost is increased by the tariff say ..... Canadian cottons, increased cost beyond the rise in raw cotton Cheap blankets, increased cost.... Union shirtings, increased cost. Low-priced flannels, increased c Shawls, gloves, etc., increased cost Silks, increased cost ...... Summer hoisery, increased cost...

It is not difficult for the people to tosh's exercise. He said the great point understand the above, because the was to be ciear as to terms, as mis-concepof " no increase but only a readjust- symmetry. mote "competition sufficient to keep slightly misapprehended Wormell's des down the prices," were deceptive and cription and shewed that if applied it

Annual Meeting of the Northumberland Teachers' Institute.

On Friday, the 2nd inst., the annual neeting of the Teachers' Institute was opened in the Harkins Seminary, Newastle, at ten o'clock a. m.. The chair was occupied by President Ramsay. The minutes of the closing session of last year's Institute were read and

approved. The President briefly addressed the Institute upon the importance their gathering and the objects to be held in view. He introduced to the Institute Wm. Crocket, Esq., M. A. Principal of pressed the hope that the teachers

of the programme. The Institute then proceeded with the election of officers for the ensuing year, The paper was then read by Mr. Oakes

pose. The report was adopted. ACCOUNTS. The Sec.-Treas'. account, and the Au-

adopted.

per pound in New York. Whatever may have been the case in the spring, pupils in the simplest manner; for example manner, shewed the true nature of educashe would begin with her young class by tion ; that it consisted rather in the deshowing them a ten cent piece, then she velopement of the facultics of the mind, would ask the class to change the piece and the power to employ them, than ac-By such simple exercises as this she false conceptions arose from defective

ination did not involve a change in value, right methods.

training and less book-learning. She did they differed from one another. He then not approve of teaching the pupil that spoke of the system at present pursued in there were two kinds of Reduction. She would not keep her pupils in class longer than 15 minutes.

to transmit the message. The meeting Arithmetic as Interest, as taught by Sangster, involved Algebraic Formulas adjourned to meet at 2.30 p. m. Mr. McCully and Mr. Hutchison con-AFTERNOON SESSION.

cumference, he considered radius, radii

tions were often formed. He criticized

would produce the result named.

before attempting to teach it.

concrete before the abstract.

the protracto

Hall

"Popular Education."

the wording of Wormell in respect to

Quite an animated discussion ensu

f showing the pupil that a circle drawn

on the board was only a pictorial illustra-

ion. He said good use should be made of

Mr. Wathen, Derby, spoke of the nece

EVENING SESSION.

MR. CROCKET'S LECTURE.

which resulted in favor of Wormell.

Mr. Hutchison referred to the nec

urred in this view. WORMELL'S GEOMETRY, CHAPTER III. Mr. Grindley asked Mr. Wathen to ex-Mr. D. McIntosh of Black Brook, spoke plain the change of signs in subtraction n the circle, its properties and conditions. Mr. Wathen explained this point and He shewed how it should be drawn, its the institute adjourned. elements, the difference of area and cir-

AFTERNOON SESSION. ELEMENTARY PHILOSOPHY WITH ILLUSTRA

TIONS. Mr.I. B. Oakes read a paper on Elementary philosophy. He said that the teacher should not forget that the method of nature should be the pattern of the teacher's method in teaching her own les sons; that the properties and forces of matter were first revealed to man, not inspiration or intuition, but in answer to Mr. Oakes thought Mr. Sivewright own inquiries of nature herself. A fact in science, known by hearsay, is not known at all; it is only believed. Mr. Oakes proceeded to show the successive steps taken by an experimenter in Philosophy in mastering the Science. It was thr two processes, observation and experi-The student must pursue the same course. The laws of Philosophy could be reached only through abstraction and gen eralization, these were beyond the mental power of young pupils, hence a preparasity of the teacher's being thoroughly actory course in experimenting and observ-ing simple facts and phenomena, was ne quainted with the subject of Geometry cessary. Numberless operations and phenomena are every day presented to young

Mr. Crocket thought the subject had been very well treated. He referred to persons which they cannot explain a the educational maxim of presenting the ever question, and all for the want of proper instruction. The teacher should A recess of five minutes was now taken. content to direct the pupil and let him PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. Mr. Oakes read a letter from R. Moir, discover for himself.

Mr. Oakes next pointed out what simple Esq., stating that he was unable to be lessons he would give in an elementary present and then read the paper Mr. Moir ourse. He said it was within the powe had prepared, on Physical Geography, and of any ordinary teacher to extemporize enthe methods to be employed in teaching it. ough apparrtus for the purpose. The ommonest household utensils would serve and showed a thorough acquaintance with

Mr. Oakes by way of illustrating the principles laid down in his paper, showed how he would convey to the pupils what philosophy treated of, viz., that it dealt with the moods of nature.

He illustrated how he would convey a notion of matter, of motion, its direct and velocity, of force, gravity, cohesion and chemical attraction ; what would be the results in the absence of either of these the paper could not have sufficiently weighed the views put forth in the quoforces. He then illustrated the three states of matter, also properties of solids and liquids, capilliary attraction the syphon, &c.

Mr. McIntosh followed with remarks on gravity, illustrating the centre of gravity, the balance, etc., etc., etc.

By 8 o'clock, p. m., a very fair audience ad assembled in the Masonic Hall, to Mr. Wathen thought he had learned hear Mr. Crocket's public lecture on something from the paper and illustratations. He said that in giving conception of velocity, time and distance should be

The space at our disposal will not allow as to give even an outline of this excellent Mr. Oakes replied that the pupil could and practical lecture. It was listened to easily distinguish between fast and slow motion. In subsequent lessons it would interest among the numerous teachers and be time enough to call attention to the elements involved.

Mr. W. H. Grindley, said he had been present. Mr. Crocket, in a very able much pleased with the whole exercise and expressed his thanks to the writer of the

Mr. McKay, of Black River, thought into single cents. To the question if they quiring mere information. After show-were any poorer, they would answer, no. ing by some amusing illustrations, how instruction received, it would be very huneficial

Mr. Wathen asked if carbonic acid ros would show them that a change in denom- teaching, he dwelt on the necessity of or fell in a room. At the close of the lecture a vote of Mc. McCully called his attention to the

It was resolved that the thanks of th teachers present be tendered to Mr our public schools, viz. that of Payson, Crocket, for his attendance at the Institute Dunton and Scribner. To do so, he had and for his valuable information and ad drawn upon the black-board parallel lines, placing upon these the three elements of Resolved that an amount not exceeding writing as deduced from the oval. He \$10. of Institute Funds be appropriated next shewed how these elements were for the purchase of further Chemicals, and combined into principles and grouped and that Messrs Hutchison McCully, and Oakes be the Committee appointed to pur ciples. He dwelt upon the necessity of chase the same. pointing out to the pupil the particulars Votes of thanks were also ter of formation. Correct forms could be the Trustees for the use of Harkins Semin them each to lay off on their desks, black-best seen by contrasting with them-incor-ary, to the teachers who contributed the rect forms. Good ink was necessary. excellent papers on the different subjects which in their judgment were equal to the one she held in her hand. After thus training their judgment as to the value of this unit and finding out with them how with the More and Strain an and Friday in October. Mr. McCully, asked Mr. Hutchison After singing the National Anthem th how he reconciled his method of proceed- Institute adjourned at 5.30 p.m. ing from the whole to the part.

they look beyond the present at the effect which the prominence thus given to crime and criminals must produce. There can be little doubt of the fact that the shortly after this, one Ishmael, of THE REFECT ON COAL unpatriotic.

COTTONS.

ditors' report thereon, were submitted and

Miss Kate Williston of the Chatham risen. But since then the cotton lords High School was introduced, and read a with the deepest attention and excited much paper on the Reduction of Denominate Numbers, and how to teach it. She said parents who were fortunate enough to be she would engage the attention of her

avenues that lead to them, there would be some excuse for their general pub-lication. But when only the bald facts are singled out from all the other news that might be gleaned in the same localities, and given without note or

dian is all wool does not prevent it from being very light, thin, and flimsy. Everybody who had any sense, and was from the cold. The prospects are that Canada will never make these very cheap blankets, and therefore the tax is another mixture of wool and cotton which will not be made in Canada, and

The Committee appointed last year to procure Chemical apparatus for Mr. I. B. Oakes of the High School, Chatham, to be tation referred to. The meeting adjourne available for the use of the Institute, re- ed to meet at 7.30 p.m., in the Masonic ported that they had purchased and preented to Mr. Oakes chemical apparatus to the amount of the funds voted for the pur-

Also, that field on the North side of Napan River his duty as far as possible by elimina-Chatham, aforesaid, formerly owned by John Acres. Also, a Lot of Land in Chatham on the East side of the Chapel Boad, lying between the field of M. Dwyceraud the Chatham Branch Railway track. Also, that Lot of Land in Gleneig, known as the McCully Meadowa, outtaining about

350 Acres. about 60 of which are under Grass, the remainder paving a quantity of valuable lumber and Cedar Also, all that Lot of Land on the North side of Black River in Gleneig parish, lying between lands owned by J. McRase and D. McGraw, known as lot

200 Acres. part of which is under cultivation, having been hown with Oats and laid down with Timothy and Clover seed, this season. For further particulars apply to A. H. JOHNSON.

fover seed, see For further particulars A. H. JOHNSON. Matham, N. B. July 15th, 1879. Mines Sydney Coal,

Now landing ex-Schr. " Horton."

200 Tons Old Mines SYDNEY COAL

Will be sold very low for Cash while landing. GUY. BEVAN & CO.

Chatham, N. B. September 10th '79.

5000 TO 6000 A YEAR, or to to \$20 a day in your own locality. No trisk. Women do as well as men. Many make more men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50ets to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasent and strictly honorable. Reader, if you Our events is a solution of the second secon



Chatham Branch Railway.

### **SUMMER, 1879.**

ON and after Monday, July 14th, Trains will run on this Bailway, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sundays ex

GOING SOUTH. No. 1 No. 2 Explass. Accourbation Depart, 11.30 p.m., 10.45 a.m. n.Arrive 12.00 11.15 " Depart, 12.20 a.m. 11.35 " Arrive, 12.50 " 12.05 " GOING NORTH.

No. 4. EXPRESS. 4.00 a. m 4.30 ··· 4.50 ··· 5.20 ··· No. 8. No. 4. TATIONS. Account/Trox. Express. hatham, Depart 3.45 p.m., 4.00 s.m. hatham Junc., Arrive, 4.15 '' 4.30 '' " Depart, 4.35 '' 4.50 '' hatham, Arrive, 5.06 '' 5.20 '' hatham, Arrive, 5.06 '' 5.20 '' Train leaves Chatham on Saturday night to con-ect with express going South, which runs through o destination, but the Express going North Hes-ver at Monchen from Saturday night unit Monday

to remove a very objectionable phase

Mr. T. Miller of St. John, in lectur ing upon the identity of the British nation with that of Israel, introduced an important subject to the notice of

the people of Chatham. The lecturer, in respect of culture, utterance called Tephi, a Hebrew name, was and manner was not the best fitted in the world for commending his subject to the audience, and it would be as well, both for himself and the cause in which he is interested that he should not repeat such a public effort. The subject, however, is interesting and im-

both in England and America; and of doubtful historical value. But still terest in giving increased attention to the question is one of no importance. It is a matter of importance to be able to show that the promises of God to his tree of which our gracious Queen

chosen people have not been broken. Victoria is now the leading branch, no It is a matter of importance to be able other historical discovery of modern to harmonize prophecy. And if it be times is of equal historical and religious true that Britain is really Israel it is a importance. matter of importance that she should know this fact in order that she may in a future number. feel that she has a "divine right" to

take possession of the "promised land" from the "river of Egypt to the

Euphrates." We purpose in two or three articles to place before our readers sea shore were children, they have been the present state of the question.

made to David of the perpetuity of his that it cannot be practically interfere line is in 2 Sam. 7. 8-16. The last of with. Such being the fact it was amusing these verses says "Thine house and thy kingdom shall be established for last week devoted to the announcement ever before thee : thy throne shall be that the "Government"-that august body established for ever." Again, in 1 Kings which has had hardly an active existence 11, 29-39 a prophet foretells the separa-tion of the house of Israel from that of "allow our fishermen the privilege ables are made up on St. John (or Time Trains stop at Nelson Station, both Solomon. The thirty-ninth verse says All freight for transportation over this road, if above Fourth (4th) Class, will be taken delivery of at the Union Wharf, Chatham, and forwarded free ef Truckage, Custom House Entry or other charges. ge, Custom House Entry or other charges. 15, the royat line of David was to De al-sonnections are made with all pas-flicted, but the promise made to David "this information has been communicated" Advocate further stated the fact that

 was not to be broken. The divine divine covenant with the house of David is given in Psalm 89th, vs. 20-37 and Fisheries to the Fishery Overseers.
Chasham Passengers wishing to return from the Junction by the same train may obtain Tickets for the poth ways at one fare. Ticksts for the Chatham Railway are sold at the muchon Station (as well as at the Chatham end of he line) and all passengers are requested to procure

would be fulfilled if one of these king's daughters, represented by Ezekiel as a tender shoot, were to be taken away and planted in some other land and be come there the founder of a royal line. of modern journaism. Is the British Nation "The Israel of God?" Now this is exactly what Mr. Hine says was done. Old Irish legends tell how two prophets arrived in the north bers-why not in much larger numbers?" of Ireland at some remote period bringing a princess of exquisite beauty with them; that one of those prophets was called Brug, a name something like Baruch, while the other was a Mollah. or religious teacher: that this princess.

married to au Irish chieftain who con- would be more advantageous than the sented to give up idolatry and establish general raising of either hay, grain or schools of prophets; and that from this root crops for sale off the farm. Our princess there sprung a line of Irish and Scotch chiefs and kings. As a matter of ing a market for cattle, as steamers course there is great difficulty in estab- leave Halifax with cattle every week lishing chronological coincidence be- and parties in St. John and Halifax

there is no question but it is bound to it is a remarkable fact that the Irish this branch of farm enterprise, for grow in popular estimation. Its most legends should appear to afford such a there is no good reason why the mariport of the Anglo-Israelitish theory. the prophecies of Isaiah, Jeremiah and of markets assured to them, and if they line of David was planted in Ireland | telligently the result cannot fail to be and has grown up to the magnificent advantageous to them.

SYNOD. - The Synod of the Church

We shall return to this subject again,

A Wonderful "Concession." Ever since our readers who live on the

accustomed to take lobsters as they pleased the present state of the question. First with reference to the royal line of the house of David.—The first promise with this custom, and it is well known

tariff. Grip'is wrong this time, for it is

Several of our neighbors have re- upon the people by increasing their ex-

priced FLANNELS.

portant, although many may think it unworthy of consideration. It now engages the attention of multitudes land; and the old Irish legends may be many descriptions of which will never cent., and the price from 12 cents yard to 14 cents. SHAWLS, GLOVES

rominent advocate is Mr. Hine, of natural supplement to the Bible history time provinces should not successfully made here until we set the fashions for Liverpool, but there are many more in Britain and America, both laymen and other historical events which can be clergymen who are enthusiastic in sup-port of the Anglo-Israelitish theory. the prophecies of Isaiah, Jeremiah and the prophecies of Isaiah article prophecies of Isaiah costing 75 cents a yard last year now Nor can anyone reasonably say that Ezekial. If it be true that the royal manage their interests in the matter in- costs 82 to 85 cents, and they will never be made here. The taxes of SUMMER HOSIERY,

also not made here on a large scale, no likely to be, are increased from  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to about 30 per cent. The act or England, in the Diocese of Frederic-ton, commenced its annual gession yesterday forenoon. The Canon relat-which could formerly be sold at \$1 173

now cost the importer \$1 30, and he must charge an extra profit on the extra ing to the appointment of a Coadjutor Bishop is the most important business money he is now compelled to invest. to be dealt with. Rev. Messrs, Forsyth.

of Chatham, Barber of Newcastle, of which an immense quantity are use of Chatham, Barber of Newcessie, Hiltz of Derby, Flewwelling of Bay des Vents are, we understand, pre-sent.- W. Wilkinson, Esq., Q. C., and G. A. Blair, Esq., lay delegates from St. Paul's, Chatham, left by train on Ext. Paul's, Chatham, left menting.

COTTON SHIRTINGS "GRIP" represents Mr. John Boyd as being angry because Sir John sold average qualities made at home nearly him on the "readjustment" of the as much. As for the great

TWEED tarm. Grop is wrong this time, for it is only a few days since we heard Mr. Boyd expressing himself as fully satisfied. Of course our genial friend wouldn't do that kind of thing for the sake of apt pearances. No fear of Mr. Burd latting pearances. No fear of Mr. Boyd letting "the cat out of the bag," however. be extended ad infinitum. Enough,

however, has been given to show the How the Cost of Living is Increased. THE N. P. IS INFLICTING ACTUAL INJURY

minded us that we ought not to have blamed the National Policy for all of 

TEACHING LINEAR MEASURE,

Miss M. R. Haviland of Chatham illustrated her method of teaching Linear Measure by means of the yard and other that letters were combinations of prinunits of length. She first showed the young pupils a measure a yard long, but not telling them its name. She asked

board and other parts of the room, lengths many times it was contained in different pressing his approval. lengths marked off by her, she told them that this measure was called a yard. She next treated the foot unit in a similar manner, and after their judgment had Mr. Hutchison replied that the ele been exercised as before, and they had were taken from the oval and afterwards found how often it was contained in the combined. yard measure, she told them this was -Mr. Wathen spoke of the necessity of called a foot. After dealing with the orrect position and hand movement by inch unit in the same way, she got them slate exercises. to measure a given indefinite length, re-Mr. Sivewright was pleased with Mr. porting to her the number of yards, feet Hutchison's paper.

and inches it contained. Thus, their judg-Mr. Oakes, at this stage, read a telegram ment had been exercised as to the value (previously received) of congratulations and good wishes from the Albert Institute of the units, the one had been compared with the other and the knowledge obtained onvened at Hillsboro, acknowledging the had been applied in actual measurement. receipt of a similar telegram from New-She also exercised them by means of a castle. cord on the rod unit. By such a process as A LESSON IN FORM.

this, the pupils were now prepared to dictate for the teacher the chief parts of pupils & lesson in form, as preparatory to

Mr. W. Sivewright, of Newcastle referred to the important point of interesting the child and preserving his attention roughout class instruction. He thought uction a difficult subject to teach ; he considered the paper read and the ex-

ercise following good.

be well disciplined in Arithmetic, before same time. Miss. A. Quinlan, Chatham, concurred taking up Algebra. The Algebraic charac ter, unlike the Arithmetical one, may in the views set forth in the paper. represent an unknown quantity. . In teach-Mr. Crocket was glad to see so much practical work. He thought teachers de. ing Algebra, the teacher should divest rived more benefit from County Institutes | it of its abrtract character by introducing than from the Educational Institute. In the concrete first. Pupils were often the former they dealt more with details; in discouraged in the study by being plunged the latter with principles. The main prematurely into difficult operations. thing was to establish correct principles developing the idea of an equation he of teaching, for if the teacher could teach would first equate objects and numbers, and from this deduce Algebraic equation. one subject well, by the same method he could teach others equally well. He Mr. Wathen followed with a paper on would be glad to answer any questions he the same subject, dealing with its history could. He wished to be merely regarded character, and applications, he then shew-

enlarge it.

as a member of the Institute. ed by means of the blackboard his method s a member of the Institute. Mr. I. B. Oakes referred to the meeting the 'Deschers' Institute then in Session Mr. Sivewright asked for information of the 'Teachers' Institute then in Session on the powers of fractions. at Hillsboro and placed before the Institute a message of congratulation to be sent

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Miss Alexander gave to a class of young It is the muscous membrane, that we dictate for the teacher the chief parts of the table of length. By teaching the tables and weights by this method an intelligent foundation was laid for Reduction. Mr. C. M. Hutchison, in a neat speech, complimented Misses Williston and Haviland, upon the amount of research and skill they had displayed. Mr. Charles Anthony, Hardwicke, spcke of the value of bringing out the dif-erent characteristics of diameter and cir-

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Miss Baker thought Algebra might be tute a message of congratulation to be sent by telegraph. The Institute authorized the Secretary The Institute authorized the Secretary

