1886

onies said we don't want your good laws; we want our own good laws, and parliament at length admitted the reasonableness of this principle. This principle has now come home to us from across the seas and the house has now to consider whether it is applicable to the case of Ireland. We now stand face to face with what is termed "Irish nationality," venting itself in a demand for general self-government in the Irish nation in imperial affairs. In conclusion Gladstone said: I hold that there is such a thing as local patriotism, which in itself is not bad, but good. (Cheers.) The Welshman is full of local patriotism; the Scotchman is full of local patriotism. No; Scotch nationality is strong as it ever was, and if need were to arise, I believe it would be as ready to assert itself as it was in the days of Bannockburn.—(Cheers.) If I

READ IRISH HISTORY

aright misfortune and calamity have wedded her sons to their soil with an embrace yet closer than is known elsewhere, and an Irishman is still more profoundly Irish, but it does not follow that because his local patriotism is strong he should be incapable of imperial patriotism. There are two modes of presenting the subject which I have argued. One of them is to present what we now recommend as good, and the other is to present it as a choice of evils and as a least among the varied evils with which, as possibilities, we are confronted. I do not know whether it may appear too bold, but in my own heart I cherish the hope that this is not merely a choice of a lesser evil, but that it may be proved to be ere long, good in itself. (Loud cheers.) There is, I know, an answer to this, and what is the answer? The answer is only found in the view which rests upon the basis of the despair of absolute condemnation of Ireland and Irishmen as exceptions to those benificent provisions which have made in general Europeans, in particular Englishmen and Americans,

CAPABLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

That an Irishman is *insus naturae*, that justice, common sense, moderation, and natural prosperity have no meaning for him, that all he can understand and all that he can appreciate is strife and perpetual dissension. Now, sir, I am not going to argue in this house whether this view—this monstrous view—(Irish cheers) is a correct one. I say an Irishman is as capable of loyalty as another man—(renewed Irish cheers)—but if his loyalty has been checked, why, it is because the laws by which he is governed do not present themselves to him as they do to us in England and Scotland, with a native and congenial element. I have no right to say Ireland, through her constitutionally elected members, will accept the measure I propose. I hope they will, but I have no right to assume it, nor have I any power to enforce it upon the people of England and Scotland, but I rely on the patriotism and sagacity of this house, on a free and full discussion and more than all, on the just and generous sentiments of

THE TWO BRITISH NATIONS.

We should be firm and fearless in applying doctrines we have often inculcated in others. Concession of local self government is not the way to fray or impair, but to strengthen and consolidated unity. I ask that we should learn to rely less on the mere written stipulations, and more on those better stipulations written on the heart and the mind of men. I ask that we should apply to Ireland that happy experience we have gained in England and Scotland, where the course of generations has now taught us not as in a dream or theory, but as a matter of practice and of life, that the best and surest foundation we can find to build on, is a foundation offered by the affections and convictions and will of man, and that it is thus by the decree of the Almighty that far more than by any other method we may be enabled to secure at once the social happiness, power and the permanence of the empire.

Gladstone resumed his seat amid bursts of enthusiastic cheers, which were sustained for several minutes. Gladstone's speech was three hours and twenty-five minutes in duration. He finished at eight o'clock.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Irishmen living in London were requested to assemble in thousands to cheer Mr. Gladstone as he entered Parliament on Thursday last.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's return of traffic earnings from March 21st to March 31st, 1886, shows in 1886 $226,000, against $183,000 in 1885, an increase for 1886 of $43,000.

A lady physician of Boston is being tried for manslaughter for making a mistake in labelling two bottles so that the contents of one was taken by spoonfuls instead of by drops.

The salt works, about four or five miles above Sussex, have been leased by Mr. Allan Hallet and Mr. Simeon White, and arrangements made for working the same on a large scale.

At Toronto, on Tuesday morning, April 6th, at 10 o'clock the watering carts were engaged on the street in active competition with the wind for the mastery of the dust on the pavements. Less than 24 hours later the streets were beneath six inches of snow.

MONTREAL, April 5.—The Montreal Rifle Association have resolved to revive the small bore shooting this season; to send a team to Creedmore, and have the June match shot with the Martini-Henri at 600, 800 and 900 yards. Sighting shots are to be abolished.

TORONTO, April 7—A petition is in circulation and being largely signed praying that the $18,800 appropriated by the Local Legislature for immigration purposes should be expended in equipping and transporting our own impoverished classes to free grant lands of the Northwest, thereby enabling them to establish themselves in homes.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 5.—No progress has yet been made for restarting the Nova Scotia sugar refinery. Only $40,000 of the required $150,000 has been subscribed. Yet another scheme is now under consideration. The probabilities are that half a dozen local capitalists will form a syndicate, buy out the refinery and run it as a private concern.

QUEBEC, April 7.—The Town Council of Levis have passed a resolution to petition the Federal Government to grant a subsidy of $3,200 per mile for the extension of the Quebec Central Railway to the Short Line of the Canadian Pacific by way of Lake Megantic, which, if made, would bring Quebec and Levis 240 miles nearer to St. John, N. B., than at present.

The Halifax *Herald's* New Glasgow correspondent writes: "A merchant stepped over to his neighbor and took out a well made counterfeit 50c. of date 1881 to exhibit as a curiosity. What was his surprise when his neighbor opened his till and exhibited a similar one; and the scene did not end here, for a Halifax manufacturer, who was in at the time, placed a like coin on the counter. Let the public be warned."

LONDON, April 7.—*Truth* to day states that the Imperial Government has decided to subsidize the new line of steamers between British Columbia, Hong Kong, and Australia, by paying a hundred thousand pounds sterling annually for ten years. The steamers must be first class and capable of carrying guns and troops. If required the Government have the right to use the steamers in the event of war. These are the usual conditions attached to steamers carrying mails.

Her Majesty's visit to London the other Wednesday was caused by the birth of another granddaughter to the Queen. Her Majesty has always shown a motherly interest on occasions of this kind, and she flew to London as soon as she learnt that the Duchess of Connaught had been confined. Prince Arthur is now the father of three children, two girls and a boy. The eldest is a daughter, four years and three months old. The Queen is now very much of a grandmother. The princess born that day is her thirtieth living grandchild. Her Majesty has also four great grandchildren. There seems to be little danger of the Royal house of England dying out.

AWFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A TRAIN FALLS DOWN A PRECIPICE AND SIX PERSONS KILLED.

GREENFIELD, MASS., April 7.—A terrible accident occurred on the Fitchburg Railway to-night midway between Bardwell's Ferry and West Deerfield Station, the east-bound passenger train from North Adams, due at Greenfield at 6.05 p. m. going over an embankment 200 feet in height. Six bodies have already been taken from the ruins, and it is not known how many others are killed. The point where the accident occurred is the most dangerous on the road. The track runs on the edge of an embankment 200 feet above Deerfield river. The bank is steep and is covered with huge boulders and masses of shale rock, with which the roadbed had been filled. When the train arrived at this point the track commenced to settle under it for a distance covering its entire length. The coaches broke from their tracks and went rolling over down the precipice. The engine broke from the tender, tearing up the track for twenty feet. Below rolled the Deerfield River, on the very edge of which the cars were thrown. As soon as they struck they caught fire from the stoves. The shrieks of the wounded and dying filled the air, and for a time the scene was terrible. The sleeping car was an entire wreck. It was occupied by several passengers, not one of whom at this hour are known to have escaped injury. One man whose name it is impossible to learn, is imprisoned in the wreck. The Fitchburg coach was the only one which escaped conflagration. Only three men have thus far been found who escaped injury, and they place the number of passengers all the way from 25 to 100. No doubt a half dozen were killed outright, whilst falling and as many more fatally injured.

LATER.

At midnight it was reported that four more dead bodies had been removed from the ruins, and it is believed that others have been swept down the Deerfield River

A TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 7.—A horrible tale of the sea comes from the historic port of Louisburg, Cape Breton, by the arrival there of a dory from sea containing four men, two living and two dead. They got adrift from their vessel the Elsie M. Low, a Gloucester fisherman, while setting trawls on the western Banks. Not discovering their vessel they all got into one dory. After four days out one succumbed through thirst and on the seventh the other, who had become insane. On the eighth day they landed at Gugon Island, where they were kindly cared for by the keeper of the light, who sent them to Louisburg yesterday. The body of the first who died is greatly lacerated, one of his arms being cut off at the elbow, his throat is much torn and a piece is cut out of each thigh. This was done by the other dead man after the first one's death, to obtain food and drink. One of the survivors is very sick. The names of the deceased are James McDonald, East Point, P. E. I., and Angus McDonald, Broad Cove, C. B. The names of the survivors are Colin Chisholm, Harbour Bouche, and Angus McEachern, Long Point, Strait of Canso.

At eleven o'clock to-night Alexander McDonald, a well known barrister of this city, picked up an evening paper, read the report of the death of the two fishermen and the arrival of the two survivors at Louisburg, and was horror stricken to find that the first man to die and to become the victim of cannibalism was his own brother Angus McDonald. The two McDonalds and Chisholm were ship mates on the Gloucester schooner, Mary E. McDonald, which was dashed to pieces near Liverpool, N. S. a few weeks ago. The crew were saved and when they arrived in Halifax Alexander McDonald strongly persuaded his brother to retire from fishing and settle on his farm as he had considerable money. He promised to do so after this season. The three men shipped on the Cecil H. Low, and met their fate. Chisholm, who was a man of powerful physique, was to have been married in a few weeks.—*Hfx. Herald.*

RESTORING ORDER AGAIN.

WHAT IS KNOWN OF THE ORIGIN OF THE GREAT BELGIAN RIOTS.

BRUSSELS, April 6.—The authorities in Belgium are gradually restoring order, and it is their intention to commence at once a systematic examination of the grievances of the miners and other workingmen with a view of relieving the unquestionable distress which prevails among them. The direct cause of this distress is to be found in the fall of the prices of coal and other products, which necessitated a reduction of wages. An example of the decline in wages, is shown by the fact that the coal heavers are receiving ten per cent. less than they were paid in 1879. A Brussels correspondent, however, notes the interesting fact that the glass workers, who are much better paid than the miners, rose almost en masse, while despite the efforts of the German Socialists, who were present among the miners in large numbers to incite them in revolt, the workmen at Seraing remained almost unmoved. The pillage and destruction was chiefly the work of bands of wandering rogues. The workmen are mainly held responsible for the damage resulting from the strikes, but, as a matter of fact, very few of them indeed participated in the acts of vandalism charged against them.

The monks residing in the Trappist convent at Chimay, addressed a petition to Gen. Vou Der Smissen praying that troops be sent to their protection. The general replied that eighty-four robust monks armed with big bludgeons certainly ought to be more than a match for any band of robbers in Belgium. The monks took courage at this and armed themselves forthwith. That night the convent was attacked and the monks sallied forth in its defence. They scattered their assailants in all directions, and one of the mob, who was afterward arrested, declared, while accounting for the sadly bruised condition of his head and body, that Trappist monks are more dangerous adversaries than Belgian troops.

THE JERSEY BANK FAILURE.

At the Jersey Royal Court yesterday application was made to register and confirm the agreement made before the Judge of the Insolvency Court between the shipping firms, Messrs. P. Robin & Co. and Messrs. C. Robin & Co. and their creditors, whereby the trustees were appointed to carry on the Canadian fish curing business with a view to liquidation. Objection to the confirmation was raised by the States on the ground that the judge who had signed on behalf of the insolvent Jersey Banking Company was a creditor for £23,000 and £29,000 respectively. The Messrs. Robins stated that if the agreement was not confirmed the Canadian creditors of the firms would take possession of the fish curing and trading establishments, to the detriment of the Jersey creditors. The Court ruled that the chairman of the insolvent bank had no right to deal with the assets of his creditors, and postponed the confirmation of the agreement for a week to allow the Judge of the Insolvency Court to consult the creditors of the Jersey Banking Company.—*London Times, March 25.*

NEW YORK, April 10.—A London despatch to the *Mail and Express* says:—The moderates are confident of the rejection of the Home Rule Bill on the second reading. The forecast of the voting which they make is as follows:—Gladstonians, 235, Parnellites, 86, in favor of measure. Against it they count, Hartingtonites 80, Chamberlain's contingent 15, and Tories 250. This gives 321 votes to pass the bill, and 345 against doing so, thus defeating it by a small majority.—On the other hand the Parnellite's have made an estimate which throws the balance on their side and in support of Mr. Gladstone. This view they base on the symptoms of desertion from Lord Hartington, which they discern among the moderate liberals, and which is reported by the liberal whips. This defection would give Gladstone a majority.—Before the second reading the number of Liberals who are not defined as Gladstonians, but who are to support the Premier's Irish scheme, will urge Gladstone to modify the clause referring to the expulsion of the Irish members from the Imperial Parliament and also the fiscal proposals embodied in the bill.—Gladstonians, Whigs and all sections coincide in condemning those two passages as they now stand; and it is believed Gladstone himself suggested them with the full idea of exciting discussion and afterwards modifying them. The universal feeling is that the total exclusion of the Irish from Westminster would be impossible, unless the Irish Parliament were given full power to control the customs and excise duties of Ireland. The amount, too, of the Irish contribution to the Imperial Exchequer is considered excessive. With these points amended, the Gladstonians are certain of the passage of the bill.

THE BRITISH HOME RULE ASSOCIATION,

of which Earl Ashburnham is President, is receiving numerous adhesions constantly and has become a powerful element in popular politics. The association is preparing to make a vigorous campaign throughout the country to advocate Gladstone's bill. Lord Ashburnham is a Liberal-Conservative and is a member of most of the exclusive aristocratic clubs, where he has been boycotted since he adopted the advocacy of Home Rule for Ireland.

BAIRD'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

For the relief and cure of obstinate Coughs, Irritation of the Throat, Sore Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, &c. Baird's Balsam of Horehound is composed of choice gums and other vegetable remedial agents that soothe and allay the most obstinate Cough. It produces easy expectoration, is very healing in its nature, and by its Tonic properties strengthens the muscles of the Throat and gives tone and vigor to the organs of Speech. Baird's Balsam of Horehound will give relief as if by magic. Sold by dealers.

Wholesale by R. W. McCarty, St John; Brown & Webb, Halifax.

Dominion Parliament.

(Continued from 1st page.)

OTTAWA, April 8.—In answer, Pope said the Temiscouata Railway Company had applied for a government subsidy for a railway from Edmundston to Riviere du Loup. No understanding had been entered into. The estimated cost per mile was $18,000.

Mr. McCarthy moved the second reading of the bill constituting a court of railway commissioners and amending the railway act of 1879.

After several speeches, Thompson said there were serious difficulties connected with the bill. The ministers were aware of the interests which are arrayed for and against this bill. He said the government proposed that during recess a commission should be appointed to consider and investigate the whole subject with a view to making a report to the government giving information such as will enable them to deal with the subject before the expiration of the present parliament.

After Thompson's statement McCarthy withdrew his bill and the house adjourned.

OTTAWA, April 9.—Jamieson introduced a bill further to amend the Canada Temperance Act of 1878. He explained that the bill was nearly similar to that introduced last session. He proposed that petitions for the act being voted on would only require to be deposited in one registry office in any county where there was more than one. It was also proposed that in British Columbia, where there were no county divisions, the electoral district should be taken. Another clause proposed that druggists could sell in quantities of less than one quart. Provision was proposed for a penalty in case of medical men giving fraudulent or colourable certificates. It was also proposed to extend the right of search so as to include all the twenty-four hours of the day, instead of as now, only in the day time. Half the penalty would under the amendments go to the treasury of the municipality and one half to the prosecuting official.

On the second reading of the act respecting the extension of the Intercolonial railway to Pictou, Cartwright and Mills attacked the expenditure as unnecessary and thought the ferry good enough. Tupper explained the necessity for such a railway, showing the importance of Pictou.

The house then resumed discussion of the Pictou and Stellarton extension, the opposition complaining that the money all went to the maritime provinces.

Hackett showed that the Ontario opposition was not fair. The C. P. R. ran a thousand miles through Ontario which province had on that road public money to over fifteen millions.

Cartwright declared that the C. P. R. expenditure in Ontario was for the port of Montreal's benefit and contended that the government of Canada ought not to give money for any road which is not for the general benefit of Canada. Foster said Cartwright's opposition was to the expenditure in the maritime provinces, He wished to emphasize this point. He said the opposition had two policies—one for Ontario and one for the maritime provinces. In Ontario they declaimed against the maritime provinces getting too much. In the maritime provinces they promised to do more than the Liberal Conservatives. To-night we had an exhibition of Grit sectionalism. Every public work according to Cartwright was local, except it happened to be in his own locality when it immediately became for the general benefit of the country. As for corruption by means of railway subsidies, there were a good many of Cartwright's friends who had proved themselves corrupt, if voting for railway subsidies was evidence of corruption.

Cartwright said Foster had passed as an independent in his first election and got liberal votes in consequences, yet he had not been in parliament three months before he applied for a timber limit.

Foster retorted that he defied Cartwright to point to a single line in his card or speeches which supported this assertion. He (Foster) came into parliament as a Liberal Conservative. As to the application for timber limits, he had yet to learn that an application made under the law, strictly complying with the law framed by parliament, was an application for a favor from the government.

After further speeches, the bill passed the committee and was reported. Sir Richard moved that the bill be referred to the railway committee.—Lost.

The bill was then carried and the house adjourned at 10 12.

In the privileges and election committee this morning, Edgar called Gemmell, secretary of the Prince Albert Colonization Co. Gemmell proved that though the company offered Mr White (Hastings) thirty-three thousand dollars as blind shares, yet White had refused them and had subscribed for stock just as other subscribers. He produced the minute book, letter book and other documents which proved his statement and disproved Edgar's allegations. The witness stated that he had not brought all letters and documents in his possession because they came to him as solicitor for the company in a suit now pending, but he swore that none of them contained any reference to either Mr. White or to Mr. Bowell, Edgar then raised the question whether the solicitor could refuse to produce papers. It was finally decided that Gemmell should put the papers in the hands of the chairman for him to inspect and see if any bore on the investigation. Edgar, finding that the bottom was knocked out of his charges, endeavored to make it appear from a letter written by Jamieson to Hugh Sutherland, in which was the expression that of the twelve shareholders ten were to pay and two were blind, that White was one of the two. The committee decided that the letter was not evidence and that they must wait till Jamieson was examined to see what he meant by the expression. Edgar has evidently been badly sold in "blind share." It was a case of blind leading the blind and both falling into the ditch.

MAGAZINES ETC.—At Miss M. C. Salter's the reading public can obtain all the leading dailies of New Brunswick. Agency for the "Family Herald and Star," and all the leading magazines. dec. 16-1y

New Advertisements.

"No Surrender" L. O. L. No. 47.

BRETHREN:—Please take notice that a meeting of the above "Lodge" will be held in the Lodge Room, on Tuesday next, April 20, '86, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

M. O. THOMPSON, SEC'Y.

Newcastle, April 13, '86.

CARD.

To the Electors of the County of Northumberland.

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with a numerously signed requisition of the Electors of the County, we hereby accept the nomination as candidates at the approaching Election of the Local Assembly.

The principles laid down in your requisition meet with our approval, and if elected, we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to give effect to them.

The Election having been brought on by the Government at this unseasonable time, it will be impossible to visit you personally, or make such a special canvass as we would desire to do; but we rely on our individual friends who agree with the principles named in the requisition tendered to us, to use their efforts in support of the whole ticket, such ticket being formed in the very best interests of our County.

M. ADAMS,
W. A. PARK,
L. J. TWEEDIE,
E. HUTCHISON,

1886. April! 1886.

A New Supply of

Fresh Garden & Field SEEDS.

M. M. SARGEANT'S.

Newcastle, April 12, 1886.

CHALLENGE!

I hereby challenge Master Fred Copeland, to skate me a 5 mile race in the Bathurst Skating Rink, within one week from date, for the championship of the Northern Counties.

SAMUEL NICHOLSON.

Bathurst, April 9, 1886.

TO LEASE.

For one or more years, the building at present occupied by me as a store and tin shop.

J. H. PHINNEY.

Newcastle, April 14, 1886. 3w.

New Advertisements.

TO RENT.

TO RENT:—

A GARDEN AND FIELD,

ALSO

THE SHOP

lately occupied by Mr. Walsh, Shoemaker.

Enquire of

MRS. E. WILLISTON.

Newcastle, April 12, '86. 3w

AUCTION.

To be sold at Auction in the Masonic Hall, on TUESDAY, April 20th, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., sharp,

Household Furniture!

consisting in part of BEDROOM SETS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING, CANE CHAIRS, CARPETS, TABLES, &c., &c., all of which will be sold without reserve.

TERMS.—All sums under $10 cash; over $10 3 months on approved joint notes.

GEO. STABLES, Auctioneer.

Newcastle, April 5, 1886. 2w.

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER

"FURY,"

between 32 and 33 tons register, well fitted with rails, rigging, etc., is offered for sale. For terms and particulars apply to

T. W. CROCKER.

Newcastle, April 6, 1886.

SPRING GOODS

AT THE

Salter Brick Store.

25 CASES 25

MEN'S, LADIES' & CHILDREN'S

RUBBERS, BOOTS & SHOES,

AMERICAN.

50 DOZEN 50

MEN'S and BOYS

FELT HATS.

50 PIECES 50

English, Scotch, and Canadian

TWEEDS

JOHN FERGUSON.

Newcastle, April 6, '86.

NEW HATS! NEW HATS.

American & Canadian Hats

Newest Styles

and marked low to suit the times.

NEW CLOTHING!

Ready made Suits in new Patterns and

LATEST CUTS

—a good opportunity to buy a Spring Suit at a moderate cost.

JAMES FISH.

Newcastle, April 7th, '86.

Teacher Wanted.

A SECOND OR THIRD CLASS FEMALE TEACHER is wanted for District No. 14, Southesk. To commence on the first of May. For particulars apply to

MICHAEL JARDINE,
Sec'y Trustees,
Fisher's P. O., Southesk

April 3 1886. 2w. pd.

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN.

OFFERING THIS MONTH,

New Tapestry Carpets,

Handsome Patterns, 2 and 3 ply Scotch WOOL CARPETS,

HEMP AND JUTE MATTING.

STUNNING LOW PRICES.

WINDOW LACES, NEW DRESS GINGHAMS,

Dress Materials, New Fast Color Printed Cambrics, Men's Stiff and Soft Felt Hats, Sheetings, Window Blinds, Bedding, etc.

Look out for Prices Below the Lowest ever offered.

Sutherland & Creaghan.

April, 1886.

ENGLISH GOODS.

Received This Month Per Steamers:

170 Casks and Barrels Whiting,

178 Packages Brandram's White Lead,

20 Barrels Linseed Oil,

10 Packages containing: Borax, Gun-caps, Shoe-thread, Thomson's Augers, Butcher's Files, Fishing Tackle, Plated Spoons, etc.

For Sale at Lowest Market Rates.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,

60 and 62 Prince William Street,

St. John, March 22, 1886.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

"HOME LIGHT" OIL.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

Colorless as Spring Water—Perfectly Odorless—Will not Crust the Wick—Cannot Explode.

JOSEPH BULLOCK, - - Wholesale Agent Only

ST JOHN N. B.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Cape Tormentine Wharf," will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of APRIL, 1886, inclusively, for the construction of

A WHARF

AT

Cape Tormentine, Westmorland Co., N. B.

According to plans and specification to be seen at the office of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway, Music Hall Block, Sackville, N. B., at the office of the Public Works Department, Custom House Building, St. John, N. B., and at the Department of Public Works, here, at each of which places forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering, are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an *accepted* bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for $7,500, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 24th March, 1886. 2w.

F. B. COLEMAN,

Barker House, Fredericton, says

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

Is fully equal to the Royal Baking Powder. TRY IT!

MAGIC LANTERN

For Sale.

For Sale, at a Bargain, an

ELECTRO RADIANT MAGIC LANTERN

made by the World Manufacturing Co., New York, an excellent article suitable for Sunday School entertainments and other gatherings. It is nearly new, having only been used two or three times, and is offered for sale as the owner has no particular use for it.

The transparent slides for this Lantern embrace views in the Old and New World, and a number of miscellaneous subjects, both sentimental and comic. Among the complete sets are the following:—

(FROM BIBLE HISTORY):—

Joseph Sold by his Brethren; Joseph's Coat brought to Jacob; Joseph meets his Father in Goshen; Rebecca at the Well; Eliezer at the House of Bethuel; Arrival of Rebecca; The Finding of Moses; Moses Assisting the Daughters of Jethro; Pharoah's Host Drowned in the Red Sea; The Annunciation; The Magi Guided by the Star; The Babe of Bethlehem; The Baptism of Christ; Christ's Entry into Jerusalem; The Sermon on the Mount; The Last Supper; Christ Rejected; The Crucifixion,

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN:—

George Harris Taking Leave of His Wife; An Evening in Uncle Tom's Cabin; Escape of Eliza and Child on the Ice; Uncle Tom Sold; Eva St. Clair makes a Friend of Uncle Tom; Uncle Tom Saves Eva from Drowning; Geo Harris Resisting the Slave Hunters; Eva and Topsy; Eva Reading to Uncle Tom; Eva's Dying Farewell; Legree's Cruelty to Uncle Tom; Death of Uncle Tom.

Ten Nights in a Bar Room:

The Arrival at the "Sickle and Sheaf;" Joe Morgan's Little Mary Asks Her Father to Come Home; Slade Throws a Glass at Morgan and Hits Mary; Joe Morgan Suffering the Horrors of Delirium Tremens; Death of Little Mary; Frank Slade and Tom Wilkins off on a Spree; Willie Hammond is Induced by Harvey Green to Gamble; Harvey Green Stabs Willie Hammond to Death; Quarrel between Slade and his Son Frank; Frank Slade Kills his Father with a Bottle; Meeting of the Citizens in the Bar Room; The Departure from the "Sickle and Sheaf."

For terms and particulars apply at the *Advocate* office.

Newcastle, March, 27, 1886.

$75 A MONTH and expenses to AGENTS. Write immediately and secure this offer. Particulars free GRAY & Co., St. John, N. B. March 31, 3m.

House for Sale.

The undersigned offers at private sale the

Finely SITUATED PROPERTY

on Pleasant Street, consisting of House, Barn and out-buildings, all in complete order.

RUNNING WATER

on the premises

Possession the 1st of May.

For description of property and terms of sale apply to

JAS. O. FISH.

Newcastle, March 16, 1886.

For Sale or to Let.

THE COMMODIOUS

DWELLING HOUSE

in Nelson, occupied by the subscriber. It is well adapted for a Boarding House.

Will be sold reasonable and possession given 1st May. If not sold by that date will be offered by Public Auction, of which due notice will be given.

For terms or further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JOHN B. ROBERTSON.

ADVERTISERS can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York. Send 10cts. for 100-Page Pamphlet.

Spring! Spring!

New Goods! Good Goods.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

New Hats, New Hats,

A SPLENDID STOCK.

Rubbers, Rubbers,

All kinds, in Men's, Women's & Children's.

100 Suits 100

Men's & Boys' CLOTHING,

Best Value ever shown.

New Goods arriving every day.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

James Brown.

Newcastle, March 24, '86.

Flour. Flour.

IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE.

250 bbls. BUDA, barrels paper lined,
500 " PHAGO full patent,
125 " GLEN ROSA med. patent,
500 " GLENMORRIS sup. extra,
125 " SPRING EXTRA,
50 tubs Choice Country Butter,

40 bbls. No. 1 & No. 2 Apples,

50 bbls. American and Canadian Oils,
25 boxes' McDonald's Chewing Tobacco,
50 caddies' Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

2 Car Loads HORSE HAY,

1 Carload Molasses,
50 half chests TEA,
50 bbls. Granulated and Brown SUGARS.

SOLD LOW FOR CASH AT

P. HENNESSY'S.

Newcastle Feb. 2 '86.

Tobacco.

JUST RECEIVED:

50 CADDIES MYRTLE NAVY.
50 " INDEX.
25 BUTTS PILOT 8s.
20½ " SEASIDE 8s.
25 " No 1 CROWN 12s.
25 " MAYFLOWER 12s.

For sale low to the Trade.

A. J. BABANG & CO.

Teacher Wanted.

A Third Class Teacher is wanted to take charge of the School in District No. 3 (Upper), Renous River, Parish of Blackville, from 1st May next. Apply, stating salary to

JOHN WHELAN,
Sec'y of Trustees.

Renous River, March 30. 3w.

FOR SALE.

All that Lot of Land fronting 100 feet on the North side of Mitchell street, in the Town of Newcastle, and extending the same distance back with the Dwelling House thereon. The house is arranged for three tenements and is nearly new.

DAVIDSON & DAVIDSON.

Newcastle, March 26, 1886.

Dental Notice.

DR. CATES

Will visit Campbellton, during the last week in March, making a stay of a fortnight, for the purpose of making arrangements for providing patients with artificial teeth, preparing mouths for same, and to do all other necessary dental work that may be required.

Will make a short trip to Dalhousie for same purpose as above stated the second week in April.

Intending patients will please make early appointments in order to save time and not be disappointed.

A Word in Season.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As I have opened a GROCERY & PROVISION STORE, I would like to call the attention of the Public to the *Low Rates* at which I sell. My Stock comprises all the goods to be found in a First Class Establishment, such as:

Pork, Corned Beef, Herring,

Codfish, Molasses, Flour, Meal, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Soap, Brooms, Buckets, Crockeryware, Home Light Oil, etc., etc.

I have also a good assortment of

CONFECTIONERY:

which will be sold at a low rate.

☞ TRAER'S BUILDING, nearly opposite the Post Office.

Soliciting your kind patronage,

I am yours respectfully,

M. BARRON.

Newcastle, March 8, '86.

Car Couplers!

The subscribers hereby give notice that any persons or parties requiring any of their

Self-Acting Automatic Car Couplers,

of which they hold patents of the Dominion and U. S., are ready to furnish any demands made for them at short notice, or negotiate for sale of said patents, or sell territorial rights for their use if required. The said Couplers have stood the test in the Dominion and U. S, and have no competitors, have also received first prize at Ottawa Exhibition last season. Any parties requiring sketches of same, we will be pleased to furnish.

ALLAN RITCHIE,
JAMES MURRAY.

Newcastle, N. B., March, 4th 1886.

FOR

BOSTON

VIA THE

"Palace Steamers"

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL Steamship Company.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, Feb. 9, one of the steamers of this line will leave St. John for BOSTON via EASTPORT AND PORTLAND at 8 a. m every TUESDAY AND THURSDAY till further notice. For Tickets and further information apply to

JOHN FLEMING, Agt. I. C. R.

or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

J. B. COYLE, Jr., Gen. Mgr. — E. A. WALDRON, Gen. Pass. & Frt. Agt.

Portland, Me.; Nov. 4, 1885.

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.

Usually on hand or printed to order,

Customs,

Lawyers'

and Magistrates'

BLANKS

of every description.

GOOD WORK

AND

FAIR PRICES!

W. C. ANSLOW.

Newcastle, Jan. 19.