

# The Union Advocate,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

W. & J. ANSLAW,

VOL. XI.—No. 52.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, October 23, 1878.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE No. 572.

**WAVERLY HOTEL,**  
NEWCASTLE,.....MIRAMICHI, N. B.  
House has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.  
**LIVERY STABLES,** with GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.  
ALEX. STEWART,  
Lessee of Waverly House, St. John's.  
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. 8, 1877.

**KIRK HOTEL,**  
THE SUBSCRIBER has rented the New Building erected by Mr. M. Keen, near the Post Office and Custom House, and having Newly Furnished the same throughout, is prepared to accommodate the TRAVELLING PUBLIC.  
No pains will be spared to secure the comfort of guests.  
COACHES will connect with the trains—Good stabling accommodation.  
D. KIRK, Proprietor.  
Newcastle, May 13, 1878.

**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 courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.  
Good Stabling on the Premises.  
May 13th, 1878.

**"Wilbur House,"**  
Bathurst, Gloucester County, N. B.  
This House, which has been enlarged and thoroughly refurnished and re-arranged, will be open to the public on Monday next, 12th June.  
As regards situation, it is located in a very pleasant town, and being in close proximity to the Bais des Chateaux, is one of the very best summer resorts in the country, and who leaves the heated cities to seek the invigorating air of the North. The County excels in beautiful scenery and excellent fishing grounds. The hotel is within easy reach of the International Railway, and every effort will be made by the Proprietor to secure the comfort and pleasure of all who may patronize the establishment, which will be conducted in the very best style.  
H. WILBUR, Proprietor.  
Bathurst, June 6, 1878.

**ROYAL HOTEL,**  
KING SQUARE.  
I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have leased the Hotel formerly known as the "CONTINENTAL," and thoroughly renovated the same, making it as the "ROYAL" always had the reputation of being, one of the best Hotels in the Province.  
Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodations. Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.  
THOS. F. RAYMOND,  
St. John, July 9, 1877.

**NORTHERN HOUSE,**  
CAMPBELLTON.  
THE SUBSCRIBER having recently bought and fitted up the John McMillan Property, is now prepared to accommodate Boarders both private and transient on the most liberal terms.  
The commanding view which this House affords of the splendid Restigouche River and adjacent mountains, renders it one of the most attractive Hotels in the North.  
Good Salt Water Bathing can be had in the vicinity at any time.  
R. DAWSON, PROPRIETOR.  
July 1st, 1877.

**VICTORIA HOTEL,**  
RIVER DU LOUP,  
JOSEPH A. FOUNTAIN, PROPRIETOR.  
THIS HOUSE is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station, and is well calculated to meet the requirements of travellers, as neither pains or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of guests. Situated on an elevation, it affords a splendid view of the St. Lawrence and adjacent country.  
October 24, 1877.

**To Mill Owners and Mechanics.**  
THOS. B. PEACE,  
MANUFACTURER OF  
**ALL KINDS OF SAWS,**  
Is prepared to fill orders from any part of the country. His saws are now being widely used, are made of the very finest quality of English Steel, and are warranted to be equal to the best English or American manufactures. A fair trial will prove the correctness of these statements.  
All kinds of Repairing Done.  
References by Permission:  
HON. WM. MITCHELL, Chatham;  
J. B. SNOWBALL, Esq.,  
D. & J. RITCHIE & Co., Newcastle;  
J. & W. NELSON,  
B. & Co., North Ek.

**TRUNK FACTORY,**  
ESTABLISHED 1862.  
A Positive Cure for Nervous Debility, Common Cold or Cough cured in 24 hours.  
PREPARED BY F. BUCKLER, NEWCASTLE, N. B.  
T. H. RAMSAY General Agent and Manager, to whom all communications should be addressed. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.  
Agents wanted everywhere.  
Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B., Feb. 1878.

**WILLIAM A. PARK,**  
Barrister & Attorney at Law,  
SOLICITOR,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.  
OFFICE—Over the Store of William Park, Esq.,  
Castle Street, - - NEWCASTLE.  
May 1, 1877.

**L. J. TWEEDIE,**  
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER  
AT LAW,  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
CONVEYANCER, &c.,  
CHATHAM, - - - - - N. B.  
OFFICE—Snowball's Building  
May 13, 1874.

**WILLET & QUICLEY,**  
Solicitors, Barristers, Attorneys,  
NOTARIES PUBLIC, CONVEYANCERS, &c.  
**ST. JOHN, N. B.**  
JOHN WILLET, RICH'D F. QUICLEY, LL. B.  
March 24, 1876.

**A. H. JOHNSON,**  
BARRISTER AT LAW,  
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC,  
&c., &c.,  
CHATHAM, N. B.  
July 10, 1877.

**A. D. SHIRREFF,**  
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANT,  
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance  
GENERAL AGENT,  
Chatham, N. B.  
August 29, 1878.

**HERBERT T. DAWSON, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
NEWCASTLE, N. B.  
OFFICE—In Mr. John Dalton's House;  
RESIDENCE  
At Mr. Wm. Greenley's, opposite Office.  
Newcastle, March 26, 1877.

**Dr. Freeman,**  
will attend to DENTISTRY in his various Branches, as his other engagements will permit.  
Having procured every appliance and the most recent improvements, Dr. F. guarantees all operations and gives special attention to the insertion of  
**ARTIFICIAL TEETH,**  
Either on Rubber or a new and improved Base called Celluloid.  
Being a resident in the County his patients will find no difficulty in having every guarantee made good.  
Newcastle, April 18, 1878.

**Confectionery &c.**  
W. C. HOLDSWORTH,  
CHATHAM AND NEWCASTLE, N. B.  
Chatham—In Store lately occupied by J. V. Benson.  
Constantly on hand, a great variety of  
**Plain and Fancy Confectionery,**  
(Pure and Unsulphurated),  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
A large importation of  
Choice Valencia Oranges, Lemons, Dried Fruits, &c.,  
Newcastle, March 29, 1878.

**S. F. SHUTE,**  
Direct Importer of  
Fine Watches, Rich Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Clocks, Fancy Goods, &c.  
Orders Solicited, and goods sent to responsible parties on approval.  
**WATCH REPAIRING,** in all its branches promptly attended to.  
AGENT for the "Florence" Sewing Machine, and "Lazarus" Morris & Co's PERFECTED SPECTACLES.  
Remember the Place.  
S. F. SHUTE,  
Queen St., Fredericton.  
Dec. 22nd, 1878.

**NO EMPTY ASSERTION!**  
TRY IT.  
BY an admirable arrangement of nature, the whole body, each part in its turn, recuperates new material to make up for its own waste. This principle accounts for the fact that  
**HYPOPHOSPHUM**  
—OR—  
**Magic Cough Syrup,**  
a simple vegetable remedy, by speedily removing all impurities from the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, will therefore cure Consumption, Bronchitis, A sham a, Catarrh and all Throat, Lung and Liver Complaints.  
A Positive Cure for Nervous Debility, Common Cold or Cough cured in 24 hours.  
PREPARED BY F. BUCKLER, NEWCASTLE, N. B.  
T. H. RAMSAY General Agent and Manager, to whom all communications should be addressed. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.  
Agents wanted everywhere.  
Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B., Feb. 1878.

**Wanted.**  
A SHOP and OFFICE BOY—one willing to make himself generally useful.  
Apply to  
DR. FREEMAN,  
Newcastle, Sept. 11, '77.

**EMPIRE SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS,**  
SHEDIAC, N. B.  
Extra P. T. Soap, No. 1. P. T. Soap, Common Soap and Candles Manufactured and always in Stock, at Low Rates and Good Terms.  
T. W. BELL & Co.  
Nov. 26, 1877.

**INSURANCE BLOCK.**  
Fire & Marine Insurance Agency,  
SAINT JOHN, N. B.  
Corner of Prince William Street and Market Square.  
Application for Fire Insurance may be made to the following Representatives.  
NEWCASTLE—A. A. Davidson.  
CHATHAM—T. F. Gillespie, W. Wilkinson.  
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803.  
Capital & Cash Assets exceed £2,000,000.  
THE AETNA INSURANCE CO'Y, INCORPORATED 1819.  
Cash Capital and Assets over \$6,000,000.  
THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y, INCORPORATED 1816.  
Cash Capital and Assets over \$2,000,000.  
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1833.  
Dwelling Houses, whether built or in course of construction, as well as furniture, contained therein, insured for terms of One or Three Years, at low rates. Steam New Mills, Mills on the stocks or in port, Warehouses, Merchandise and Insurable property, of every description covered on the lowest possible terms.

**ROBERT MARSHALL,**  
GENERAL AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC and BROKER.  
Jan. 6, 1878.  
**G. A. BLAIR,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
CHATHAM, N. B.  
Always on hand a large and select assortment of  
**BROADCLOTHS, Doekings,**  
Cassimeres, Beavers, Meltons, &c.  
SCOTCH, ENGLISH, & CANADIAN TWEEDS,  
Velvet and other Fancy Vestings.  
**Gentlemen's APPAREL,**  
Made up promptly, and in the best and most Fashionable Style.  
Orders from a distance will receive Special Attention.

**LATEST FASHIONS**  
ALWAYS ON HAND.  
Remember the Stand.  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's  
Water Street, Chatham.  
June 25th, 1878.

**CUSTOM TAILORING.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a FIRST CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. P. H. Anslaw, and owned by the Hon. William Mulholland, near Letson's Scales, Water Street, Chatham.  
Gentlemen wanting clothes made to order for  
**SPRING AND SUMMER**  
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.

**NOTICE.**  
The Subscriber having taken out an  
**AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE,**  
IS PREPARED TO  
**CONDUCT AUCTION SALES**  
in any part of the Country.  
Goods received on consignment and prompt returns made.  
SAMUEL M. McCULLY,  
Chatham, June 25th, 1878.

**FURNITURE FACTORY,**  
EEL RIVER, - - RESTIGOUCHE.  
T. REID & SON, beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Furniture on the best terms for CASH.  
**DOORS AND SASHES**  
from the cheapest, to the best quality, lower than any House in the Province.  
Gothic Work and Ecclesiastical Furniture a specialty.  
Eel River, June 22nd, 1878.

**SPECTACLES.**  
LAZARUS & MORRIS celebrated for their fine and elegant eye glasses will be by the Agent,  
C. F. BOURNE,  
Next Door to "Waverly Hotel,"  
**WANTED.**  
A SHOP and OFFICE BOY—one willing to make himself generally useful.  
Apply to  
DR. FREEMAN,  
Newcastle, Sept. 11, '77.

**EMPIRE SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS,**  
SHEDIAC, N. B.  
Extra P. T. Soap, No. 1. P. T. Soap, Common Soap and Candles Manufactured and always in Stock, at Low Rates and Good Terms.  
T. W. BELL & Co.  
Nov. 26, 1877.

**Selected Literature.**  
**Rhymes for the Laboring Man.**  
BY F. W. LOCKE.  
I've a few words to say to the laboring man, And I'll make them as few and as plain as I can.  
For a brother in toil I have been fifty years, And what little I've learned I would give to my peers.  
There's restless condition in workshop and mill; There is sullen eye service and lack of good will; There are plenty to work, if a job strikes their fancy; But they're readier far their employer to fight.  
In the quarries and mines there are muttering and deep; There are passwords and grips and dread secrets to keep; But they'll all have one purpose, by threats or force.  
The employer who aids them by foresight and purse.  
Who have tumbled the mountains and opened the mines, And set millions to work on the shafts and inclines? Who've made roads to the prairies, and cheap homes for all, And brought city and farm within neighborly call?  
Who have seized steam and lightning, as well as the streams, And compelled them to serve us, like disciplined teams? Who have bridged the broad oceans, and girdled the earth With a pulsating nerve and a thought-speaking wire?  
Just the men whom the rabble select for their state; Have converted the forces of nature to use; And, though often maligned, as if heathen or Turk Are the toiler's best friends, for they find him in work.  
Have the men who have wealth never helped you a dime? Never added a comfort or a day of pastime? Have they brought you no dainties from countries afar, In the swift-gliding ship or the wind-vying car?  
Think of coffees and spices and long lists of teas, And the fruits of all climates your palate to please, And a thousand cheap luxuries, brought to your door By the merchant with money, who trades to make more.  
If you're helpful to him, he is helpful to you, And your fellowship ought to be loyal and true; It is likely that less than a score years ago He was clerk or small pay for some Stewart & Co.  
But the road he has travelled to reach his home, Is entered, in stealth, by some privileged gale, But is open to you; yet this maxim please learn; To succeed you must spend something less than your earnings.  
Ah, my laboring friend, it is a fearful mistake To be stingy on strife for the workingman's sake; Let us earn what we can, while we never forget That the wealth of the world is but crystallized sweat.  
There's but one course to take for the worker to thrive— Like the bee he must gather each day for his hive; He must lessen expense if his income is small, And offer him three hundred dollars salary more per year than they had before given him.  
And this was his truthfulness rewarded.  
The firm knew and felt that the man was right, although they had apparently lost largely by his honesty. They wished to have him again in their employ, because they knew they could trust him, and never suffer through fraud or deception. They knew that their financial interests would be safe in his custody. They respected, they honored that young man.  
And thus we learn from this authentic narrative the power of truth, how it puts to blush those who despise it; while it gives moral power, elevation, and refinement to those who practice it.—Sunday Magazine.

**Keep Your Troubles Secret.**  
A worthy wife of forty years' standing, and whose life was not made up of sunshine and peace, gave the following sensible and impressive advice to a married pair of her acquaintance.  
The advice is good: "Preserve sacredly the privacies of your own house, your married state and your heart. Let no father or mother, sister or brother, ever presume to come between you two, or to share the joys and sorrows that belong to you two alone. Build your own quiet world, not allowing your dearest earthly friend to be the confidant of aught that concerns your domestic peace. Let moments of alienation, if they occur, be healed at once. Never, no never, speak it outside, but to each other confess, and all will come out right. Never let the morrow's sun find you at variance. Review and renew your vow—it will do you good; and hereby your souls will grow together, cemented in that love which is stronger than death, and you will become truly one."  
**Hold the Fort.**  
Everybody sings "Hold the Fort," but few know the origin of this beautiful song. The Chicago Inter

who was in the employ of a large commission firm in New York city during the late civil war.  
The firm sent the young man to negotiate with a certain party for a lot of damaged beans. The beans were purchased, delivered, and spread out upon the upper floor of the building occupied by the firm.  
Men were employed to turn them over and over, to sprinkle them with a solution of soda, so as to improve their appearance and render them more saleable. A large lot of the first quality of beans was then purchased; some of the good beans were first put into the barrels, then the barrels were nearly filled with the poor ones; after this the good ones again put on top, and the barrel headed up for sale.  
The employer marked the barrels, "Beans—A 1." The clerk seeing this, said: "Do you think air, that it is right to mark those beans 'A 1.'?"  
The employer retorted sharply: "Are you head of this firm?"  
The clerk said no more. The barrelling and heading went on. When all was ready, the beans (many hundreds of barrels) were put on the market for sale. Specimens of the best quality were shown in the office to buyers.  
At length a shrewd purchaser came in (no man so sharp in business but he will often meet his equal), examined the samples in the office, inquired the price, and then wished to see the stock in bulk. The clerk was ordered to go with the buyer to the upper loft and show him the stock.  
An open barrel was shown apparently of the same quality of the sample. The buyer then said to the clerk: "Young man, the samples of beans shown me are of the first quality, and it is impossible to purchase such beans anywhere in the market for the price you offer them; there is something wrong here. Tell me, are these beans the same quality through the entire barrel as they appear on the top?"  
The clerk now found himself in a strange position. He thought: "Shall I lie for my employer, as he undoubtedly means I shall, or shall I tell the truth, come what will?"  
He decided for the truth, and said: "No sir, they are not."  
Then said the customer "I do not want them," and he left.  
The clerk entered the office. The employer said to him: "Did you sell that man those beans?"  
He said, "No sir."  
"Why not?"  
"Well, sir, the man asked me if those beans were of the same quality through the entire barrel as they appeared on the top. I told him they were not. He then said, 'I do not want them,' and left."  
"Go to the cashier," said the employer, "and get your wages; we want you no longer."  
He received his pay and left the office, rejoicing that he had not lied for ostensibly benefiting the sordid avariciousness of a deceiving and unprincipled employer.  
Three weeks after this the firm sent after the young clerk, entreated him to come back again into their employ, and offered him three hundred dollars salary more per year than they had before given him.  
And this was his truthfulness rewarded.  
The firm knew and felt that the man was right, although they had apparently lost largely by his honesty. They wished to have him again in their employ, because they knew they could trust him, and never suffer through fraud or deception. They knew that their financial interests would be safe in his custody. They respected, they honored that young man.  
And thus we learn from this authentic narrative the power of truth, how it puts to blush those who despise it; while it gives moral power, elevation, and refinement to those who practice it.—Sunday Magazine.

Occasion gives the following: "There is a fort at Altona, about eighteen miles from Kenesaw Mountain, which was being badly pressed by the Confederation forces. When Sherman reached Kenesaw he signalled the Altona, which was commanded by General Corse, 'Hold the fort, for I am coming.' The message was seen and read by the men at the fort, and as a reply was necessary, General Corse ordered a young officer standing near to send the reply—'Wave the answer back to Sherman that we hold the fort.' It was easy to order, but while the rebel bullets were flying thick and fast several members of the signal corps declined to signal, until General Corse was impatient, when the young officer referred to above grasped the flag, mounted the dangerous post, and waved the answer back to Sherman. The young man, however, was James W. McKenzie, of Hampton, Iowa, and the war records mention the brave and cool act for which he was promoted."

**Miscellaneous.**  
**England's Experience with the Affghans.**  
In view of the recent complications between England and Afghanistan, a short account of England's past experience with the latter country may not be uninteresting. England's relations with Afghanistan began in 1809, when the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone was sent as envoy to counteract Napoleon's intrigues in Persia. In 1837 Lieutenant Burnes, in consequence of Russia's proceedings, was sent by the Governor General of India as resident of the Amir's Court at Cabul, but Dost Mahomet, who had succeeded Shah Shuja, then a refugee in India, not conceding the terms offered by the Government, the latter determined to place Shah Shuja in the seat of power. The army of the Indus, amounting to 21,000 men, under command of Sir John Keane, was then sent into the country. Ghazni was taken by storm, Dost Mahomet passed across the Hindoo Kush and Shah Shuja was crowned. The war was considered over, and Sir John Keane, who was made a peer for his services, returned to India, leaving behind 8,000 troops under General Elphinstone, and Sir William Macnaghten as envoy. During the next two years Shah Shuja extended his sway over the whole of Afghanistan as now known, and Dost Mahomet surrendering was sent to India. But new difficulties were arising. Insurrection against the new government sprang up in every quarter. In 1841 it broke out openly in Cabul. Disaster followed disaster, mainly through the timidity and incompetence of the gentry of general Sir William Macnaghten, while at a conference with the Dost's son, Akbar Khan, was killed by the chief's own hand. At the close of the year the British agreed to evacuate the country, paying a large amount of money and surrendering nearly all their artillery and ammunition, the chiefs promising safe conduct, provisions and baggage-cattle. On January 2nd, 1842, the garrison, numbering 4,500 soldiers, 690 of whom were Europeans, and 12,000 followers, began the homeward march. The cold was intense, the troops completely demoralized by their recent reverses and the conduct of their leaders. Day and night they were harassed by the Afghans, who swarmed on every side. The Kurd Cabul became the grave of nearly the whole army. There was not a rock that did not shield an Afghan who, with his long range gun amused himself by "picking off" one or more of the straggling disorganized crowd below. The latter, worn out, unsheltered, and with hands and feet numbed and frozen became completely unfit for defence, and many a time the loaded rifle fell from the helpless hands unable to hold it. There were but two hundred Europeans left to see the Jagdulk Pass, and but few entered it. Eleven days after the commencement of this disastrous retreat, but twenty soldiers mustered at Graudamak, and of all those who left Cabul but one, Dr. Brydone, reached Jelalabad, wounded and half dead. The garrison at Ghazni had surrendered ere this, but Kandahar under General Knott held out. General Sale, who had reached Jelalabad at the beginning of the outbreak, also held it fairly. In the meantime the news of the outbreak had reached India, and means were taken to relieve the prisoners held by the Afghans. In April the troops under General Pollock had forced the Khyber Pass and marched to the relief of Sale at Jelalabad. On their arrival they found that Sale had already defeated the investing army. It was August before Lord Ellenborough authorized the advance of the troops, when, after gaining many successes, the army arrived at Cabul, when, two days later, he was joined by Knott, who had gained several battles and had retaken and destroyed Ghazni. Cabul was taken, the citadel and central bazar destroyed, the prisoners recovered, and then

the army evacuated Afghanistan on December, 1842. Shah Shuja had been assassinated, and Dost Mahomet who was released, was reinstated at Cabul. In 1846 he entered into an alliance with the Sikhs during the time of their revolt, and a detachment of Afghan Cavalry was at the battle of Gujrat in 1849. They were pursued by Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert to the entrance of the passes so hotly that the Dost had to escape on a fleet horse. In 1855 he completed a treaty with the British Government at Peshawur. The following year the Persians advanced to the capture of Herat, and in 1858 the Dost obtained from Sir J. Lawrence, arms, and a subsidy for the protection against Persia, and a British mission, under Major Lumden, proceeded to Kandahar. The following year was made memorable by the Indian Mutiny, but through Lumden's influence the Dost remained faithful to his agreement. In 1863 he re-captured Herat, and died there thirteen days after. He was succeeded by his son Sher Ali Khan, most of whose term of rule has been one continued struggle against his brothers and nephews, to retain his position. In 1876 of all his possessions he held only Herat and Balkh, but before the close of the following year, had beaten or dispersed his enemies and had firmly established himself on the throne of Cabul. In 1889 he was honorably received with much eclat at Amballa by the Earl of Mayo, Sir J. Lawrence's successor, and the friendly relations entered into by his father confirmed. He then received the balance of the hundred and twenty thousand pounds previously promised by Sir Lawrence, all of which had not been paid, and besides a present of artillery and arms. Since that time he has been sent additional aid in money and arms. He reigns over the whole of Afghanistan and Afghan Turkestan, whose northern boundary is the Oxus, while Badakshan is tributary to him. In 1874 a long correspondence, which had been conducted between Russia and Britain, resulted in the Oxus being recognized as the Afghan frontier, whilst Russia also made the declaration that Afghanistan was beyond Russian influence. As will have been seen by the most recent cable despatches conveying information about the complication in Afghanistan, this declaration has not been followed out in good faith. It does not seem likely, however, that there is danger of a war of any magnitude, as no person with the present Amir's reputation for sagacity is likely to knowingly put his head in the lion's mouth. Russia is not in a position to give him any assistance, and his five million people cannot have much hope of commencing successfully against Britain's legions.

**The Burns Monument at Kilmarnock.**  
The ceremony of laying the foundation of the monument to Robert Burns in Kilmarnock was performed with Masonic honors on Saturday, the 14th ult., in presence of an immense assemblage of people. The weather was fine, and from an early hour crowds of visitors flocked to the town. In the afternoon a grand procession took place, surpassing any former one in the history of the burgh. The proceedings were begun by singing the Old Hundredth Psalm. After this the Rev. Mr. Inglis, Kilmarnock, Provincial Grand Chaplain, offered up prayer. When the preliminaries were complete, a bottle containing a short sketch of the monument, alphabetical list of the subscribers, fac-simile of the original edition of Burns' poems, registration statistics, copies of the Edinburgh, Glasgow and Ayrshire papers, with other items, was deposited in a cavity, covered by a plate bearing an appropriate inscription, and the Grand Provincial Master, Mr. Cochrane Patrick, of Woodside, completed the ceremony with the identical mallet which had been used by Burns when Master of the Tarbolton Lodge. Three cheers for the poet closed this part of the proceedings. Mr. Patrick then delivered a graceful and appreciative eulogy of the works and genius of the poet, in the course of which he said he whose memory the people of Kilmarnock had worthily commemorated in that magnificent monument was essentially the Bard of Scotland and the Scots. Of all the illustrious names which formed the muster-roll of the poets of their land not one was more familiarly known in its homesteads, none so deeply treasured in the hearts of the people as that of the Ayrshire ploughman. A short address was afterwards delivered by Provost Sturrock, the monument is finely situated on the upper ridge of the Clerkholm, called Belvedere, and commands a magnificent view of that section of Ayrshire. The entire valley of the Irvine will be seen from the top on one side, Arran and the Clyde on the other. The style is baronial, and the height will be 75 feet. Two flights of stairs lead to a platform and balcony, where facing the onlooker is an alcove 15 feet high. In this the statue will be placed, and being opened on the sides walk three feet wide goes round.

Immediately behind will be a large room to be used as Burns' museum. A flight of stairs leads to the top, which will form a fine promenade.

**Strange Occurrence.**  
On Tuesday evening about 9 o'clock the wife of a gentleman in this town was returning to her residence when she noticed that she was being followed by a large black dog. Being afraid of the dog she attempted to drive him back, but notwithstanding her efforts to the contrary the unknown brute persisted in following her home. The lady's husband being in St. John, there was no man about the house. The family retired for the night, and about 4 o'clock, a m., were aroused by the fierce barking of a dog, and a rapping at the door. The lady of the house arose went, down stairs to the door and enquired "who's there," the reply came, "me,"—all this time the dog appeared to be frantic. The lady, thoughtlessly, opened the door, when she discovered the dog had followed her home the night previous, covered in blood, fighting back a rough looking man. The lady at once took in the situation and reclosed and locked the door. The second time she made off. The door step where the fight took place between the dog and man was covered with blood, showing the desperate nature of the encounter. The dog left the premises after daylight, but whose he is, or where he has gone to, no one knows. Who can account for the conduct of the noble dog on the night referred to?—Woodstock Sentinel.

**The Revival of Trade in the United States.**  
On all sides are the signs of returning prosperity in the United States. The financial aspect is particularly encouraging. For one thing, the public debt has been decreased by as much as \$72,000,000. The largest part of this debt is now held in the country itself, the foreign indebtedness having been very largely reduced. Then, the foreign trade has been greatly increased and its relative value to the country increased as greatly. The exports have been swelled enormously, the imports lessened in proportion. Every protected industry in the country shows an upward tendency. Gold has ceased to flow out from the commercial central. The manufactures of the country are finding foreign markets in weekly increasing quantities. The agricultural industry is most prosperous. On the other hand in the Free Trade countries the depression still lasts, and shows no signs of lifting. The recuperative powers of a protected country are tenfold better than those of the most favorably situated free trade land; and the revival of business in the United States will be a very effective proof of it.—H. Herald.

**A Wonderful Chapel at Versailles.**  
A great work, of which Catholic France may well be proud, has recently been completed at Versailles. It is the chapel of the Palace. It was begun as far back as 1699, in the reign of King Louis XIV., by the great architect, Mansard, and was finished on May 11, 1708, the very day of Mansard's death. In 1808, Mgr. de Noailles, Archbishop of Paris, consecrated this chapel to St. Louis, King of France, whose relics were deposited in sacred stones beneath the high altar. It redounds to the glory of the late National Assembly, in which the Catholic element predominated, to have voted the restoration of this beautiful edifice. This was to have been the forerunner of the restoration of the dynasty of St. Louis, which is the idea of many is yet to come. On Thursday, June 13, the achievement of this great work was celebrated at Versailles by a solemn religious service.

**The Wesleyans.**  
The Minutes of the recent Wesleyan Methodist Conference have just been issued. The book is official and gives a large amount of statistical and other information about Wesleyan matters. In Great Britain there are 380,867 church members, 24,096 on trial for church membership; 1,412 ministers, and 208 on trial for the ministry; supernumeraries 249. In Ireland and Irish missions there are 19,950 members, and 506 on trial for church membership; 186 ministers and 36 on trial for the ministry; supernumeraries 41. In foreign missions 83,959 church members, 10,227 on trial for church membership; 288 ministers, and on trial for the ministry, 150; supernumeraries 18. In the French Conference, 1,888 church members, on trial 64; ministers 24, on trial, 3; supernumeraries, 2. Total—486,083 church members, 34,892 on trial; 1,910 ministers, 397 on trial, supernumeraries, 305.—Montreal Witness.

**"Americans,"** cries the Milwaukee "News," "must lose no time in taking advantage of the few remaining months to dispose of their surplus productions in the Canadian market." Just so. The victory on the 17th was a heavy blow to the Yankee "slaughterer."—Mail.

who was in the employ of a large commission firm in New York city during the late civil war.  
The firm sent the young man to negotiate with a certain party for a lot of damaged beans. The beans were purchased, delivered, and spread out upon the upper floor of the building occupied by the firm.  
Men were employed to turn them over and over, to sprinkle them with a solution of soda, so as to improve their appearance and render them more saleable. A large lot of the first quality of beans was then purchased; some of the good beans were first put into the barrels, then the barrels were nearly filled with the poor ones; after this the good ones again put on top, and the barrel headed up for sale.  
The employer marked the barrels, "Beans—A 1." The clerk seeing this, said: "Do you think air, that it is right to mark those beans 'A 1.'?"  
The employer retorted sharply: "Are you head of this firm?"  
The clerk said no more. The barrelling and heading went on. When all was ready, the beans (many hundreds of barrels) were put on the market for sale. Specimens of the best quality were shown in the office to buyers.  
At length a shrewd purchaser came in (no man so sharp in business but he will often meet his equal), examined the samples in the office, inquired the price, and then wished to see the stock in bulk. The clerk was ordered to go with the buyer to the upper loft and show him the stock.  
An open barrel was shown apparently of the same quality of the sample. The buyer then said to the clerk: "Young man, the samples of beans shown me are of the first quality, and it is impossible to purchase such beans anywhere in the market for the price you offer them; there is something wrong here. Tell me, are these beans the same quality through the entire barrel as they appear on the top?"  
The clerk now found himself in a strange position. He thought: "Shall I lie for my employer, as he undoubtedly means I shall, or shall I tell the truth, come what will?"  
He decided for the truth, and said: "No sir, they are not."  
Then said the customer "I do not want them," and he left.  
The clerk entered the office. The employer said to him: "Did you sell that man those beans?"  
He said, "No sir."  
"Why not?"  
"Well, sir, the man asked me if those beans were of the same quality through the entire barrel as they appeared on the top. I told him they were not. He then said, 'I do not want them,' and left."  
"Go to the cashier," said the employer, "and get your wages; we want you no longer."  
He received his pay and left the office, rejoicing that he had not lied for ostensibly benefiting the sordid avariciousness of a deceiving and unprincipled employer.  
Three weeks after this the firm sent after the young clerk, entreated him to come back again into their employ, and offered him three hundred dollars salary more per year than they had before given him.  
And this was his truthfulness rewarded.  
The firm knew and felt that the man was right, although they had apparently lost largely by his honesty. They wished to have him again in their employ, because they knew they could trust him, and never suffer through fraud or deception. They knew that their financial interests would be safe in his custody. They respected, they honored that young man.  
And thus we learn from this authentic narrative the power of truth, how it puts to blush those who despise it; while it gives moral power, elevation, and refinement to those who practice it.—Sunday Magazine.

Occasion gives the following: "There is a fort at Altona, about eighteen miles from Kenesaw Mountain, which was being badly pressed by the Confederation forces. When Sherman reached Kenesaw he signalled the Altona, which was commanded by General Corse, 'Hold the fort, for I am coming.' The message was seen and read by the men at the fort, and as a reply was necessary, General Corse ordered a young officer standing near to send the reply—'Wave the answer back to Sherman that we hold the fort.' It was easy to order, but while the rebel bullets were flying thick and fast several members of the signal corps declined to signal, until General Corse was impatient, when the young officer referred to above grasped the flag, mounted the dangerous post, and waved the answer back to Sherman. The young man, however, was James W. McKenzie, of Hampton, Iowa, and the war records mention the brave and cool act for which he was promoted."

**Miscellaneous.**  
**England's Experience with the Affghans.**  
In view of the recent complications between England and Afghanistan, a short account of England's past experience with the latter country may not be uninteresting. England's relations with Afghanistan began in 1809, when the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone was sent as envoy to counteract Napoleon's intrigues in Persia. In 1837 Lieutenant Burnes, in consequence of Russia's proceedings, was sent by the Governor General of India as resident of the Amir's Court at Cabul, but Dost Mahomet, who had succeeded Shah Shuja, then a refugee in India, not conceding the terms offered by the Government, the latter determined to place Shah Shuja in the seat of power. The army of the Indus, amounting to 21,000 men, under command of Sir John Keane, was then sent into the country. Ghazni was taken by storm, Dost Mahomet passed across the Hindoo Kush and Shah Shuja was crowned. The war was considered over, and Sir John Keane, who was made a peer for his services, returned to India, leaving behind 8,000 troops under General Elphinstone, and Sir William Macnaghten as envoy. During the next two years Shah Shuja extended his sway over the whole of Afghanistan as now known, and Dost Mahomet surrendering was sent to India. But new difficulties were arising. Insurrection against the new government sprang up in every quarter. In 1841 it broke out openly in Cabul. Disaster followed disaster, mainly through the timidity and incompetence of the gentry of general Sir William Macnaghten, while at a conference with the Dost's son, Akbar Khan, was killed by the chief's own hand. At the close of the year the British agreed to evacuate the country, paying a large amount of money and surrendering nearly all their artillery and ammunition, the chiefs promising safe conduct, provisions and baggage-cattle. On January 2nd, 1842, the garrison, numbering 4,500 soldiers, 690 of whom were Europeans, and 12,000 followers, began the homeward march. The cold was intense, the troops completely demoralized by their recent reverses and the conduct of their leaders. Day and night they were harassed by the Afghans, who swarmed on every side. The Kurd Cabul became the grave of nearly the whole army. There was not a rock that did not shield an Afghan who, with his long range gun amused himself by "picking off" one or more of the straggling disorganized crowd below. The latter, worn out, unsheltered, and with hands and feet numbed and frozen became completely unfit for defence, and many a time the loaded rifle fell from the helpless hands unable to hold it. There were but two hundred Europeans left to see the Jagdulk Pass, and but few entered it. Eleven days after the commencement of this disastrous retreat, but twenty soldiers mustered at Graudamak, and of all those who left Cabul but one