

## STOVES,

Steel Ranges, Cast Ranges

### and Cooking Stoves

of all kinds.

Heating stoves for soft and hard coal or wood,

at lowest prices-

J. H. PHINNEY, Telephone No. 97

When the Family is Home

## For Christmas

is your best opportunity to have a group photo taken. Who knows? You may never have a chance again, so don't postpone or forget it, but make an engagement **NOW** and be sure of it.

Making groups is one of our specialties so Mersereau's is the place to come to.

Mersereau the Photographer.

STUDIO:—Mrs. Demers' Bldg., Facing the Square.

## Xmas Presents

AT

## "THE PHARMACY."

Our Christmas stock this year is larger and more varied than usual, each article being personally selected in Toronto and includes many novelties and more up-to-date goods than have ever been shown here. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

A. E. Shaw Druggist.

THE PHARMACY.

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

#### Homestead Regulations.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:

(1). At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2). A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3). If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or) mother.

(4). The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5). A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

M. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—31-20.

### John Hopkins,

CURER AND PORK PACKERS.

Established 1867. St. John, N. B.

### INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for engine house, Newcastle," will be received up to and including Saturday, December 14th, 1907, for the construction of the enlargement of the engine house at Newcastle, N. B.

Plans and specification may be seen at the chief engineer's office, Moncton, N. B., and at the office of the Stationmaster at Newcastle, N. B., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,

General Manager, Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., November 23, 1907.

### Teacher Wanted.

A second class female teacher for District No. 114, Protectionville, to begin at the first of the term. For terms and particulars apply to L. A. SMALLWOOD, Protectionville, Northesk.

## Duchess of Manchester's Children and a Corps of Their Attendants



The children on the donkey are Lord Mandeville and his little sister, Lady Montague. At the donkey's tail stands the nurse, at the donkey's head "Young Lillie," and near him "Old Lillie," who has been in the service of the Manchesters for forty-five years.

## Manufactured Lumber.

We carry in stock a large quantity of LAPBOARDS, SHEATHING, FLOORING, etc.

Together with planed lumber for finishing purposes. For prices apply to THE ROSEBANK LUMBER CO., Nordin, N. B.

## Stage Service.

At the close of navigation, the undersigned will run a DAILY STAGE between Newcastle and Chatham as follows: Leave Miramichi Hotel, Newcastle, 8.00 a.m. Leave Adams House, Chatham, 9.30 a.m. Leave Miramichi Hotel, Newcastle, 3.00 p.m. Leave Adams House, Chatham, 4.30 p.m.

D. DOYLE.

Nov. 6—3mos

### House for Sale.

A self contained house in Newcastle, with bath-room, furnace, and all modern conveniences. Apply at

ADVOCATE OFFICE. No. 6—tf.

### FOR SALE.

Horse for sale five years old, weight 1325 lbs; sound and kind. At ALFRED SINCLAIR'S, No. 9—1m. Whitneyville, N. B.

### Lost

A Black Fur Tippet between Advocate Office and Frank Masson's shop. Finder will please return to

MRS. H. J. MASSON. No. 6—tf

### LOST.

While crossing square, Saturday morning a yellow kid pocketbook, containing money and two chic photographs. Finder will please leave at Advocate Office. No. 1wpd.

### Just Arrived.

at Wyse's:

APPLES, CRANBERRIES, MAPLE SYRUP, RASINS IN CLUSTERS, In 5 lb, 20 lb Boxes, SHELLED ALMONDS, WALNUTS, GRAPES.

Newcastle Bakery

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Croscin's Lozenges, ten cents per box. All druggists.

### AT THE TABLE.

The years have sped since first I led You to the table, dear, And you sat over there alone And I sat smiling here.

A year or two flew past and you No longer sat alone; A little one was in your arms, Your darling and my own.

And then another year or so, And some one else was there, And Willie sat near me, you know, While Trottie claimed your care.

The years have sped since first I led You to the table, dear, And you looked keenly at the foot And I felt kindly here.

To-day, as I look down at you On either side I see A row of hungry little ones All gazing up at me.

We've added leaves, one after one, And you are far away, Aye, thrice as far, my dear, as on That happy, happy day.

But though we sit so far apart— You there and I up here— Two rows of hearts from my fond heart Stretch down to you, my dear.

Thank God for every extra leaf The table holds to-day, And may we never know the grief Of pulling one away.

ARCHDEACON M'DONALD.

Visited the Indians in the Frozen North in the Sixties.

One of the makers of history in Northwestern Canada is now spending the evening of his days in Winnipeg at his modest residence, 57 Macdonald street, venerated by those who know him and his life's history. His active years were chiefly spent near and within the Arctic Circle, the Yukon, the Klondike, and other districts whose names gold has since made familiar to the world, which were traversed by him in the long ago.

He was ordained deacon in December, 1862, and priest in 1863. He was first stationed as Church Missionary Society missionary at Islington, Winnipeg River. In 1862 he was selected to establish a mission at Fort Aux Liards, Mackenzie River District, but he proceeded instead to Fort Yukon. In 1871 he removed to Porcupine River, and in the next year to Peel River, where he labored until 1904.

Proceeding in 1862 from what was then called the Red River Settlement to Fort Yukon, Archdeacon McDonald labored there among the Indians, who were composed of numerous tribes, and who annually assembled in the summer at that port for the purpose of fur-trading with the Hudson Bay Co. During his stay there of eight years, the Indians in the surrounding country were visited, both in winter and in summer.

Thousands of miles were traversed annually, either in canoe or boat in summer, and on snowshoes in winter. At first only infants were baptized, but after four years the adults gave such evidences of their belief in and of their acceptance of the truths of the Gospel that it was considered advisable to examine them when they assembled at the fort for purposes of trade. Having found that they had an intelligent understanding of what they had been taught, the archdeacon administered baptism to them, not only at Fort Yukon, but along the line of travel from that fort to the fort of the H.B.C. on Bell River, a tributary of the Porcupine, and the Indians across the mountains at Peel River, when it was found that the number of baptized men, women, and children amounted to about 700.

From Fort Yukon tribes of Indians were visited about 450 miles down the Yukon at the confluence of the Tanana, where gold was afterwards found. This river is not as large as the Yukon. It takes its name, as the word implies, from the Glacier Moun-



Eugene Zimmerman, who is buying up all the castles of his son-in-law.

tain. At first the natives paid themselves aloof from the missionaries, but after three or four visits all gave in their adhesion; over one hundred of them received baptism and the following year about three hundred more. These tribes had to be addressed through an interpreter, one of themselves, who could speak the language of the Tutchi, the people among whom the missionary resided.

During these 42 years of residence in the frozen north, Archdeacon McDonald was accustomed to visit the different tribes of Indians on the Upper Yukon and below the confluence of the Porcupine River with the Yukon, all the way to the entrance of the Yukon into the Pacific, and as far as Norton Sound, where there was a depot of the Russian Fur Co., which passed in 1867 into the hands of the United States of America through purchase.

Stenographer Rescues Drunkard. "There goes a young man whom I saved from going to the dogs through drink," remarked a court stenographer a Toronto News man. "He is a tip-top fellow, and has plenty of ability, but two or three years ago he began to let red liquor get the better of him."

"He had a good position at the time, and I don't think he exactly neglected his work, but it got to be a common thing to see him standing around barrooms in the evening about two-thirds full and talking foolishly. A few of his intimate friends took the liberty of giving him a quiet hint. As usual in such cases, he got highly indignant, and denied point-blank that he had ever been in the least under the influence of liquor. All the same, he kept increasing the pace until it became pretty easy to predict where he was going to land, and it was at that stage of the game that I did my great reformation act."

"I was sitting in an uptown restaurant one evening, when he came in with some fellows and took a seat without seeing me. He was just drunk enough to be talkative about his private affairs and on the impulse of the moment I pulled out my notebook and took a full shorthand report of every word he said. In less than an hour he came tearing to me with his eyes fairly hanging out of their sockets."

"Great heavens, Jack!" he gasped, "what is this anyhow?"

"It's the stenographic report of your monologue at —'s last evening," I replied, and gave him a brief explanation.

"Did I really talk like that?" he asked faintly.

"I assure you it is an absolutely verbatim report," said I.

"He turned pale and walked out, and from that day to this he has not taken a drink. His prospects at present are splendid. All he needed was to hear himself as others heard him."

### A Canadian Wreath.

The text that a prophet is without honor in his own country is, we are afraid, sadly applicable to the case of Henry Kirk White, says the Nottingham Guardian. It is a hundred years since the young Nottingham poet breathed his last, but only the faintest interest has been taken in the centenary of his death by the people of Nottingham. Some of them may

## LET THE PUBLIC SELL ALL LIQUOR

Eliminate Element of Profit From its Sale, and our Towns will be Sober Towns.

SAID THE SPEAKER

At Gospel Temperance Meeting in the Opera House Sunday Afternoon.

The first of a series of gospel temperance meetings under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. was held in the Opera House Sunday afternoon, Mr. H. H. Stuart, chairman. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. H. C. Rice. A mixed choir from several of the town churches, Mrs. Charles Sargent presiding at the organ, rendered appropriate music. Solos were given by Mrs. H. A. Brown, Secretary of the Chatham Y. M. C. A., and Miss Bessie Crocker. The meeting was well attended, and much interest manifested.

After a few remarks by the chairman, Rev. S. J. McArthur was introduced and addressed the meeting. The speaker mentioned the fact that there were only seven of the United States that were wholly under license. The best medical men now declared that alcohol is not a beverage, but that the best use of it is hurtful to the health and lessens one's working powers. A prominent manufacturer had told him that of two groups of working men tested, that group that had not used liquor did most work. Temperate soldiers endured most fatigue. Employers do not want drinkers. Everywhere men are finding out that alcohol is a poison to be used, for mechanical and medicinal purposes only—not as a beverage. The drinking habit was the downward habit. Drinking blunted the moral sense and finer spiritual perceptions.

What can we do? The speaker continued. If in Newcastle the element of profit were cut out of the liquor business not more than one glass would be sold where now twenty are disposed of. The provincial secretary of Manitoba declared that a liquor license in a small town is worth \$24,000 a year. Let liquor be sold by a salaried civil servant, and no boy would be treated, no liquor would be sold to inebriates, and none sold after hours or to anyone not legally entitled to receive it. Under such a system our towns would become sober towns. Individual work with the drinkers should not be neglected. Let us go among them and win them back. For the sake of those who are not able to drink without going to excess let us abstain entirely from the use of the drink.

even have enquired yesterday: "What was Kirk White?" and "What did he write?" We wonder how many took the trouble of even walking past his birthplace in the Shambles. A modern wreath adorned the grave—but it was from a Canadian. It is calculated to make us blush if we reflect that the only honor paid to one of the most distinguished of Nottingham's sons on the anniversary of his death has come from overseas. It is, of course, true that Kirk White left only a scanty literary output behind him, but he was only twenty when he died. His "Ode on the Death of Philip James Bayly," and no memento whatever of Kirk White. In the Queen of the Midlands these poems are verily without honor in their own country.

### Real City of the Dead.

"It is really a city of the dead, for every grave lot has a house built on it, and by looking through the window of this house, you see what the deceased loved best on earth. It may be a chair, or a table, or a set of clothes. One house had laid out on a table all the toilet articles which the lady in the grave beneath used while alive, even the tooth brush, being there. It is supposed the spirit of the lady will come back and use these. It is most interesting to go from one house to another and see the different things in them."

So writes W. J. Lukens, a traveler from Chicago, who has been visiting Central British Columbia and who inspected the Indian graveyard at Hazelton which, situated on the highest point in the town, is quite a curiosity.

### Britain's War Secretary.

The Right Hon. Richard Burton Haldane, Secretary of State for War in the British Liberal Cabinet, is not a warrior nor a military man, but a successful lawyer and a distinguished philosopher. His appointment to his present position tempted a well-known German statesman to make some caustic remarks about the peculiar doings of the English people. "You are a curious race, you English," he exclaimed; "your greatest philosophical lawyer you appoint to rule your armies, and your greatest philosophical historian you set to govern India."

Mr. Haldane was born at Edinburgh in 1856 and was educated at Edinburgh University and at Göttingen. His favorite study was philosophy, and in this he so excelled at both seats of learning that in 1874 he was appointed Gray and Ferguson scholar in philosophy at the four Scottish universities. In 1879 he was called to the Bar and was made a Q.C. in 1890. This young man was elected Lord Justice of Edinburgh University. Mr. Haldane has written a number of books and essays, chiefly on philosophical subjects. He has represented Haddingtonshire in the House of Commons since 1893.