

The Union Advocate.

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WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1888.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Committee appointed by the French Chamber of Deputies to revise the constitution have come to a decision by adopting a resolution in favor of abolishing the Senate and the Presidency.

Life London papers contain another letter from the Whitechapel murderer. In this letter he enters into an elaborate defence of his atrocious crime which he contends that he is an uneducated benevolent society man who has not only demonstrated the incompetency of the London police, but has done much to expose the great vice of the British metropolis. The letter, if genuine, is a most extraordinary production, but the daring tone assumed by the murderer, and his defiant statement that he will make no attempt to escape, gives hope that he may yet fall into the clutches of the police.

Early in March President Cleveland and his Cabinet will retire into private life and a new set of men will take their place. Already the United States papers are busily engaged speculating as to who their new ruler will select as councillors to rule and govern them for the next four years. The way governments are formed in this country are altogether different from that taken by our Republican neighbors across the border. In England as well as in Canada the members of the Cabinet have seats in parliament and when a change of government takes place they still retain their seats as representatives of the people. In the Republic it is different as the members of the President's Cabinet do not occupy seats in the House and are responsible to him and not the people for their official acts. The President may fill up his Cabinet with just such persons as he may consider fit and qualified to perform the duties of the offices he may appoint them to. When his term of office expires, if he and his party are defeated at the Presidential election, both he and his Cabinet retire into private life and the public affairs of the country will be carried on by men of a different political stripe.

France and Her Emperors.

Forty years have elapsed since Louis Philippe, the French citizen King, was hurled from his throne and forced to flee from his country and seek an asylum in England. Since that time the country has witnessed some curious changes of government having been twice a Republic and once an Empire. But the strangest and most remarkable events have been the rise, fall and ultimate fate of the emperors of this, who, from that time to the present have been at the head of the state and ruled and governed the country.

The government that succeeded that of Louis Philippe was a provisional one composed of eleven members. Of these the most influential was the poet Lamartine, but strange as it may seem, the President was given to Dupont de l'Eure, who was appointed by acclamation on the 24th February. Owing to his having little or no political power or influence he resigned the following May, retired from public life and died in obscure retirement in 1855.

The Provisional Government of the 24th February, was succeeded by the Executive Commission on the 15th May. This body was composed of five members and while it had no President, Lamartine, who was its most prominent member, virtually exercised the functions of that office. No sooner did Lamartine and his colleagues assume the reins of government than they found themselves powerless to hold their own against the threats of the Chamber on the one hand and the turbulence of the populace on the other. In consequence they resigned on the 24th June, 1848, in a hostile letter of which Lamartine was the author, and which, owing to its unpalatable truths, completely destroyed his popularity. Being thoroughly disgusted with public life Lamartine once more went back to his literary labors and although he remained a republican to the last, his strained circumstances in his old age forced him to accept aims from the second Empire in 1871. His last years were sad and lonely and he died in 1882 at Passy, in the 77th year of his age.

Four days after the resignation of Lamartine and the Executive Commission, the Legislative Assembly elected General Eugene Cavaignac to be head of the Government. His first exercise of power was to vigorously repress the rioters of Paris and in order to do this effectively he did not hesitate to shed freely the blood of the disturbers of the public peace. Although blamed for his severity during those fatal days, it was perhaps the liberal manner in which he distributed the Cross of the Legion of Honor to those who had aided him in restoring tranquility that gave the death blow to his popularity. At the election of the 10th September, 1848, he was opposed and defeated by Prince Louis Napoleon, who received an overwhelming majority of the votes cast. On the 20th September, when the result of the election was announced, Cavaignac appeared before the Assembly and going to the tribune said "I have come to resign to the Assembly the authority it confided to me." Thereupon Louis Napoleon was proclaimed President of the country. Although General Cavaignac took no further part in public affairs, that did not prevent his successor from including him among those whose arrests were ordered as a preliminary to the coup d'état of the 2nd December. He, however, soon regained his liberty and the following year was elected as one of the representatives of Paris in the Chamber. He was re-elected in 1857 but the same year he died of heart disease at the age of 55.

The only person who protested against the inauguration of Louis Napoleon

Bonaparte was Jules Grévy, then a member of the National Assembly, who had to have the office of President abolished altogether. Louis Napoleon had been elected to the Assembly on the 8th June but a fortnight later took office as something which occurred during a debate and resigned his seat. After the July insurrection, five different departments elected him simultaneously to the Assembly, and from that day his popularity increased rapidly among the people. On the 10th September, 1848, he received 5,434,235 votes for the Presidency and entered upon that office after having taken the following oath: "I swear in the presence of God and the French people, that I will remain faithful to the democratic Republic, and that I will not present the constitution." How he kept that oath, and how he exchanged the presidency after the coup d'état for an imperial crown are matters of history too well known to be recorded here. On the 9th January 1873, Napoleon III, died in exile in England after having witnessed the disappearance of his empire on the battlefields of Sedan.

After the fall of the second empire, in September, 1870, a republic was proclaimed with a government for national defence composed of Gen. Trochu as President, and a council consisting of Jules Favre, vice-president; Jules Ferry, secretary; with eight others of whom the most able and prominent was Leon Gambetta. While Gen. Trochu was President of the Republic at Paris, ability and force of circumstances made Gambetta virtually the dictator of the republic. Gen. Trochu had become popular in Paris through his opposition to the empire and his ability as a writer on military matters had inspired the people with the idea that he was the fittest man to defend the capital in case it should be besieged by the Prussians. Owing to his plans for the defence of Paris proving a failure, the Parisians turned against him and he was compelled to resign the military governorship of the city but he remained president of the government of national defence until Jules Favre presented the resignation of himself and his colleagues to the representatives of the nation assembled at Bordeaux in February, 1871. In 1873 Trochu was placed on the retired list of the army and shortly after, owing to the abuse that was heaped upon him for his lack of military success, retired into private life.

While Trochu was playing an inglorious game in Paris, Gambetta was pursuing a brilliant career in the provinces by organizing the defence of the country against the Prussian invaders. He struggled to the very last and although he failed he did so in such a way that his fellow-countrymen considered it creditable both to him and to himself and his dictatorship only ended when he consented to the election of the national Assembly. At the election he was chosen a member of that body and up to the time of his death in December 31, 1882, he continued to be the most influential and popular public man in France.

The first President of the third Republic was Adolphe Thiers who was elected to be chief of the executive power by the National Assembly in February, 1871, and by a resolution passed in the following August was authorized to call himself President of the Republic. His first official act was the crushing of the communists and after this was thoroughly done, he turned his attention to ridding France of the German armies that were quartered upon her. In this he succeeded but at the cost of a war indemnity of £5,000,000,000. He was also successful in restoring order in public affairs but in a very short time he found himself unable to run a government on republican principles with a legislature the majority of whose members were hostile monarchists. Several times he threatened to resign and he finally did so in May, 1873, after a hostile vote of 300 to 344 had been passed by the same men that a few weeks before had adopted a resolution declaring that he was deserving of the gratitude of the nation. After his resignation, which caused the most profound grief throughout France, he resumed his seat in the senate and became one of the leaders of the republican minority. In 1877, he died at the age of 80 and was accorded a splendid public funeral in Paris.

The same coalition that had overthrown Thiers elected after the election and he accepted the Presidency with the express understanding that he was not to be looked to as an instrument which they might use for the overthrow of the Republic. In November 1878, he was re-elected for a term of seven years. This election gave great satisfaction to the nation as the past record of the new President was a guarantee that he would faithfully discharge the duties of his position. During the term Grévy had to encounter many governmental difficulties and crises, but he always succeeded in solving them in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to the nation. In 1886, his term expired but he was re-elected without opposition for another seven years. In 1887 he was forced to resign but not for any acts of his own but for those of his non-in-law for which he was held responsible by the national Assembly.

He was succeeded by M. Carnot who at present occupies the difficult but honorable and important office of President of the French Republic. Whether he holds his own with the three rival parties into which the country is divided, time alone will determine. There is one thing certain that at no period of its history has France stood so much in need of a leader in whom the great mass of the people have faith and confidence as she does at the present time. She has many number of politicians who are ready and willing to devote both their time and their talents to her service, but since the death of Thiers and Gambetta no one has come to the front with sufficient ability and magnanimity to gain the confidence and good will of the people. Gen. Boulanger is the leader around which

the discontented of the country has rallied but he has no settled policy and is only waiting for some opportunity to turn what may be to his advantage. Mr. Jules Ferry and M. de Freycenet are the two ablest living statesmen in France but the first is heartily disliked and the second is very generally distrusted.

In the absence of a leader in which the people have faith, the nation is drifting on the current of chance with no hope of avoiding political shipwreck if domestic difficulties should arise or war with Germany or Italy be suddenly sprung upon the country.

United States Presidential Candidates.

The following is a correct list of the Candidates that have run for the office of President since the United States has become an independent nation.

Year	Candidate	Party
1792	George Washington	No opposition
1796	John Adams	Federalist
1800	Thomas Jefferson	Democratic
1804	James Madison	Democratic
1808	James Monroe	Democratic
1812	James Monroe	Democratic
1816	James Monroe	Democratic
1820	James Monroe	Democratic
1824	Andrew Jackson	Democratic
1828	Andrew Jackson	Democratic
1832	Andrew Jackson	Democratic
1836	Andrew Jackson	Democratic
1840	James K. Polk	Democratic
1844	James K. Polk	Democratic
1848	Franklin Pierce	Republican
1852	Franklin Pierce	Republican
1856	James Buchanan	Democratic
1860	Abraham Lincoln	Republican
1864	Abraham Lincoln	Republican
1868	U. S. Grant	Republican
1872	U. S. Grant	Republican
1876	R. B. Hayes	Republican
1880	R. B. Hayes	Republican
1884	Benj. H. Harrison	Republican

From late exchanges we gather the following information with respect to the States that have furnished the inhabitants of the White House.—The newly elected President is the first chief magistrate that Indiana—representing far west of a few years ago, has sent to the White House. Virginia was the great producer of the State of the Republic. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Taylor were all Virginians. New York comes next in the number of heads that it has given to the government of the country. Van Buren, Fillmore, Arthur and Cleveland were New Yorkers. Tennessee, though not one of the thirteen original states, having only been admitted in 1796, has furnished three presidents, Jackson, Polk and Johnson. Ohio, a still newer state, the date of its admission being 1803, has also returned three, W. H. Harrison, Hayes and Garfield. Massachusetts, one of the first thirteen, has given only two, John Adams, and his son, John Quincy Adams. Illinois, which came into the Union in 1818, has also had two, Lincoln and Grant. Louisiana (1812), New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania, have supplied one president each, Pierce and Buchanan respectively. Indiana, which sends Benjamin Harrison to the White House, was admitted in 1816. Maine, of Blaine, was long included under Massachusetts, though separated from it geographically, it did not become a state until 1820.

Indication.

We learn from a western contemporary that the Rev. E. Wallace Waitz has received a most cordial welcome from the congregation of Knox Church, Owen Sound, Ontario; he was presented with an exceedingly complimentary address, to which he has made a suitable reply. We quote the following:

"The induction of the Rev. E. Wallace Waitz, of Chatham, New Brunswick, into the Pastorate of Knox Church, took place on Friday afternoon the 2nd inst. The Rev. Mr. Fleming presided an excellent sermon from Genesis 5, 24.—And Enosh walked with God, and he was not, for God took him." The Rev. John McAlpine, of Chatham, presided and delivered an excellent sermon. After the benediction he introduced at one of the doors of the Church, by the retired Pastor, the Rev. Duane Morrison. Mr. Waitz is a gentleman about 55 years of age, full of vigor. He has been sixteen years in the Ministry, since of which he spent in the Ministry in Ontario, and the past seven years he has been Pastor of a large and flourishing congregation down by the sea. He returns to Ontario with the affection and esteem of his brethren in the Maritime Provinces, who delighted to honor him, during his residence amongst them, with several offers of trust, in connection with the work of his denomination."

"The Rev. Mr. Waitz commenced his ministry in Knox Church on Sabbath last. He preached to large congregations morning and evening. His text was, 'I have a message from God unto thee'—Judges 13, 20. In the evening his subject was, 'The enduring name of Christ'—Psalm 72, 17. Both discourses were full of gospel truths, and attracted the attention of the large and overflowing congregation. His ministrations were held with a grandeur and a power which was a guarantee to the people that he was a man of God. He is a man of God. Every time I enter this pulpit may this be my feeling."

I preach as dying unto dying men, I preach as though I never should preach again.

Personal.

John Adams, of New York, brother of Hon. M. Adams, of Newcastle, was elected to Congress in 1884 from a republican district, though he ran on the democratic ticket. One term was enough for him. As he had a row with the administration over patronage he became an anti-Cleveland democrat, and in the election last week he bet on Harrison and won \$10,000, it is said. After the election he telegraphed to victorious Gov. Hill: "That's what you get for being a democrat!" to the defeated President he wired: "That's what you get for not being a democrat."—St. John Globe.

It is stated on authority that Rev. Mr. Chiquinay has felt himself compelled on account of age to give up his travels and intends to settle down in Montreal.

Rogersville Notes.

ROGERSVILLE, NOV. 15, 1888.

Working operations have ceased on the new B. C. church, yesterday, for this season.

Mr. George Jardine has been appointed Parish Court Commissioner for this parish.

Lumbering operations promise to be brisk in this vicinity this winter, and a great number of men are preparing for their departure into the forest.

There is one case of typhoid fever reported in this locality.

Rev. Mr. Cameron, of Bass River, Kent, preached here Monday evening.

The sleeper business has commenced, but the prices paid for them are rather low.

Several families have left recently for the United States and other places, all with the hope of securing employment in Rogersville, but the space left vacant by their departure has been filled up by other families taking their refuge here. Miss Gertrude Price left this place on Wednesday morning of last week for Regina, Manitoba. On her arrival there she will be met by a young merchant of Regina, who will make Miss Price his partner for life. Our best wishes to the happy couple.

Rogersville has, for the past few weeks, been visited by life insurance agents en masse, consequently a part of our people are "to live to a good old age."

A friend of Napoleon Dead.

Mrs. Scoles, widow of the late Richard Scoles, of Portland, died this morning, at the residence of Mr. James A. Scoles, at the age of 84 years. Mrs. Scoles was a native of England and in her youth fell in love with a young soldier, named Phillips. They were married and for a number of years she accompanied him, wherever his regiment was sent. At the time of Napoleon's imprisonment on the island of St. Helena, her husband stationed on the island. His special duty was that of a shoemaker. As such he frequently met Napoleon and as his wife was present at nearly all these interviews, she cherished many reminiscences of the defeated Emperor. She took pleasure in relating these in after life to her friends. She also retained many memories of Napoleon, some of which were preserved till the end of her life. It is said to be a strong temperance man, and is very much esteemed generally.

Nailor guilty of manslaughter.

During the greater part of last week the Supreme Court at St. Andrews was occupied with the trial of Nailor for the murder of his wife.

On Monday morning Chief Justice Allard delivered his charge to the jury. They retired and after a short time returned with a verdict of manslaughter. The Judge then sentenced the prisoner to seven years imprisonment.

Talmage the Prophet.

Among his other gifts Talmage, the eloquent Brooklyn Divine, has assumed the roll of a prophet. In a late political sermon, he took his hearers into his confidence by giving the following information of what he knew of the future of this continent:—

"If it were not in our day, then in the day of our children, and yet, Yea, America will not be in dominion, white on the north Canada will be ours, not by conquest, but by the peaceful and English sword shall never clash blades—but we will woo our fair neighbor of the north, and then England will say to Canada, 'You are old enough for the marriage day, and then turning, will say, 'Glant of the west, go take your bride.'"

This is true, and it must be, if the Brooklyn Prophet says so, there is no use for those who are in favor of Imperial Federation or Independence to kick against the pricks and fight against destiny. Although great and mighty may be the young "Glant of the West" and Talmage may be his Prophet, but time will tell whether he be a true or false one.

But we are of the opinion that what the young glant comes out of the West to claim his Canadian bride is to find that fair Miss Canada has a pretty determined will of her own, preferring Independence to marriage although England may be willing to give her away to the "Glant of the West" and the Prophet Talmage anxious to perform the marriage ceremony.

Max O'Rell on Brother Jonathan.

Max O'Rell, the celebrated French lecturer and author of John Bull and his Island lately delivered a series of lectures in the United States upon the national differences that exist between the French and English people. Owing to the humorous manner in which he showed up the faults and failings as well as the good qualities of the inhabitants of the two nations he had crowded audiences and received the hearty applause of our American countrymen. Since his return to Europe he has written out his American notes and at the present time he is engaged in amusing English audiences with his impressions of what he saw and heard of Brother Jonathan during his trip through the great Republic.

Imperial Federation in St. John.

The advocates of Imperial Federation had a large and enthusiastic meeting in the rooms of the Natural History Society, in St. John, on the evening of Wednesday last. Sir Leonard Tilley was chosen as chairman and Mr. E. G. Nelson as secretary. After a number of resolutions had been passed and several speeches made endorsing the federation of the British Empire, it was decided by those present to form themselves into a branch of the Imperial Federation League. On the books being opened for signatures, 68 persons subscribed their names. The annual meeting was fixed for the second Monday in January and a committee was appointed to draw up a Constitution and act as an executive until the annual meeting.

Thanksgiving Day.

Thursday last being Thanksgiving day it was generally observed throughout the Dominion. In Newcastle and Chatham the great majority of the stores were closed and services were held in all the churches.

Presentation.

Miss Lizzie McKee, who left Newcastle the other day with her parents for Truro was presented by the Blue Ribbon Band with a Souvenir accompanied with the following address:—

Miss Lizzie McKee.

We, the members of the Blue Ribbon Band, deeply regret that circumstances compel you to sever your connection with our society.

We beg to assure you that we have fully appreciated the readiness with which you have at all times responded to our calls for help in the work of the Band.

The best wishes of the members for your future happiness and prosperity will assuredly follow you to your new home in which we trust you will be equally active in promoting the noble cause of temperance and inducing many to join the ranks of temperance workers.

We beg you to accept this as a souvenir of the Band and a slight token of the esteem of its members.

Submitted on behalf of the Band, W. R. ROBINSON, Pres.

Mrs. G. M. MISSEBAU, Vice-Pres.

President Harrison.

The lately elected President of the United States comes from a family that has been connected more or less with many of the leading events in the history of the country. His great grandfather was one of the signers of the declaration of Independence and his grandfather the ninth President. From our exchanges we learn that he was born in Ohio, and was educated at the Oxford, Ohio University. After graduating he studied law in Cincinnati, and in 1842 went to Indianapolis at which place he has since resided. In 1850 he was appointed reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana. On the outbreak of the war he joined the northern army, holding the commission of Second Lieutenant, but becoming after short service the Colonel of the Company of Infantry which he organized, he remained in the army until 1875, when he retired with a rank of Brigadier-General, and once again became Supreme Court reporter.

He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Governorship of Indiana in 1866; but in 1880 he was elected Senator for his adopted State until the end of his term in 1887. He is said to be a strong temperance man, and is very much esteemed generally.

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The Season.

During the night of Friday last considerable snow fell. During Saturday and Sunday it was extremely cold and on Monday the river had a considerable amount of floating ice. On Monday night it commenced to snow but it soon turned to rain. Yesterday morning the snow had entirely disappeared and the day was bright and pleasant.

The Season in England.

Latest English papers inform us that the last summer was the wettest that England has experienced since 1879 and the coldest since 1880. In most parts the summer season did not average more than an average of four to four and a half hours a day, in Scotland the daily average was about five hours.

Eclipses in 1889.

According to the Almanac published for 1889 there will be five eclipses during the year—namely a total eclipse of the sun, Jan. 1; partial eclipse of the sun, Jan. 18; partial eclipse of the sun, June 28; partial eclipse of the moon, July 12; total eclipse of the sun, Dec. 22. Only one of these, that of Jan. 16, will be visible in New Brunswick.

To Teachers.

It will be seen by advertisement in another column that District No. 7, Parish of Newcastle, requires a first class female teacher. As the position is a good one, applicants would do well to send in their applications as well as their references at an early day.

Failure at Fredericton.

A despatch to the Moncton Times says that Hill and Brierley, lumber merchants, have assigned. The closing of their mill and furniture factory at Tobique throws a large number of men out of employment.

Good News for Depositors.

An order-in-council has been passed on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance prescribing regulations for government saving banks. The rate of interest is retained at four per cent.

School Assessment Blanks.

can be obtained at the ADVOCATE office. Also School Rate Notices, County Rates, Notices, Teachers Agreements and legal and commercial blanks of all kinds, etc.

See that your seats are reserved.

for Uncle Tom's Cabin, it will draw lovely.

Send to F. P. Shumway, Jr., Boston.

For a free sample copy of the COTTAGE HEARTH, a beautiful illustrated magazine, or call at the ADVOCATE office and see a copy of this superior monthly, and so realize what a good offer we are making when we offer to send both the COTTAGE HEARTH and the UNION ADVOCATE for a full year for only \$2.00, when the price of THE COTTAGE HEARTH alone is \$1.50 a year, thus giving you two standard publications at little more than the price of one.

We also offer the Toronto Weekly Empire for fifteen months and the Union Advocate for one year for the sum of \$2.00.

English Mackerel.

We learn from Boston papers that heavy importations of mackerel from England are being made by the fish dealers of Boston. The Boston Advertiser in referring to this subject in a late issue says:—"The steamer Samaria, from Liverpool, which arrived last Thursday, brought 5,000 packages, and other consignments are expected on steamers now nearly due. The importation of mackerel from England in large quantities is a new enterprise and was brought about by the failure of the New England mackerel fleet, the catch of which for the season of 1888 will fall below that of any season since 1816. The demand for mackerel continues, and in order to supply it Boston dealers are purchasing in England."

Holiday Number.

Christmas Cards and all foreign Christmas Papers are completely put in the publication of the grandest Christmas paper ever published. These who know, say the Christmas Number of THE MONTECAL STAR will take the public completely by storm. For sending away to friends and to preserve at home it will be the most taking thing ever sent in this country or in Europe either.

It's a Pity Mammas, but I've lost my Hat.

It is related that as the International Express last week from Campbellton passing through one of the long snow sheds at St. Fabien, Quebec, a little girl who was standing with her mother on one of the platforms, fell from the train. The alarm was given and the train backed to pick up what was believed would be the child's dead body, when, to the surprise of all, the little creature was seen walking towards the train on reaching which her first words to her mother were:—"It's a pity, mammas, but I've lost my hat." She had sustained no injury whatever.—Moncton Times.

Tailoring.

Mr. Geo. Cooke of the well known clothing firm of Dunlop Fowler & Co., is now making his usual tour soliciting orders for winter clothing, he will be at Campbellton, Dalhousie, Bathurst, Newcastle and Chatham. Persons who are in need of custom clothing will do well by placing their orders with Mr. Cooke. Messrs. D. F. & Co. are the largest manufacturers of custom in the lower provinces, and when you want a first class suit place your order with D. F. & Co., they will then be sure to be pleased as they guarantee perfect fit in every case.

Property Changing Hands.

We have been informed that Messrs. Sutherland and Creighton, one of Newcastle's enterprising mercantile firms, have purchased the Bain store in Chatham. As the building is one of the best business stands in that town, we presume the purchasers intend opening a branch of their business in Chatham. We wish them every success in their new venture.

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Gloucester's Death Roll.

The Gloucester Advertiser has published its annual list of fishermen lost during the Gloucester fishing fleet during the past season. Although the record is fifty per cent below the average it has the names of twenty-seven Nova Scotians upon it.

New Novels.

To Wm. Bryce, the enterprising Toronto publisher, we are indebted for a couple of his latest publications. The first is Jules Verne's celebrated Russian tale "Michael Strogoff," from which the famous drama of the same name has been taken. The other is "Tory Town," by the author of "Deadman's Rock," which