1885

946 Board of Work

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

W & J ANSLOW, EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

VOL. XVIII.—No. 50. Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, September 30, 1885. WHOLE No. 934.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

BUY YOUR DRESS GOODS FROM B. FAIREY.

The great success that attended my previous advertising of Dress Lengths with Trimmings at Stated Prices, has induced me to repeat it this fall.

This is done to enable my friends residing out of town to know what they can buy a dress for, and also to enable them to send for it if they cannot come themselves.

SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION, which will be numbered to correspond with advertisement. Satisfaction and fair dealing guaranteed.

PLAIN COSTUME CLOTH.

No. 100,	12 yds. with trimmings (as below) for	$3.12.
No. 200,	12 yds. " " "	3.50.
No. 400,	12 yds. FANCY COSTUME CLOTH with trimmings for	3.67.
No. M 73,	12 yds. SATIN MARVELLEAUX for	5.39.

Also a Good Assortment DRESS GOODS from 10 cents.

BLACK COUPE & BLACK CASHMERES.

No. C 000,	8 yds. with Trimmings	for	$3.52.
No. C 200,	8 yds. "	for	4.26.
No. CC 1,	8 yds. Coupé "	for	3.54.
No. CC 3,	8 yds. do. "	for	4.26.
No. CC 5,	8 yds. do. "	for	4.92.

The following Trimmings for each dress at above prices:—

2½ SKIRT LINING, 1½ WAIST do., 2 doz. BUTTONS, 1 each SILK, TWIST & THREAD, 3 yds. Braid.

BLACK and COLORED VELVETEENS.

Black VELVETEENS from 35 cents to $1.2
Colored do. do. 65 cents to 1.25.

DRESS LENGTHS of above at special reduction.

—A LARGE STOCK OF—

FANCY WOOL SHAWLS

FROM 65 CENTS TO $2.25.

Send for samples. They are very cheap.

B. FAIREY,
Cash Store.

Newcastle, Sept. 22, 1885.

Cures RHEUMATISM.

Cures DIPHTHERIA.

ALSO CURES

Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup or Rattles, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of the limbs, removing Dandruff and producing the growth of the Hair, and as a Hair Dresser is unequalled.

$500 REWARD.

offered for a better article, or the Proprietors of any remedy showing more Testimonials of genuine cures of the above diseases in the same length of time. There is nothing like it when taken internally for Cramps, Colic, Croup, Colds, Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Sore Throat. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given according to directions without any injury whatever.

MINARD'S LINIMENT IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. PRICE 25 CENTS.

WHY

Suffer from that distressing complaint

DYSPEPSIA

when by using a few bottles of ESTEY'S IRON AND QUININE TONIC

You can be Cured.

It is the safest and best remedy ever introduced, and we have yet to record the first case when it has failed. Hundreds can and do testify to its virtue. It acts directly on the Blood, driving away all impurities.

Be sure and get the genuine. Every bottle has our trade mark and signature on the wrapper. Your Druggist keeps it.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

E. M. ESTEY,
Pharmacist, - Moncton, N. B.

For sale in Newcastle only by Geo. C. Allen and E. Lee Street.

Newcastle, Aug. 28, 1885.

SAMPLE'S DOMINION

Horse Liniment!

Sample, Parker & Co. Proprietors, Upper Musquodobit, Nova Scotia.

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Spavins, Sweeny, Sprains, Swollen and Stiff Joints, Scratches, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Harness Galls, Cuts, Sores of long standing, Fistula, Poll Evil, Warts, Swelling and Bruises of all kinds.

Also, will eradicate Lumps on the Head and Neck of Cattle; will cure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also, Frost Bites, Chilblains and Salt Rheum.

Sold by all Druggists.

Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., Wholesale Agents for Halifax

Wholesale by E. Lee Street, Newcastle.

Feb. 12, 1885. 1y.

A FEW HINTS

FOR THE USE OF

AYER'S PILLS

DOSE.—*To move the bowels gently, 2 to 4. Pills; thoroughly, 4 to 6 Pills. Experience will decide the proper dose in each case.*

For Constipation, or Costiveness, no remedy is so effective as AYER'S PILLS. They insure regular daily action, and restore the bowels to a healthy condition.

For Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, AYER'S PILLS are invaluable, and a sure cure.

Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach, Flatulency, Dizziness, Headache, Numbness, Nausea, are all relieved and cured by AYER'S PILLS.

In Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, and Jaundice, AYER'S PILLS should be given in doses large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation. As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these PILLS are unequalled.

Worms, caused by a morbid condition of the bowels, are expelled by these PILLS.

Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and Piles, the result of Indigestion or Constipation, are cured by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

For Colds, take AYER'S PILLS to open the pores, remove inflammatory secretions, and allay the fever.

For Diarrhœa and Dysentery, caused by sudden colds, indigestible food, etc., AYER'S PILLS are the true remedy.

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, often result from digestive derangement, or colds, and disappear on removing the cause by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

Tumors, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, and other disorders caused by debility or obstruction, are cured by AYER'S PILLS.

Suppression, and Painful Menstruation, have a safe and ready remedy in

AYER'S PILLS.

Full directions, in various languages, accompany each package.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Varieties.

JUMBO'S CREMATION.

THE OPERATION OF SKINNING AND DISSECTING THE GIANT ELEPHANT WATCHED BY A GREAT CROWD—LITTLE TOM THUMB'S DEATH.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Sept. 18.—Prof. Henry A. Ward, proprietor of Ward's natural science establishment in Rochester, N. Y., arrived in this city, accompanied by Messrs. Wm. J. Critchley, and C. E. Akeley, taxidermists. He came on instructions from Mr. P. T. Barnum, his orders being to skin Jumbo, mount him; and send him to Tufts College, Massachusetts. The skeleton goes to the Smithsonian institution at Washington. Acting upon these instructions the professor and assistants immediately upon their arrival commenced measuring the animal, which occupied a couple of hours. At one o'clock, Prof. Ward, with his two assistants and a corps of city butchers, stood around the departed Jumbo, to take off his skin and dissect out his bones. The dead monster drew crowds to the last, and there were hundreds on the grounds to take a farewell view. It was supposed that the exhibition would be free, but this was not the case. Some enterprising individual had secured the privilege of collecting an admission fee. Policemen were placed at suitable points to keep out the crowds except at the field gate, where admittance was gained by paying five cents.

Jumbo still lay on the side of the bank in an admirable position to be advantageously skinned. Two of his legs were so placed that they held him on the incline. The taxidermists and the butchers cut down the back and took off half the skin. They then disjointed the two legs which held him to the bank, after which he was rolled over without difficulty, and that part of the task was accomplished. The work of dissecting the huge bones was more difficult, and it required all the ingenuity of Prof. Ward to devise means to handle the immense limbs and masses of muscle.

While this was being accomplished, in accordance with the order of the health inspector, about four cords of wood were procured and the pyre built. The body of the great Jumbo was soon laid on this and slowly reduced to ashes. No other creature, human or brute, ever before had such a well-attended funeral in this town, and no other will be remembered so long. After the cremation is complete the ashes will be gathered and placed in an urn.

JUMBO'S HEROISM.

BUFFALO, Sept. 18.—It appears from an interview had with Mr. A. Haight, of Barnum's show, that Jumbo was killed while trying to save the baby elephant, Tom Thumb, from impending death.—The keeper says that as soon as Jumbo saw the train, which was only when it was close upon him, he made a rush for his protege, and grasping him in his trunk, threw him away across the track as if he had been a kitten. The little fellow landed against a box car and lay there whining like a whipped puppy.—Jumbo then tried to get out of the way himself, but it was too late, and he was crushed between the engine and the cars. He roared terribly, but his agony was short. Not only the engine, but five box cars were crowded off the track. Tom Thumb's leg was broken, and he was shot Wednesday evening.

HIS HISTORY.

Stirring Events in the Life of the Biggest Captive Elephant.

Jumbo was about twenty-five years old. He was sold by some Arabs to the Jardine des Plantes, in Paris, when an infant, and when about three years of age was exchanged for other animals and given to the directors of the Zoological Gardens, of London. He remained on exhibition there until March, 1882, when he was purchased by Mr. P. T. Barnum for "the greatest show on earth." Ten thousand dollars were paid for him, and after some litigation, as to the right of the directors of the gardens to make the sale, he was dragged through London on a crate on wheels and put on board the Assyrian Monarch steamship on his passage to New York. Even then, there were legal barriers to be got over before Jumbo could be allowed to leave the country. It was discovered that there was not room enough between decks, he being eleven and a half feet high and weighing seven tons, and therefore the English Parliament passed a special act providing for precautions against loss of life by emigrants who accompanied Jumbo to America. All these delays of the law and the unwillingness of the English people to part with their favorite elephant increased the cost of the animal considerably, and Mr. Bailey (Mr. Barnum's partner) is authority for the statement that the original cost of $10,000 rose to $30,000 before he left the English shores.

HIS LIFE IN AMERICA.

He arrived at this port on the 9th of April, 1882, and from that day to the present has been a great pet of the American people. For some time after his arrival there was considerable speculation as to Jumbo's probable behavior in his adopted land. The managers of the London Zoological Gardens had not been unwilling to part with him, because he had occasionally manifested a temper that they believed bordered on insanity, and they were of opinion that if he remained they would have to destroy him to prevent him becoming dangerous to visitors. Mr. Barnum was not one of that opinion.—He believed that the London directors had made a mistake in forcing Jumbo to live an almost solitary life, and he thought that if he had an opportunity given him for congenial society Jumbo would be very happy, very sociable and not in the least dangerous. Mr. Barnum's expectations were realized, and if Jumbo had one trait of his character that was more highly developed than another it was love for children. Strange to say, however, though he was for five years under the care of Mr. Barnum and his partners, and afforded every facility for a companionship that had been denied him in England, he has died childless. Mr. Barnum said yesterday that in about ten months they expected to have a posthumous child of his, and in seven months another, parturition with elephants taking twenty-two months.

A REFORMED DRINKER.

Mr. Barnum is a total abstainer from all intoxicating drinks, and has been so during the larger part of his life. He was extremely anxious that his pet elephant should also have added to his other virtues that of temperance. Jumbo came short of perfection in this respect in Mr. Barnum's eyes, for he had the painful consciousness soon after the purchase of Jumbo that the latter could drink whiskey by the quart bottle without it producing any intoxicating effect. Jumbo's preference for whiskey was, however, quite under restraint, and he, after his arrival in this country, abandoned whiskey as a beverage and became a beer drinker. In this respect, however, he was moderate in his desires, and though he insisted on having his beer regularly every night, yet he never drank more than a quart, and generally only half that quantity. Jumbo's favorite drink, to Mr. Barnum's great delight, was water, and of this he drank the contents of five barrels a day.

Considering the very great size of his body and the activity of Jumbo's mind he could not be considered an enormous eater. His daily allowance was 200 pounds of hay, two bushels of oats, a barrel of potatoes, ten or fifteen large loaves of bread, two or three quarts of onions, and all the cakes and gingerbread that the children who visited the show took pleasure in giving him.

STRONG IN FRIENDSHIP.

Jumbo formed very strong friendships. This was manifested in the persistent and uniform preference for Scott, his keeper, who had been with him ever since he was three years old. Many men tried to take the place of Scott, but Jumbo would never permit it. Scott's rule was that of kindness, and Jumbo acknowledged that mode of government by a love that was quite surprising to every one who had an opportunity of observing it. Scots never used a prod upon Jumbo, and ruled him entirely by gentle persuasion, to which Jumbo invariably and promptly responded.—There was one occasion when the latter had to remind Scott of an oversight, but the reminder was gently but effectively done. Scott had every night a quart of beer brought to him, and he invariably gave Jumbo half of that. One night Scott was sleepy and drank all of it, forgetting Jumbo's allowance. When Scott had made himself comfortable in bed and had gone to sleep Jumbo put his trunk around him and lifted him from the bed and deposited him gently on the floor.—Scott speedily had a realizing sense of his omission and hastened to get Jumbo his beer. This done the animal was quiet for the remainder of the night and allowed Scott to sleep the sleep of the just.

Jumbo had perfect health, was never known to have been sick, not even having a chill, a complaint that very few elephants do not have at some time of their lives.

SAM NESLING.

Coming down from Oshkosh on the North-western road Monday morning, as the train stopped at Kewaskum, a gentleman turned to the writer and asked, "Do you know Sam Nesling?" The writer said he wished he had as many dollars as he knew Sam. Sam is one of the North-western's conductors. The gentleman who spoke first said Sam had a heart in him bigger than a cow, which was assented to, and then he started in to tell a story as follows:

"One day about three years ago I was coming down on the train, and Sam Nesling was using the can-opener, punching tickets. At Font du Lac a German got on with a great big bundle of bed clothes, and set it up in a seat. We all thought when Sam came along he would make the man take up his bundle and walk into the baggage car, but he took the man's ticket, looked at the bed clothes and passed on. I joked Sam when he came along the aisle, about running a sleeping car, in which passengers carried their own beds, and told him the bed clothes smelled bad, and he ought to bounce them. Sam looked me in the face and said, "Little baby in that bundle," and I could see that the bundle was going to stay there, sure. Mrs. Richard Gunther and Mollie Gary and Tom Goodfellow, of Oshkosh, were talking with me, and after Sam went out baby began to cry, O, such a cry. It was the most mournful cry I ever heard. The German tried his best to soothe baby, and just as Sam came back a sort of a dude complained of the baby's noise, and Sam told him if he couldn't stand the noise he had better get off and walk," cause the baby was going to ride "right thar." Sam went and tried to talk to the frightened and sorry-looking German, but he couldn't make him understand, so he appealed to Mrs. Gunther, who could talk German like a house afire, to find out what was the matter. She went up to the man and talked with him as kindly as though he was her brother, and pretty soon she came to where we were with the baby in her arms, tears in her beautiful eyes, and a pain in her heart. She said that the baby's mother was dead and the father was taking it to some kind friends away off some-where, and the poor man had forgotten to bring along any milk and the baby was nearly famished. It was worth a good deal to see that poor little thing nestle down beside the warm heart of the congressman's wife, but it was not a warm heart that the baby was needing the most, and after it had squirmed around for a moment as babies *will*, it looked up with a countenance like the man who drew a blank in the lottery, and puckered up its little lip and cried till Tom Goodfellow's eyes leaked and Sam's were wet too, when Sam said, "Tom, can you milk?" Tom said he couldn't exactly milk, but he could hold a cow. Sam said he could hold one horn of a cow, but he couldn't milk worth a cuss, "but," said he, as an idea occurred to him, "I have got a brakeman who can milk anything, from a goat to a milk wagon. And I know a cow ranch near the next station, where the cows always look as though they were waiting to be milked." Pretty soon he pulled the bell rope, and the train stopped near a cow-yard, and Sam and Tom and the brakeman jumped off and climbed the fence, the brakeman with the baggageman's lunch pail in his hand. The engineer and fireman looked out of the cab to see what was up and then the passengers all raised windows, and when Tom and Sam tackled a big steer in the drove of cows, and tried to hold him, and the brakeman said, "O, come off, will you? Hold this cow," there was a roar from the passengers that frightened the cow, and Tom fell down over a hay rack and got his foot in the mud.—But the milking was soon done, and as the three men came back over the fence and Sam shouted "All aboard!" and the train moved off, the farmer who was loading hay down in the field got off the waggon to come down and see what kind of highway robbers had come by train to rob him, but before he had gone far the train was out of sight. The pail of new milk was brought into the car, some of it was poured into a drinking cup, and when the cup was put to the little mouth by the good lady from Oshkosh, the crying ceased and the passengers heard a suppressed "yum—yum," that was worth money to hear. After the baby had drank a cup full of the nice, new milk it looked up to the ladies and smiled through its tears, and made them very glad and happy. The baby was given back to its father, the balance of the milk was put in a bottle found in the parlor car, and it went to sleep and was laid in the pile of bed clothes, and the three proud fellows who had milked the cow would go by occasionally and look at it as though it was their own. Some one said to the conductor, "Sam ain't you afraid you'll be discharged for stopping the train without orders?" Sam looked for a moment as though he owned the railroad, and said, pointing reverently above, "I *had* orders to stop that train from the general superintendent above. Besides, if I get discharged, I guess I can go into the dairy business, can't I, Tom?" And Tom said, "You bet! You can hold a cow as well as any man on this line, and don't you forget it." And the train went on to Milwaukee, while the baby slept.—*Peck's Sun.*

THE N. B. UNIVERSITY.

FREDERICTON, Sept. 19.—The result of the University matriculation examinations was announced by President Harrison this afternoon. All the applicants passed and in the following order, the highest possible mark being 1,000:—Sutherland, York, 858; Miss Tibbitts, Fredericton, and Kerr, St. Andrews, ties, 824; Barbour, St. John, 814; Dienade, St. John, 751; Patterson, York, 735; Miss Chase, Fredericton, 716; Wilson, York, 702; Peake, Fredericton, 690; Fisher, Fredericton, and Fleming, St. John, ties, 641; Peters, York, 640; McNichol, Restigouche, 637; Milligan, St. John, 636; McKenzie, Fredericton, and Kelly, Fredericton, ties, 626; Randolph, Fredericton, 583; Wathen, Kent, 580; S. Skinner, St. John, 571; Hanington, Dorchester, 546; Watson, St. John, 524; Wilmot, Sunbury, 481; McCready, St. John, 462; Williams, Queens, 453; Harris, Moncton, 447; Ebbett, Queens, 377; Raymond, Kings, 271; Straton, Fredericton; Stevenson, St. Andrews, and C. Skinner enter for a partial course.

Miss Tibbitts, who is a grand-daughter of the late Joseph Marshall, takes the old boys' prize, and the following are winners of county scholarships: York Sutherland; St. John, Barbour; Restigouche, McNichol; Westmorland, Hanington; Kent, Wathen; Sunbury, Wilmot; Queens, Williams.

Lectures will commence on Monday. All the classes combined number about sixty.—*Sun.*

A REMEDY FOR SMALL POX.

Mr. Samuel Sowter, writing from Aylmer, Que., to a local paper on the small-pox question, says: "Forty-five years ago, while then living near the town of Dorking, Surrey, England, I was acquainted with the late T. Rose, of Dorking, who practically and successfully tested cream of tartar as a sure remedy for the dreadful disease of small-pox. In March, 1856, Mr. Rose in a petition presented to the House of Commons, stated that he had successfully tested the efficiency of this remedy on more than three thousand cases of small-pox, and achieved such a triumph as to reduce the disease to a single exceptional case. In Liverpool, a few years ago, when small-pox was raging with some severity, and when the medical men were discussing its prevention and cure, one publicly expressed his willingness to risk his reputation if the worst case could not be effectually cured in three days simply by cream of tartar. He said one ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of boiling water, to be drunk when cold at short intervals, can be taken at any time and is a preventive as well as a cure. It is known to have cured in a hundred thousand cases without a failure. I have myself restored hundreds by this means; it never leaves a mark, never causes blindness and always prevents tedious lingering."

A NEW GUN.

In the *Scientific American* is a description of a new gun and an account of the circumstances under which it was suggested to George Edgar, a skilful metal-worker, who contrived it. Sitting with a friend in a Washington cafe, after an unsuccessful visit to the War Department, undertaken to dispose of a cannon which he had already invented, Mr. Edgar was remarking that the need of the military world is a gun that will not burst, when he accidentally kicked off the cover of an india-rubber cuspidor. "This cover was made of hard rubber, with bevelled edges, the sides as they sloped towards the sole in the centre having a fall or decline of about 30 degrees from a plane." He saw at once the principle of a non-bursting gun, to be "constructed of a series of plates similar in form to the top of a rubber cuspidor," and made a gun on that plan, which he carried to West Point to have tested. The officer loaded it with a double charge; it turned a few back somersaults; a quadruple charge, it turned twice as many somersaults; a load to the muzzle, it whirled around in the air and buried itself in the earth; a load nearly to the muzzle with powder and wad, the gun being also spiked, it plunged still deeper in the earth.—All the while the gun was not ruptured, and the West Point officer owned himself beaten.

DRIVING A PITCHFORK INTO A MAN'S HEART.

(From the London Daily News.)

On Saturday evening, Aug. 29, as the Rev. Mr. W. C. Vaughn, Vicar of Tallarin, near Malpas, and his wife were driving along the highway near that place Mr. Vaughn alighted to enable his horse to get up a hill. Just at that moment a farmer named Griffiths was carting a load of corn from his fields along the highway to his stockyard. A laborer was riding on the top of the load, and as Mr. Vaughn was walking alongside the cart the laborer, who was holding a pitchfork in his hand, fell from the top. The steel prongs entered the left side of the reverend gentleman, causing instant death. He was carried into a farm house close by, and Dr. Jordisod of Malpas was sent for. On his arrival he found that the prongs had touched the heart of the deceased clergyman.

ABANDONED AT SEA.

HALIFAX, Sept. 17.—The Allan Line Steamer "Prussian," from Glasgow for Philadelphia, which arrived this morning, had on board the crew of the Norwegian barque "Bertha," from New Brunswick to Clyde with deals, abandoned at sea, a total wreck, in lat. 53, 24 N., long 29 W., on the 3rd instant. The crew had been on the wreck a week, quite at the mercy of the waves and winds. The foremast was gone and the sails were in rags. The weather was so rough that the "Prussian" had to lay to. When the ship-wrecked men thought she was going to leave them they made a last desperate attempt and launched their own boat safely, while the sea ran mountains high, and reached the steamer.

REVIVAL OF THE IRON TRADE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The iron industry of Gloucestershire, which has been almost paralyzed in sympathy with the general depression in trade, is now reviving. The men are working on full time and many extra furnaces, which have been idle for months, are relit. The business is caused chiefly by foreign orders. It is hoped and believed that the turning point has been reached, and that the terrible distress which has prevailed throughout the coal and iron producing districts is about to be followed by an era of prosperity.

The Allan line steamer Prussian, Capt. A. McDougall, arrived here yesterday morning from Glasgow for Philadelphia, having left the former port on the 14th inst. On Monday, the 7th, a gale came on, with tremendous seas, threatening the destruction of the vessel. The gale continued till Thursday with more or less violence, when the chief officer of the Prussian sighted a ship in the distance with flags of distress flying. On nearing her she was a most pitiful sight, being a total wreck, tossing to and fro like a cork, quite at the mercy of the waves and wind. Her foremast was gone and her sails were in rags. After some difficulty Captain McDougall managed to rescue those on board the vessel, which turned out to be the Norwegian barque Bertha, Captain Jansen Winer, from Richibucto, N. B., to Boling, Scotland.—*Halifax Herald 18th.*

The cholera epidemic seems to be dying away in Spain only to break out with frightful violence in Sicily, and the same ignorance and prejudice that in the former country did so much to increase its ravages are being exhibited by the people of the Italian province. The approach of cooler weather will doubtless tend to assist the sanitary authorities in their work of suppressing the disease, and as the Italians have still the memory of last year's scourge to spur them on, it is not likely that it will be allowed to develope to any serious extent on the mainland.

Temperance.

A COSTLY LITTLE PAINTING.

"My, but these art works do run into money," remarked a passenger, whose breath smelled like the south side of the Ohio river; "it beats all what fools some folks make over pictures. When I was in Chicago I saw a little painting about a foot square that was held at $500.—Spect some simpleton will come along and buy it. If I had a million of money you'd never catch me paying $500 for a little painting like that."

"That's the way you talk," spoke up a bashful drummer, "but I'll bet that you've paid four times as much money for a painting not a tenth part as big."

"What, me?"

"Yes, you."

"What kind of a painting?"

"The one at the end of your nose."—*Train Talk.*

When liquor dealers were arraigned before Judge Reading in Chicago to be sentenced for selling to minors, his honor told them, at considerable length, that the law empowered them to deal in alcoholic beverages; that they were legally sustained in making drunkards, in agonizing wives, in disgracing orphans, and in doing about all the harm incidental to their business. The prisoners began to think that he meant to let them off, and they were sure of it when he said: "You may allow children to frequent your saloons, to witness the delights of inebriety," but he dashed their hopes by adding: "You are thus licensed to hold the cup to childish lips, but you must not permit them to drink it. The poor privilege of selling to boys and girls is denied to you. You must wait till they are 21 before you can legally destroy them."

"I will undertake," writes Barnum, "and give bonds for the fulfilment of the contract, that if the city of Philadelphia will stop selling liquor, and give me as much as was expended here for liquor last year to run the city next year, I will pay all the city expenses; no person within her borders shall pay taxes; there shall be no insurance on property; a good dress suit shall be given to every poor boy, girl, man or woman; all the educational expenses shall be paid; a barrel of flour shall be given to every needy and worthy person, and I will clear half a million or a million dollars by the operation."

The average life of temperance people is sixty-three years and two months, while the average life of intemperate people is thirty-five years and six months. Thus the average life of a drinker is but little more than half that of a non-drinker, and yet we are asked to believe that brandy, gin, whiskey and beer are wonderful promoters to health.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

We put a drop of alcohol into a man's eye. It poisons it. We try it upon the lining of a living stomach. Again it poisons it. We study after death the stomach of drinking men, and find alcohol produces in regular stages redness, intense congestion, morbid secretions, deeper hurt, destruction of parts, utter ruin. We study its influence upon the health and strength of sailors and soldiers and find it helps to freeze them in the arctic regions, and exhaust them in the tropics. We watch two regiments on a long march in India, one with and the other without grog, and are driven to the conclusion that even moderate quantities of alcohol weaken the muscles and break the endurance. We visit the training grounds of oarsmen, pedestrians and prize-fighters, and learn everywhere the same lesson—alcohol is a poison to muscle and brain.

William A. Park,
BARRISTER AND
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC, &C.
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CASTLE STREET, - - NEWCASTLE.
Newcastle, Oct. 24, 1883.

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May 7, 1885.

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April 20, '85.

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Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
OFFICE:— MURRAY'S BUILDING, WATER STREET.
May 1, 1882.

J. D. PHINNEY.
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
RICHIBUCTO, N. B.
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE SQUARE.
May 5, 1884.

T. S. RUSSELL,
Deputy Crown Land Surveyor
FOR RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.
OFFICE—Dalhousie, N. B.
Sept. 11, '82. 6 mos.

Axes! Axes!
NARROW AND BROAD,
Hand-made, by the subscriber at short notice.
JOHN BUCKLEY,
Edge Tool Maker.
Newcastle, Aug. 17, 1885.

F. L. PEDOLIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
OFFICE in Power's Building, Public Square;
OFFICE HOURS from 9 to 12 a.m., 1 to 6 p. m., 7 to 10 p. m.
Residence at Mr. S. Y. Mitchell's.
Feb. 1885.

DR. McDONALD,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
Corner Duke and St. John Street.
Opposite Canada House,
CHATHAM - - N. B.
Chatham June 3, 1881

DR. T. W. POMROY,
298 STUYVESANT ST.,
NEW YORK CITY, U. S.
Persons wishing to consult the Dr., and unable to call on him personally, can do so by letter.
Aug. 24, 1883. 29-1ypd.

DR. M. F BRUCE,
Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to
ST. JOHN GENERAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO
EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE.
Office: 40 Coburg St., St. John, N. B.
Dec. 17, 1yr.

RAW FURS.
I am paying the highest prices in cash for the following Raw Furs:—Otter, Beaver, Bear Mink, Martin, Lynx, Fox: Red.
JAMES BROWN.
Newcastle, Dec 11, 1883.

SKINNER'S CARPET WAREROOMS,
58 KING ST., St. JOHN, N. B.
SPECIAL SALE OF CURTAINS.
A most complete stock now open.
TURCOMAN CURTAINS; NOIL CURTAINS; NOIL and TAP. CURTAINS; TAPESTRY CURTAINS; MADRAS CURTAINS; CYPRUS CURTAINS; ECRU and WHITE LACE CURTAINS.
With a full stock of POLES, in brass, walnut, ebony, and ebony and gold.
A. O. SKINNER.
May 18, 1885

Wm. RAE,
BLACKSTOCK BUILDING,
Water Street, - Chatham N. B.
Keeps on hand an assortment of CEMETERY WORK, in straight
Grave Stones, Tablets, etc.
Prices from $12.00 upwards. Also Railing Posts of different patterns. Samples of Red Granite from St. George, N. B.
WM. RAE
Chatham, June 14, '85.

OFFICES TO RENT!
Large and suitable offices to rent over the Store now occupied by Geo. Stables.
For terms and particulars apply to
E. HAYES.
Nelson.
tf.

Mill Supplies.
Rubber and Leather Belting;
Disston's Gang and Circular Saws;
Lacing Leather;
Emery Wheels;
Machinery Oils; Files;
Lath and Shingle Ties;
Babbit Metal; Steam Fittings;
Steam Packing;
Rubber, Linen and Cotton Hose, etc., etc.,
ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO.,
68 Prince Wm. Street.
St. John Aug 31

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, 1873. 14 1y

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,
GEO. McSWEENY, PROPRIETOR. GEO. D. FUCHS, MANAGER

Clifton House,
4 Princess and 143 Germain Streets,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
A. N. PETERS, PROPRIETOR,
Heated by steam throughout. Prompt attention and moderate charges. Telephone communication with all parts of the city.
April 20, '85.

JAS. W. HARRINGTON
IMPORTER OF
WALL PAPERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATIONS,
WINDOW SHADES,
Mouldings
Brushes,
Varnishes, &c.
SPRING BLINDS FOR STORES & DWELLINGS MADE TO ORDER.
Samples mailed on application free of Charge.
No. 50 KING STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

You Can Get the Best
SEED WHEAT,
SCOTCH, RUSSIAN, LOST NATION & MANITOBA.
—ALSO—
Timothy & Clover
AT THE
CHEAP CASH STORE,
JAMES BROWN.
Newcastle, May 13, 1885.

ALEX. L. WRIGHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER,
BERRY'S MILLS, N. B.
All kinds of Lumber constantly on hand.
PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK AND HARDWOOD LATHS, PALINGS, SHINGLES—PINE, SPRUCE AND CEDAR, PINE CLAPBOARDS.
Lumber Planed & Matched.
ORDERS SAWN TO DIMENSIONS.
March 10, 1883. 14-1yr

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE.
A SECOND HAND OLD FASHIONED cooking stove, heavy casting, for sale cheap. Enquire at the ADVOCATE Office.
W. C. ANSLOW.