1884

894 Board of Work

The Union Advocate,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J. ANSLOW, | Our Country, with its United Interests. | EDITORS & PROPRIETORS

VOL. XVII.--NO. 32. | Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, May 28, 1884. | WHOLE NO. 864.

Lace Department, Ladies' Underclothing, Etc.

Black and Cream Spanish, Guipure Laces, Black Silk Laces, Black Cotton Spanish Lace from 5 cents per yard, Cream and White Edelweiss, Point Valenciennes, Duchesse, Black Beaded Laces, &c., &c. Lace Collars, Collarettes, Ties and Fishues.

White and Colored Hamburg Edgings and Insertions,

Hats and Veilings in Great Variety.

Making my stock the largest and best assorted in this department in the County.

Ladies' COTTON UNDERWEAR a specialty, warranted good cotton and well made. CORSETS, all prices, splendid value. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

is now in full working order. A new stock of HATS just received. TRIMMED HATS always on hand. HATS, BONNETS, CAPS, INFANTS' BONNETS, etc., made to order.

ORDERS SOLICITED, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

B. FAIREY, - - NEWCASTLE, N. B.

May 24, 1884.

WAVERLEY HOTEL,

NEWCASTLE.....MIRAMICHI, N. B

This 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,
(Late of Waverly House, St. John.) Proprietor

Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1873. 3

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 18th, 1878. 14 1y

WAVERLEY HOTEL,

KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THIS HOTEL is conveniently situated in the business part of the city, its general arrangements being such as to secure the comfort of guests.

JOHN CUTHRIE,
Proprietor.

St. John, July 20, 1883. 1yr.

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

WILLIAM STABLES.
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

NEWCASTLE, - N. B.

Consignments sold and prompt returns made.

AUCTION SALES attended to any place in the County.

Newcastle, May 5, 1883.

James C. Fairey
Auctioneer and
Commission Agent,

NEWCASTLE, - - - - - - N. B.

MULHALL STORE.

Sept. 25, 1883.

S. R. FOSTER & SON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CUT NAILS AND CUT SPIKES, TACKS, BRADS, FINISHING NAILS, SHOE NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS, &c.

☞ Office, Warehouse and Manufactory GEORGES STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B

April 10, 1882. 12-1ry

SAMUEL THOMSON,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy,

NOTARY PUBLIC &C.

LOANS negotiated, Claims Promptly Collected, and Professional Business in all its branches executed with accuracy and despatch.

OFFICE—PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND CASTLE STREET.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

July 17, 1878.

Law and Collection Offices
—OF—
ADAMS & LAWLOR,
Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors Bankruptcy Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Real Estate, & Fire Insurance Agents.

☞ CLAIMS Collected in all parts of the Dominion.

OFFICES:
NEWCASTLE, CHATHAM AND BATHURST.

M. ADAMS. R. A. LAWLOR.

July 18th, 1878.

William A. Park,
BARRISTER AND
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &C.

OFFICE—OVER THE STORE OF WILLIAM PARK, ESQ.

CASTLE STREET, - - NEWCASTLE.

Newcastle, Oct. 24, 1883.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.

CHATHAM, - - - - N. B.

OFFICE—Old Bank of Montreal.

A. H. JOHNSON.
BARRISTER AT LAW,
Solicitor, Notary Public,
&c., &c.,
CHATHAM, N. B.

July 10, 1877.

R. B. ADAMS,
Attorney-at Law
Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE UP STAIRS, NOONAN'S BUILDING, Water Street, Chatham.

july21-1yr.

DESBRISAY & DESBRISAY,
Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc.

OFFICES:
ST. PATRICK STREET, BATHURST, N. B.

Theophilus DesBrisay, Q. C. T. Swayne DesBrisay

J. M. O'BRIEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., Fire and Ship Insurance Agent.

☞ Claims promptly collected.

OFFICE, - - Near Custom House. Water Street, Bathurst, N. B.

JOHN McALISTER,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Conveyancer, &c.,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

May 5, 1879. 7

WILLIAM MURRAY,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

OFFICE: MURRAY'S BUILDING, WATER STREET.

May 1, 1882.

SEELY & McMILLAN,
BARRISTERS, &C.,
77 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
St. John, N. B.

GEO. B. SEELY. T. H. McMILLAN.

m19-1yr

J. D. PHINNEY,
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &C.,
RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

May 5, 1884.

DR. McDONALD,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
Corner Duke and St. John Streets,
Opposite Canada House,
CHATHAM, - - - - - N. B.

Chatham, June 22, 1881.

A PRIZE. Send six cts. for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine.

R. McLEARN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Graduate of University Medical College, New York.

OFFICE—In Dr. Freeman's Building.

Newcastle, July 12, 1880.

DR. T. W. POMROY,
29 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.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

S. L. STORER & CO.,

Successors to Chappell & Storer.

WHOLESALE COMMISSION DEALERS,

and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH,

LOBSTERS, TURTLE, ETC.

16 Fulton Fish Market, N. Y.

Mammoth Freezers, 226 Front Street.

SAMUEL L. STORER, GEORGE H. CASE, KILBURN POWERS.

y18.

S. L. STORER. CHAS. PHILLIPSEN
ESTABLISHED 1871.

North River Fish and Game Co.,

WHOLESALE

COMMISSION DEALERS,
and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH,
Lobsters, Green Turtles,
Terrapin, Game and Poultry.

Sands 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9,
PIER 24, NORTH RIVER,
NEW YORK.

The largest freezing capacity of any one firm in the business, and the only one which has its freezers in direct connection with the stands.

August 1, 1883. 6m

Waggons, Etc.

The subscriber is prepared to supply Waggons of all kinds, viz.,

Concord, Piano Box, Express and Truck.

The light Waggons are well got up, have "Sarven Patent Wheels," and are painted and finished in first class style.

All his work is made up of thoroughly seasoned first class stock.

Painting and Repairing

promptly attended to.

Having a first class Carriage Painter engaged, I am prepared to give thorough satisfaction in that line.

Call and examine my finished work.

Special attention given to Horseshoeing and every description of Blacksmith Work.

W. ROBINSON.

Newcastle, March 25, 1884. 3m

Newcastle Carriage Factory.

GETTING READY FOR SPRING.

The subscriber will have ready for Spring a stock of

Phaetons, Single and Double Seated Waggons,

in Concords, Piano Box, &c., Express Waggons and Sulkies, Single and Double Truck Waggons, all made of the best material.

Prices reasonable, terms easy.

Particular attention given to

REPAIRING, PAINTING AND TRIMMING.

A. C. ATKINSON.

Newcastle, April 8, 1884.

Hecla Foundry
AND
Machine Shop.

The subscriber has fitted up his Shop with the latest and most approved appliances, and having had a lengthy experience in mill and other general foundry work, is prepared to fill all orders satisfactorily.

HEAVY STOVES, PLOUGHS, AND OTHER CASTINGS
ALWAYS ON HAND.

JAMES MURRAY.

Newcastle, Dec. 29, 1883.

RAW FURS.

I am paying the highest prices in cash for the following Raw Furs:—Otter, Beaver, Bear, Mink, Martin, Lynx, Fox, Rat.

JAMES BROWN.

Newcastle, Dec. 11, c. 1883

Cures RHEUMATISM, Cures DIPHTHERIA,

MINARD'S LINIMENT

THE GREAT INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL REMEDY FOR MAN & BEAST. PRICE 25 CTS PER BOTTLE. BRIDGEWATER, N.S.

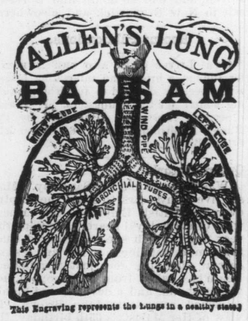
ALSO CURES

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 Dressing is unequalled.

$500.00 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.



This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP,

ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND PULMONARY ORGANS.

BY ITS FAITHFUL USE

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED,

When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Recommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS, AND NURSES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. *It never fails to bring relief.*

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal.

It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child.

It contains no OPIUM in any form.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ For sale by all Druggists.

GOLDEN LIVER FRUIT TONIC BITTERS.

H. HASWELL & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, MONTREAL.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND SUGAR-COATED PILLS

The Great Purifiers OF THE BLOOD AND LIVER.

℞ No. 66.

Endorsed by the French Academy of Medicine for **Inflammation of the Urinary Organs,** caused by Indiscretion or Exposure, Hotel Dieu Hospital, Paris, Treatment. Positive cure in one to three days. Local treatment only required. No nauseous doses of Cupebs or Copaiba.

Infallible, Hygienic, Curative, Preventive. Price $1.50, including Bulbe Syringe. Sold by all Druggists, or sent free by mail, securely sealed, on receipt of price. Descriptive Treatise free on application. AMERICAN AGENCY "66" MEDICINE CO. Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont.

Sold in Newcastle by E. Lee Street, Druggist.

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of the Presidents of the U.S. The largest, handsomest, best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profit to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

Portland Cement.

In Store:
100 bbls. English Portland Cement.
For sale by
A. J. BABANG & CO.

Moncton, April 26, '84.

Restigouche Boom Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Restigouche Boom Company have deposited with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa the plans of their booms on the Restigouche River and a description of the site thereof as required by law.

Dated this 5th day of May A. D. 1884.

GEORGE MOFFAT, President.
JOHN McALLISTER, Sec'y.

4w.

Poetry.

She Wouldn't be an Angel.

I asked my little love one day,
My saucy, witching Lu,
"If she would be my own through life,
My angel good and true."

But she tossed her nut-brown ringlets,
And said "she did not care
To be an angel yet awhile;
This world seemed very fair."

Oh, Lu! My heartless, cruel one,
With mouth like Cupid's bow,
Why will you always laugh at me,
How can you treat me so?

Why will you lift that little nose
In haughtiest disdain?
Pray tell me that my pleadings, dear,
Have not been all in vain.

She turned her merry eyes on me,
O'erbrimmed with fun and life;
"I cannot be an angel, Fred;
But—I will be your wife."

Love's Creed.

BY DOROTHY HOLROYD.

I hold one simple faith throughout the days
That wear on slowly to an unknown end—
A faith which glorifies the darkest ways
That lead me to my friend.

I may not understand the reason why
Some things are hidden which I fain would see,
My faith, the faith by which I live—or die—
Is still enough for me.

And thus it is I am content to wait,
For fear and questioning to doubt belong,
Love knows but this, and proves it, soon or late,
The king can do no wrong!

H. W. Beecher on Finance.

THE GREAT PREACHER DISCUSSES ON CREDIT, STOCK GAMBLING AND THE PANIC.

NEW YORK, May 16.—"Teach us to have compassion on those against whom every man's tongue is let loose," was a petition in Henry Ward Beecher's opening prayer this evening, and that was the keynote of his subsequent remarks on the all absorbing topic of the day. Men are apt to rail at the mode of doing business which contains the possibility of such disasters as the present, said the orator. But credit is the poor man's tools; it is his capital. The old doctrine that a man should buy only what he wanted and pay cash down is still a good doctrine for a certain class of people, but it is not democratic nor enlightened with reference to such a community as we have in America.

WHAT IS CREDIT?

It is simply indorsement of character. A poor man, obliged to earn and pay for each tool separately, would be years in getting his tools, which are his capital. If he can get a chest now he can earn enough with them in one year to pay for them. It is wise economy, too. Credit is a premium paid on good habits. But while the general effect of credit in a community is good there are special tendencies to danger. Sanguine and enterprising men will go on branching out in a network of debt. In a vital, quick, enterprising community, that will run through in about ten years. I have seen about four of these panics since I came to Brooklyn. The system of credit runs well till somebody gets scared. Then everybody says to his neighbor: 'If it is just as convenient, let me have that thousand dollars.' 'Then it isn't convenient for any of them to settle. They are all in the same boat. Then everybody takes his neighbor by the throat and demands, 'Pay me what thou owest.'

A PANIC IS NOTHING BUT SETTLING UP.

Sometimes it takes longer to settle up than other times—not long when a man is bankrupt, longer when he has a good deal spread out. After a year or two things get back and men are ready to start again. At this time I suppose the condition of the whole country is safe. Men that are using money, and that form of money which stocks and bonds are, when in circulation may be troubled a little, but there can't be any suffering where a community have so much property they don't know where to sell it. There is so much wheat they can't get a market for it. Then the railroads don't have the job of transporting it, and then the gamblers or dealers in grain find their business stagnating and plans laid ahead are balked, but while the active commercial classes suffer,

THE PRODUCING CLASSES DO NOT SUFFER

in proportion. There is meat enough, cotton enough, grain enough, everything enough, except the material for ambition. The man who expected to be rich in five years has got to wait a little longer. But in a country like this the average industries of the people are no measure for the interests of concentrated capital in the larger places. Things that would be very imprudent among the relatively poor or beginners, are right enough where men have gigantic capital and outspread interests. Why do they suffer? If men were all honest and all reasonably prudent, I think we could tide over these catastrophes even in great centres. There is money enough, only you can't get it. A man who owns a gold mine might be unable to get a hundred dollars at a moment's notice. It takes time to get the money and then fear strikes the community, and like mice every one runs to his hole and won't even look out to see if the cat of destruction is around.

THIS PARTICULAR TROUBLE

is more or less caused by over-trading; but the trouble is also greediness. There are many forms of greediness. When a man who has got a business that more than gives him a good living is tempted to invest in stocks outside of his business, it is because he is greedy. I know, because I have tried it a little. (Laughter.) I made a few investments, not gambling, but still I thought I would make something. I had only about $10,000, which, when I was a boy, used to be thought a fortune, especially for a minister. But I had written some books and had some income, and I wanted to put it away somewhere, and I put it away where I thought it would bring me in twenty or twenty-five per cent. I lost the whole thing. If I had been content to put it where it would bring seven per cent. I would have saved it all.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, (North), met at Saratoga on Thursday. At the opening service, Rev. Dr. Jessup delivered the sermon. Speaking of the church's missionary enterprises he said: Our Presbyterian Church has founded twenty-nine missions in ten different countries, supporting 447 American missionaries with 805 native preachers, helpers and teachers. The missions have over twenty thousand communicants, with twenty-two thousand children under instruction, and presses turning out annually millions of pages of literature. Yet we have only begun to work. The territories explored, languages mastered, books translated, the friendship and confidence of kings and peoples are but a splendid preparation for the work immediately before us. Our work is on the outpost of heathendom and Mohammedanism, and our success already is not inconsiderable. There was a spirited contest for moderator, the rivalry being between the Rev. Dr. George Hays, of Denver, Col., and William C. Roberts, of Elizabeth, N. J. The former was elected. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (South), met at Vicksburg on the same day. Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, of Louisville, was elected moderator.

On Saturday, Rev. Dr. Jessup introduced a resolution condemning the purchasing or reading of secular newspapers on the Lord's day. He said the thunder of railroad trains and the cries of newsboys seemed to proclaim that we should have no more Sabbath. The Sunday editions are the largest of the whole week, and it takes all day to read them through. Rev. Mr. Edson of Indianapolis asked if the resolution was intended to include the "Pharisee's Trumpet," as Dr. Prime had facetiously styled the religious Journals. He would exclude all, if any. He did not like to single out the newspaper man from other Sabbath breakers and cudgel him. There was a bigger question involved than affording rest to employes. What would we do with the United States government which distributes mails and requires postoffice employes to work on Sunday? What should be done with the stockholders in Sabbath breaking railroads? He would like a committee appointed to prepare a minute upon the Sabbath observance, not in one thing only, but in all things, and made a motion to that effect. After half a dozen speeches had been delivered the resolution was adopted. The other topic considered was ministerial relief. The board reported relief furnished to 205 ministers, 262 widows and 31 orphans. The receipts were $24,773.10, added to the permanent fund; $11,000 worth of clothing distributed, and $111,875.82 for current use. This was an increase of $9,356.84 over last year, and $35,000 in five years. Rev. Dr. Geo. Hale, secretary of the board, made a lengthy address, congratulating the assembly upon the enlarged gifts and freedom from debt. A fraternal letter was received from the Methodist general conference now in session at Philadelphia. It was referred, and a reply will be sent. This is the first official correspondence between these bodies. A committee of fifteen was also appointed to prepare a plan of life insurance for the ministers of the church. The committee on reduced representation was appointed.

Another Ontario Horror!

THE RESULT OF A DRUNKEN SPREE.

KINGSTON, ONT., May 19.—The residence of Geo. Peters, a drunken and worthless character: at Sharbot lake was burned at an early hour this morning. Peters, his daughter, of eight years, a young woman named Bridges, and three others were burned to death. It appears that the horror was the result of a spree. Peters was a laborer on the Ontario and Quebec railway and with him and his family resided five of his associates. Last night was spent in dissipation, which continued until a late hour. About one o'clock Peters picked up a small sized lamp and started up stairs. When near the top, the lamp fell from his hand and in an instant the stairway was in a blaze. The flames spread rapidly and before the family, most of whom were on the upper flat, were aroused, their escape was apparently impossible. However, Mrs. Peters, followed by two of her daughters, rushed through the flames and succeeded in getting out safely; as did also John Peters, a son, and two of the boarders who slept on the first floor. Maggie Peters, aged twenty, noticed that her little sister was still in the burning building and made a desperate attempt to rescue her, but she was overcome by smoke and was taken out insensible. Her injuries, it is feared, are fatal. Bridges was an invalid and was unable to escape when the alarm was given. It is supposed that Peters and the three other boarders were so drunk that they did not know their peril until too late.

How Bessemer Began.

(London Times.)

It was a chance remark at a gun trial in France that gave Henry Bessemer the idea of improving and strengthening gun metal. He incurred an immense outlay. He built furnace after furnace, he tried machine after machine, he took out patent after patent, and he saw the money he had amassed by previous inventions fast melting away. After sundry partial successes he fell into disrepute and was being sneered at by the iron manufacturers as an impracticable enthusiast, and the Woolwich authorities had been snubbing him as a matter of course. A few months later Bessemer had produced steel worth from £50 to £60 per ton from iron that cost him only £7. "He could then see in his mind's eye, at a glance, the great iron industry of the world crumbling away under the irresistible force of the facts so recently elicited." "Fourteen years afterward these experimental works were sold for exactly twenty four times the whole subscribed capital of the firm, after returning fifty-sevenfold," and the manufacture he originated is now estimated to be worth no less than £20,000,000 yearly.

How Gun-Barrels Are Made.

The beautiful waved lines and curious flower-like figures that appear on the surface of the barrels are really the lines of welding, showing that two different metals, iron and steel, are intimately blended in making the finest and strongest barrels. The process of thus welding and blending steel and iron is a very interesting one. Flat bars, or ribbons, of steel and iron are alternately arranged together and then twisted into a cable. Several of these cables are then welded together, and shaped into a long flat bar, which is next spirally coiled around a hollow cylinder, called a maudrel; after which the edges of these spiral bars are heated and firmly welded. The spiral coil is now put upon what is called a welding mandrel, is again heated, and carefully hammered into the shape of a gun barrel. Next comes the cold hammering, by which the pores of the metal are securely closed. The last, or finishing, operation is to turn the barrel on a lathe to exactly its proper shape and size. By all the twistings and weldings and hammerings, the metals are so blended that the mass has somewhat the consistency and toughness of woven steel and iron. A barrel thus made is very hard to burst. But the finishing of the inside of the barrel is an operation requiring very great care and skill. What is called a cylinder-bored barrel is where the bore or hole through the barrel is made of uniform size from end to end. A choke bore is one that is a little smaller at the muzzle end than it is at the breech end. There are various ways of "choking" gun-barrels, but the object of all methods is to make the gun throw its shot close together with even and regular distribution and with great force. There are several kinds of metallic combinations that gunmakers use, the principal of which are called Damascus, Bernard, and laminated steel; the Damascus barrels are generally considered the best.

A FIRST LESSON IN HANDLING A GUN.

The first thing to be learned is to stand properly. Plant both your feet naturally and firmly on the ground, so that the joints of your legs are neither stiff nor bent; then lean the upper part of your body slightly forward. Grip the gunstock just behind the guard with the right hand, the fore-finger lightly touching the foremost trigger, that is, the trigger of the right hand barrel. The stock of the gun, a few inches in front of the guard must rest easily in the hollow of the left hand. Hold the muzzle of the gun up and slanting away from you, so that the lower end of the butt is just lower than your right elbow. Now, if both hammers have been cocked, and you gently and swiftly draw the butt of the gun up to and against the hollow of the right shoulder, you will find yourself in good position for taking aim, which is best done by keeping both eyes wide open, and looking straight over the rib between the barrels with the right eye.

You will soon discover the trick of doing this, by fixing your aim with both eyes open, and then, holding it perfectly steady, closing the left eye; if the line of sight now changes, you have not sighted correctly; if it remains fixed, the aim has been taken with the right eye.

Be careful after firing never to set your gun down with the hammer up. That is the cause of many deplorable accidants. To avoid accident you must be constantly on the alert and cautious, not overlooking even the slightest precaution.

From "Marvin and his Boy Hunters," by Maurice Thompson, in ST. NICHOLAS *for June.*

Affairs on the Nile.

MARINES FOR EGYPT.

The board of Admiralty has telegraphed the authorities at Chatham to prepare a muster roll of all available marines. It is understood the Government has under consideration the question of despatching strong drafts of marines from Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth to Egypt.

THE REBELS BECOMING ACTIVE.

CAIRO, May 19.—Two hundred rebels bombarded Suakim to-day, the attack lasting one hour. Two inhabitants were wounded, and the rebels succeeded in stealing one thousand sheep. The British troops landed at the town and the rebels were forced to retreat.

CAIRO, May 19.—The rebels have captured the Government magazine at Abu Hamed and virtually possess the town. They are advancing upon Korosko, and general alarm has been created. El Mahdi's emissaries continue to advance, and are welcomed everywhere. Admiral Hewitt arrived at Adowa on April 26th. The inhabitants at first refused to supply them with provisions. This conduct is attributed to the intrigues of the French and Greek consuls.

AN ADVENTUROUS GREEK.

ALEXANDRIA, May 19.—A Greek has been found acquainted with the country willing to undertake the delivery of messages to General Gordon and return with an answer in two months, provided one thousand pounds are guaranteed him, only payable if successful.

A Slow Trial.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 15.

The trial of the prisoners in the Harbor Grace affray is progressing slowly, seven witnesses only have been examined in three days, and their evidence as to the identification of the prisoners is so contradictory that it does not stand the test of cross examination or agree with the former testimony. An important crown witness swore that both bodies rushed together simultaneously, when Jeans, the first man, fell and both bodies were in a tangle.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met on Thursday in Saratoga, New York, two thousand persons being in attendance. The officers elected were: Moderator, Rev. Dr. Hays, Denver, Col; stated clerk, Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, Princeton, N. J.; permanent clerk, Rev. Dr. W. E. Moore, Columbus, O.; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Torrance, New York. A committee was appointed to make a memorial on the death of the late moderator, Rev. Dr. Hatfield.

Young George Stephenson.

"Now I'm a made man for life!" said a boy of sixteen when he received an appointment to work at a pumping engine, with wages at twelve shillings a week. His had been a rough, hard-working life. His father was a fireman, who earned only twelve shillings a week, out of which there was a wife and six children to keep; his home was a poor cottage, with a clay floor and unplastered walls. He had never been to school; but as soon as ever he was old enough to do anything he had to contribute to the general support. At first he earned twopence a day for looking after Widow Ainslie's cows; later on he received two shillings a week for minding horses; later on still, six shillings a week as assistant fireman to his father; and at the age of sixteen he was "made a man of for life," as he thought, by becoming a fireman, with wages at twelve shillings a week. That boy was George Stephenson, who became one of the greatest men of his day, and who, as 'the Father of Railways,' will be held in grateful admiration all the world over for his mighty labours in connection with the locomotive engine.

Sweet Minded Women.

So great is the influence of a sweet minded woman on those around her that it is almost boundless. It is to her that friends come in seasons of sickness and sorrow for help and comfort. One soothing touch of her kindly hands works wonders in the feverish child; a few words let fall from her lips in the ear of a sorrowing sister do much to raise the load of grief that is bowing its victim down to the dust in anguish. The husband comes home worn out with the pressure of business and feeling irritable with the world in general, but when he enters the cosy sitting-room and sees the blaze of the bright fire and meets his wife's smiling face he succumbs in a moment to the soothing influences, which act as the balm of Gilead to his wounded spirit. We are all wearied with combating with the realities of life. The rough schoolboy flies in a rage from the taunts of his companions to find solace in the mother's smile; the little one, full of grief with its own large trouble, finds a haven of rest on its mother's breast; and so one may go on with instances of the influence a sweet minded woman has in the social life with which she is connected. Beauty is an insignificant power when compared with hers.—*London Truth.*

THINGS TO THINK ABOUT.—Great things are not accomplished by idle dreams, but by years of patient study.

They who do nothing are in the readiest way to do that which is worse than nothing.

Be happy if you can, but do not despise those who are otherwise, for you know not their troubles. If not happy do not despise those who are.

Every person has two educations—one which he receives from others and one more important which he gives himself.

It many times falls out that we deem ourselves much deceived by others because we first deceived ourselves. He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten its cause.

If you are going to do a good thing do it now; if you are going to do a mean thing, wait till to morrow.

BEEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.—By Circular from Messrs. Marcus Pool & Sons, cattle salesmen, of London, Eng., dated April 29th, it is learned that trade in live stock at above date was about the worst experienced during the past six months. Heavy supplies of live cattle and frozen beef are reported as on hand. Beef quoted at from fourpence to sixpence per stone lower, and very few butchers willing to speculate. At close of Deptford foreign cattle market the day previous 700 cattle remained unsold. Some 430 cattle, ex. SS. "France" sold at from 5s 2d to 5s 4d per stone. American mutton sold at 4s 8d to 5s 4d per stone. No Canadian cattle on offer.

About one hundred stoats and weazels, which have been caught with considerable difficulty in different parts of Lincolnshire by a man named Alibones, a vermin catcher, of Brigg, were lately conveyed by him to London, *en route* for New Zealand. They have been purchased by the Government of that country for the purpose of destroying the rabbits which overrun the colony. One thousand five hundred live pigeons have been shipped for the consumption of the animals during the voyage.

DIDN'T LIKE THE PRAYER.—"I didn't like your prayer very much this morning," said a deacon to the minister.

"No?" answered the minister, "and what was the matter with it?"

"Well, in the first place, it was too long, and aside from that it contained two or three expressions which I thought were scarcely warranted."

"I am sorry, deacon," the good man replied "but it might be well to bear in mind that the prayer wasn't addressed to you."

CHRISTIANS MURDERED.—LONDON, May 12.—Advices from Durban, South Africa, state that on Saturday, May 4, a band of Usutus attacked a congregation of worshippers at the Norwegian mission station at Inhalabatki. As they were leaving the church three persons were killed. Though missionaries were spared, the maranders returned at night and killed all the Christians they could find.

A calf which refused to leave the railroad track stopped a train on the Nangautuck road, in Connecticut, and incidentally saved the life of Thomas Lannan, who was found lying drunk on the track a little further on, and would have been crushed but for the accidental stappage of the train.

A hen owned by Mrs. Robert Graham, Main River, Kent Co., has laid an egg measuring by lengthwise circumference 7¾ inches and weighing 3¾ ounces. We would like to hear if any hens in Kent or the adjoining county can beat this egg—sample in "big eggs" items.—*Moncton Transcript.*