

The Dominion Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. C. ANSLOW

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Vol. XXI.—No. 24.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, March 28, 1888.

WHOLE No. 1064.

ROOM PAPER!

My New SPRING STOCK now ready for inspection.

The Largest Stock! The Best Value!! The Prettiest Patterns!!!

at the Store of B. FAIREY.

Opaque Window Shades, on Patent Spring Rollers, to fit any Windows; Plain or with Fancy Borders from \$1.00 each.

B. FAIREY, Newcastle.

Newcastle, March 24, 1888.

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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

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LEATHER & SHOE FINDINGS.

FOR THE CURE

ESTEY'S GOD LIVER OIL CREAM.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MEMPHIS, TENN., Oct. 24, 1887.
E. M. ESTEY, Esq., MONCTON, N. B.
Dear Sir—Various members of our Faculty have been using your God Liver Oil Cream for some time past and with excellent results. I have much pleasure in recommending it as a pleasant and effective remedy.

MIL, Railroad & Steamboat SUPPLIES.

Best Quality Rubber and Leather Belting, Diston's Gang and Circular Saws, Hoe's Celebrated Insetted Tooth Saws, Rubber Hose, Canvas do., Cotton covered do., Steam Packings of all kinds, Lumbermen's Chalks, Peavies and Handles, Volcanic, Torville and Harro Sundry Wrenches, Lacing Leather, Lace Outlets, Bell Sticks, Rabbit Metal, Cotton Waste, Stillben Wrenches, etc.

OILS.

Castor, Olive, Lard, Globe, Black, Spindle, Extra Spindle, heavy Machine, Acme, Cylinder, Seal, Colts, Porpoise, Cot., Wool, Nestled, etc.

W. H. THORNE, Market Square, ST. JOHN.

ESTEY'S YOUR BLOOD

IRON AND QUININE TONIC.

At first he appealed to the lady; but she only laughed at him; told him bluntly that she loved Mr. Howard and would have him.

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Selected Literature.

THE OLD HOME-STEAD.
Ah! here it is, the dear old place!
Unchanged through all these years
How like some sweet familiar face
My childhood's home appears.
The grand old trees beside the door
Still spread their branches wide;
The river wanders as of yore,
With sweetly running tide;
The distant hills look green and gay,
The flowers are blooming wild;
And everything looks glad to-day
As when I was a child.

What though the embers fall as fast,
I catch no fond, endearing tone,
I clasp no friendly hand;
I think my mother's smile to meet,
I list my father's call,
I pause to hear my brother's feet
Come bounding through the hall;
But silence all around me reigns,
A chill creeps through my heart;
No trace of those I love remains,
And tears unbidden start.

GETTING AN INDORSER.
My friend, Frank Howard, was a dry goods dealer on Washington street. When I made his acquaintance he was one of the most active and successful salesmen in the trade, and being a prudent man had saved a small sum of money, with which, and the credit he might be able to obtain, he proposed to commence business on his own account.

Among his acquaintances he had the good fortune to include a wealthy merchant, whose judgment had led him to form a lofty estimation of the business capacity of my friend.

To him my young aspirant for mercantile honors stated his case, and the conference ended in a voluntary proposition on the part of the merchant to supply the goods necessary to stock his store, taking his notes, the first of which would fall due in one year for payment.

The arrangement was completed, and in a few days Frank found himself installed in a convenient store, on the best part of the street, ready to strike for his fortune.

The notes had not been signed, and one evening, on some business connected with them, Frank called by appointment at the princely mansion of his wealthy benefactor. He was ushered into the sitting room where the merchant was reading the evening paper. By his side sat a beautiful young lady, to whom his patron politely introduced him.

My friend belonged to that anomalous class of being styled "handsome men;" at least the ladies all said he was handsome, though for the life of me I never could tell wherein his beauty consisted. But, as I have no particular fancy for my notice, or the natural selfishness of mankind may have prejudiced my judgment.

My friend was acknowledged by all the ladies to be a remarkably handsome man, and probably this was the secret of his immense success as a salesman. Whether he reckoned his beauty as one of the items of his stock in trade, when he went into business, I am unable to say; but I have not the least doubt he based his hopes of success, to a great extent, upon the influence of his prepossessing personal appearance.

Frank fixed his eyes on the young lady, as the merchant, who had, when he had entered, half read a money article in his paper, turned to finish it. Miss Allen—such was the name by which she had been presented to him—was busily engaged in crocheting a little silk purse; and as she bent over the work Frank was perfectly satisfied that he had never seen so pretty a face in his life.

And then the nearest, most graceful little foot in the world protruded from beneath a light silk dress—a foot which completely turned Frank's head, so that he forgot all about the notes and the merchant.

Without the least regard to etiquette, politeness, good-breeding and all that sort of thing, he stared mercilessly at her, and never, for even the fraction of a moment, removed his gaze, not even allowing himself the luxury of winking, lest the time so employed should be lost. Frank was perfectly sure that he had never before felt exactly as he did at that halcyon moment. It seemed as though all the divinities of paradise were concentrated in the fair form before him, as though he had been transplanted to an Elysian of love.

And the maiden was not altogether unmoved. The embryo merchant, several times detected her in the act of stealing a glance at him through the long fringing eyelashes that adorned her peerless brow. He plainly saw her blush; saw her bosom heave with a flutter as she caught his earnest gaze.

Frank Howard was a handsome man; and somehow or other men and women who are favored in this respect always contrive to find it out. Frank knew that he was a handsome man, and never in his life did he more devoutly thank his stars, which had given him personal beauty, than at this particular moment.

The lady had already found out that he was handsome, and if the stupid fellow had not stared so furiously at her she would no doubt have done the same thing to him as he was doing.

Mr. Allen finished the money article, and laid down the paper. Frank had opened to me that he wished the article had been twice, or even four times as long.

The details of the business were discussed, and the papers drawn. While it was in progress Frank more than once detected the beautiful fairy in the act of blushing when their eyes met.

The business was finished at last, much to the regret of my handsome friend, who, when he got into the street, went straightway into a fit of abstraction, and had walked half way across Charlestown bridge on his way home, before he happened to think that he lived at the South End.

It was all up with poor Frank; he had fallen in love—he was stark, staring mad in love—with whom he knew not, for it was well known that Mr. Allen had no daughter. She was a relative, however, for she bore his name.

But if Frank was in love there was some consolation in the fact that the fair creature who had stolen his heart was in the same predicament.

The next day she came shopping at his store, and the next, indeed, almost every day. No conversation had passed between them, and though he had been introduced on the evening of his visit, he had been too much overwhelmed to use words.

time of the conference was in opposition to the Ottawa government? They would surely not say that the government of New Brunswick is a gift government.

Mr. Blair—It is composed of gentlemen in sympathy with the dominion government and of some who are opposed to that government. This government in the administration of affairs knows neither Liberal nor Conservative and manages its affairs entirely regardless of its or that political party in the best interests of the country. (Applause.)

He most emphatically repudiated the statement that these resolutions were the work of Grit politicians. Where was the evidence for the statement that the resolutions were adopted to embarrass the dominion government? If there was any such testimony it ought not to be difficult to produce it. He was free to say that among those at the conference were some very strong Liberals. On the other hand, there were some very strong Conservatives, and the fact that all had agreed to the resolutions showed that there was no desire to make capital for any political party. He claimed the consideration of the house for the resolutions on their merits.

The attorney general then took up the B. N. A. act and reviewed it at length, showing what were the powers specially given to the dominion parliament, and what authority it was intended that provincial legislatures should have. These resolutions do not pretend in any way to interfere with the power given to the dominion parliament. They deal more particularly with the governmental machinery of the different provinces. If, in the working out of the system, the province came in conflict with the dominion government, no matter what political party is in power, we should take steps to remedy the difficulty. One of the sections of the British North America act reserves to the federal government the power of disallowing all acts passed by a provincial legislature. This power gives to the federal government arbitrary control over legislation of the provinces within their own sphere. The opinion of the conference was that the act should be amended by taking away this power of disallowing provincial statutes, leaving to the people of each province through their representatives in the provincial legislature the free exercise of their exclusive right of legislation on the matters assigned to them, subject only to disallowance by her majesty in council, as before confederation. He read the first resolution adopted at Quebec. He would not say that the dominion government had exercised the power of disallowance in an arbitrary manner, but the act as it now stands gives them the right to do so.

Mr. Blair dealt at very considerable length on the question of disallowance to show how dangerous to provincial rights was the power now vested in the dominion government.

Mr. Hannington—What laws passed by this legislature were disallowed at Ottawa?

Mr. Blair—The case of another province to-day may be ours to-morrow. It was only because this government took a firm stand against the threat from Ottawa that the Fredericton bridge is a reality. He referred to the forest and statistics bill as other legislation of the Ontario legislature that had been disallowed. He was no more willing to give to a liberal government at Ottawa than to a conservative government extreme power of disallowance. Mr. Blair continued to argue in support of the resolution, reading resolutions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, and speaking in favor of each.

FREDERICTON, March 17.—After routine Hon. Mr. Blair resumed the discussion on the Quebec resolutions. He took up the sixth resolution, and dealt with it at considerable length, after which he proceeded to a discussion of others, occupying the attention of the house for an hour and a half.

Mr. Hannington, on Quebec to address the house, on the Quebec resolutions, said he would be able to show that the conference had its original inception with the grit party of Ontario, and that the resolutions were intended as an attack upon the Dominion government.

The friends of this government—especially referred now to the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary—had been drawn into the conference to serve the interests of the grit party of Ontario. The resolutions proposed great changes in our constitution. He had listened in vain for a statement of New Brunswick grievances under the present constitution. He had asked when the legislation of this province had been interfered with by the federal government. The New Brunswick government members who attended the Quebec conference had been carried away by the influence of the Ontario grits. He used the term grits in no offensive sense. He had a high respect for some of the grits, but he could not permit them to claim the title of Liberals, which title belonged to men of the school of Fisher, Tilley, Howe, Wilnot, Simmonds and many others.

Mr. Hannington next referred to the condition of New Brunswick before confederation and to our treaty with the United States. That treaty had been

cancelled by the United States for their own purposes. They refused to renew the treaty because they hoped—and that was the aim of many of their public men and press—to wean us from our allegiance to the British crown and to force us into their union. The treaty with the United States came into operation in 1854 and expired in 1864. At the latter date our debt had increased from nothing to \$5,000,000, and to meet our interest and for appropriations for roads, bridges and schools it was found very difficult to provide with our ordinary revenue. At that time old Canada could not carry on its government because of the conflict that was continually going on between the east and the west. The lower provinces were then considering the question of maritime union. The liberals and conservatives of Ontario and the government of Quebec were willing to enter into the confederation scheme and were content to have their revenue fixed on the basis of the population of their provinces in 1861. Now, however, the Ontario grits seek through this Quebec conference for better terms, and propose an arrangement which will add millions upon millions of dollars to the debt of Canada. New Brunswick's share of the interest of that debt will be very large, and while we will only get an increase of \$60,000 or \$70,000 a year Ontario will be the gainer by the new arrangement. And it is proposed that this arrangement shall be final and forever. Before lending ourselves to such an arrangement we should see into whose hands we are playing. We find at the conference Nova Scotians who are openly declaring against the union. Some of those Nova Scotians are discussing annexation, the effect of which is to foster disloyalty to the British Empire and loyalty to the United States. We find, too, that at the conference a resolution was passed unanimously in favor of unrestricted free trade with the United States.

Mr. Blair—No resolutions to be adopted by this house were passed as a conference embodying reciprocity.

Mr. Hannington—No, the conference knew that it was not within the competency of local legislatures to pass upon the question of trade and commerce. But the same conference which adopted the resolutions which this house is asked to pass, also met conference passed resolutions in favor of unrestricted reciprocity. The attorney general says that resolution in reference to that matter was passed only as the individual opinions of the members of the conference. [Mr. Hannington read the resolutions of the delegates in favor of unrestricted reciprocity to show it was not their individual opinion and then proceeded.]

That's the opinion of the men who now ask us to amend the constitution of our country. This is what the Americans want. Why, even the Toronto Globe has admitted that we as Canadians cannot discriminate against Great Britain. We cannot live as Canadians under commercial union. We would have to be bound by the will of the Americans, and he would say God help the day when we Britons will have got down on our knees to the United States. It is an insult to tell us that our prosperity depends upon the Americans granting us free trade or any other favors. The resolution adopted at Quebec in favor of commercial union with the United States practically said to the Canadians: You ought not to be satisfied with your condition, with your prosperity, with your manufactures, but you should hand them over to the Americans. The question of confederation was discussed by our ablest men, the leading men of both political parties. The scheme was carried on the basis of responsible government, and under it all provinces have been treated fairly. The fathers of confederation decided that we should be governed by ourselves. Those who passed the Quebec resolutions decided that we could not live justly by the will of the United States, a declaration to which he was not prepared to subscribe. If these resolutions are adopted we can never expect increased subsidies or assistance for railway construction. The grits of Ontario have always opposed the interests of the Maritime Provinces. If they had their way we would not have had the subsidies for the Miramichi railway, the Woodstock, Carleton Place, and other roads.

All these subsidies received the opposition of the Ontario grits, and the opposition party to Sir John's government in parliament. They have declared over and over again that Ontario was the milch cow that was being drained in the interest of the Maritime Provinces. These resolutions proposed that instead of increasing our rights we should go back to irresponsible Downing street. It was only after vigorous fighting that we were able to secure the right to govern ourselves. The British government had long ago given us self-government and freed us from dictation, the dictation of Downing street or any interference excepting in Imperial matters, and now it is proposed that we hand back our freedom to the same Downing street.

As an evidence of the fact that the grit party were and are opposed to the Maritime Provinces, Mr. Hannington said that when Mr. Mackenzie was in power the

government of this province acted in vain for the \$150,000 due us on account of the Eastern Extension claim. Not only were we refused, but our request for that which was ours by right was made a canvas against us in the province of Ontario. Mr. Hannington read some extracts from speeches by Mr. Blake to show that Mr. Blake was opposed to Sir John Macdonald's railway policy which was so beneficial to the Maritime Provinces.

FREDERICTON, March 19.—Mr. Hannington, continuing his speech on the Quebec conference resolutions, again repeated his objections to unrestricted reciprocity. As British colonists we should resent such an attempt to hand us over to the people of the United States. He argued at length to show that under our present constitution we are a free and more independent people, and as prosperous a people as those living in the United States. We have also more substantial wealth which only requires development. This is the freest country in the world. The United States abrogated the reciprocity treaty with us in the hope of forcing us into union with them. Congress passed a resolution against confederation, because they felt that a union of the provinces would make us a power. Then they sent their missionaries among us to preach annexation and deny this country, Mr. Ellis was early in his advocacy of annexation. His paper had been that way from the time it was started and it was said that it had been started by American gold. Cardigan proposes direct taxation for the loss of our customs revenue under commercial union, and Davies suggests "strictest economy." The way at a cost of five millions was the kind of economy the people of P. E. Island were looking for just now. We are regarded as public enemies of the United States because we have the manliness to say we are British.

We are told that conservative and liberal passed these resolutions. The only conservatives at the conference were Murray and Hamilton. Those gentlemen were at the time in the throes of dissolution. He read statistics to show how our trade has been increasing year after year under our present constitution and financial arrangement, making comparison with 1867 and 1887.

These figures show that in every important element of success the prosperity of Canada has been well fostered under our present constitution. He knew there had been a depression in the lumber trade of the province, but the policy of the local government had not been such as to foster that industry.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie—Your government increased the stumpage.

Mr. Hannington—Yes, a trifle, but the lumber trade could stand it better than when the government greatly added to the stumpage.

P. E. Island and British Columbia refused to attend the conference, which conference could only be regarded as a party move in opposition to Sir John A. Macdonald's policy. If our constitution required amendment our representatives in the Dominion parliament are the parties to look after that. The Quebec resolutions were intended only to create a feeling of hostility against the Dominion government, and to keep alive a sectional feeling among the different provinces towards each other, a condition of things that should not exist.

After supper Hon. Mr. Mitchell resumed the debate on the Quebec resolutions.

FREDERICTON, March 20.—Bills were committed as follows:—By Hon. Mr. Mitchell incorporating the W. C. T. U. Building Co.; Mr. Burchill in the chair. Agreed to with some amendments; By Mr. Morrissey a bill authorizing assessment for police purposes on the police district of the town of Newcastle, Mr. Douglas in the chair. Agreed to with amendments.

FREDERICTON, March 22.—Mr. White committed a bill incorporating the River Counties Railway Company; Mr. Ketchum in the chair. Mr. White explained that the company sought power to build a road from Fredericton to Gastown, and thence to a point on the New Brunswick Railway at or near Westfield, following the valley of the St. John as far as practicable. He spoke of the need of railway facilities in districts through which the line would pass. No section of the country was more thickly settled. The districts were fertile and wealthy, and well fitted to sustain a railway.

Dr. Alward said he desired to place himself properly before the house and country regarding railway subsidies. Several companies are seeking charters. The promoters doubtless hope some day to receive provincial aid. He felt we had gone far enough, if not too far, in granting subsidies to railway enterprises. Our debt of nearly \$2,000,000 has been mostly rolled up in furthering such objects. Our financial condition demands that we should curtail a halt. The country is committed to the extent of \$3,000 per mile to the lines enumerated under the act of 1882.

Since 1882, several charters have been granted, the promoters no doubt hoping some time to force or compel the government of the day to accede to their demands and give the usual subsidies.—Glance at the railway charters granted since 1882. All these lines represent a sum total of 533 miles, and they all hope or expect to get provincial grants, at \$3,000 a mile it would amount to over \$1,600,000. This should make us pause.—(Continued on inside.)

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ALEXANDER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CENTRAL COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ages of his system. It is acknowledged now that Mr. Miles is the leading school for a thorough knowledge of art in all its branches.

Local Legislation.

He believed the country could not go one step further in this direction without impairing our credit and bringing upon ourselves serious financial complications.

We cannot of course refuse the characters sought by these gentlemen, but we can ball them at the same time they are to expect no subsidies from an already depleted treasury.

Mr. Stockton committed the bill incorporating the N. B. Telephone Company. This bill elicited considerable discussion.

Mr. Killam—Suppose we add your name to the bill?

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New Advertisements. SPRING HATS! Nobby Styles! Just received at DONALD MORRISON'S, A Large Assortment of GENT'S AMERICAN HARD SOFT HATS, In all the Latest Styles, which are marked at close figures. As the Assortment is large and Season-short I will dispose of them at a small Margin.

CAUTION. All persons are cautioned not to encroach on the property on Barnaby River, lately occupied by PATRICK BOHAR, buildings, farm or woodland, or they will be strictly dealt with by ALFRED DAVIDSON, Oversee. Barnaby River, March 24, '88.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the estate of the late SAMUEL HUSTLER, are requested to pay the amounts due by them to Mr. Michael Bannan, Newcastle, who is authorized to give receipts therefor.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, Province of New Brunswick. ANNUAL HORSE SALE. THE SERVICES OF THE HORSES belonging to the Provincial Government will be leased for the season of 1888, at Public Auction, at Fredericton, Thursday, 29th March inst., Beginning at 2 o'clock p. m. Arrangements will be made for excursion rates on all railways.

Teacher Wanted. A third class female teacher is wanted for District No. 3, Parish of Northesk. Term to commence April 1st. Apply to JAMES URQUHART, Sec'y to Trustees, Weymouth P. O. Northesk, March 17, '88.

Teacher Wanted. A third class female teacher is wanted for District No. 4, Blackville, to take charge on the 1st of May. Apply to DAVID ALEX. COUCHMAN, Blackville, March 11, '88.

Spring! Spring! Cottons, Hats, Clothing. New Cottons! Cheap!! 100 Pieces unbleached Cottons, the best value ever shown in Miramichi. Call and examine.

NEW HATS! NICE!! 50 doz. Men's and Boy's Hair and Soft Fur and Felt Hats. They were bought very low and will be sold at a small advance on cost.

NEW CLOTHING! GOOD!! 200 Suits Men's and Boy's Clothing. This will be found the best and cheapest lot of clothing ever shown in Miramichi. As my stock is direct from the Manufacturers, I can guarantee the quality. Prices as low as last year notwithstanding the advance in England.

TEAS and ROOM PAPERS. New Teas!!! New Teas!!! 25 Chests: 25 Chests: Try the Tea at 25 cents per pound, you will find it Strong and Fine Flavour, and my 25 cent Tea is something extra.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS! 5,000 Rolls, English, American and Canadian HALL and ROOM PAPER, Cheap to Good. The Cheap Cash Store, JAMES BROWN, Newcastle, March 13, 1888.

American Oil. RECEIVING TO-BAY: 1 Carload Choice Water White Oil. Moncton, N. B. A. J. BABANG & CO.

WORK FOR ALL. Permanent employment given to energetic men and women every where. \$50 a week and all expenses paid. Send at once for full particulars of the great money-making business in the world. Address: F. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine, U. S. A. Don't miss this chance. Write to-day. Jan. 4, '88.

6,000,000 PEOPLE USE FERRY'S SEEDS. D. M. FERRY & CO. Largest Seedsmen in the World. FREE TO ALL. SEED ANNUAL FOR 1888. Will be mailed FREE TO ALL applicants, and to last season's customers with- out cost. Garden Field-Flower SEEDS in advance. D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

Job Printing, plain and in colors in first class style at this Establishment.

FISHING TWINES. The largest stock of the celebrated Honsell Fishing Twines, Salmon, Trout, Mackerel and Herring, has just been received at the SALTER BRICK STORE, and is offered to Trade Purchasers on the usual liberal terms. JNO. FERGUSON, Newcastle, March 13, 1888.

CHATHAM. Dr. Carter will occupy his Dental Rooms at CHATHAM, on the 20th of this month. Patients intending to have their Dentistry done will please make early application, as his visit will be limited to about a fortnight. Newcastle, Jan. 16, '88.

Christmas Groceries. Now in stock a Large Assortment of Groceries of all kinds.

PROVISIONS, Confectionery, Canned Goods, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Grapes, London Layer, and Valencia Raisins, Currants, Candied Orange, Lemon and Citron.

JOHN ROBINSON, JR. Newcastle, De.

Bank of Nova Scotia. (Incorporated 1832). Capital, \$1,114,300.00. Reserve Fund, \$400,000.00. Head Office, Halifax, N. S.

Notice of Assignm't. Notice is hereby given that Edward Gordon, of Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche and Province of New Brunswick, Merchant, has by deed bearing date, the twentieth day of February, A. D. 1888, assigned all his Estate and Effects to us in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. TENDERS FOR WHARF AND FREIGHT HOUSE. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside, "Tenders for Wharf and Freight House, Pictou" will be received until SATURDAY, March 31, 1888, for the construction of a Crooked pile Wharf and Freight House, at Pictou, N. S. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B., and at the Office of the Station Master, Pictou, N. S. Where forms of tender may be obtained. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit equal to 5 per cent of the amount of the tender.

Dried Apples. JUST RECEIVED: 50 BBL. CHOICE DRIED APPLES. Moncton, N. B. A. J. BABANG & CO.

Richly Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person who reads and acts. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Write to us, young or old; capital not needed. We start you. Everything new. No appeal of any kind. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address: BUNTON & CO., Port-land, Maine.

Executors' Notice. All persons having any legal claims against the Estate of the late WILLIAM MONAHAN, of Nelson, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to LUCINDA MONAHAN, JOHN P. BURCHILL, Executors. Nelson, Feb. 13, 1888.

SPRING INVOICES. Received by English Mail. Invoices of Dry GOODS, valued at Thousands of Pounds Sterling. In Transit from Great Britain—where Mr. Sutherland is at present driving CLOSE BARGAINS at Head Quarters, with Manufacturers. Housekeepers and the Shopping Public will do well to consider these large and elegant Purchases—Comprising Carpets, Floor Cloths, House Furnishings, Stylish Dress Goods, and a complete Stock of every description of DRY GOODS. As we anticipate a rapid sale, Store Keepers and Traders look out for Bargains in first choice. Sutherland & Creaghan, Newcastle, 20th March, '88.

Miramichi Bay Mackerel Protected! ROOM IN FURNITURE AT GOLDEN BALL. 1888. MARCH IMPORTATIONS. 1888. As the bulk of this Furniture is on consignment and sold to cover expenses & commission only BUYERS TAKE NOTICE. Sets Polish Bedroom Suits, Ottomans, Sideboards, Lounges, Folding Rockers, 5 o'clock Tea, Wire Spring Beds, Platform Rockers, What Nots, Centre Tables, Crisps, Parlor Sets, Mattresses, Pillows, Dining Room Furniture, Sofas, High Chairs, Mirrors, Rockers, Poney Chairs, Benches, Arm Chairs, Sinks, Commodies, Iron Bedsteads, Hardwood do, Trunks, Valises, Extension Tables, etc. Inspection solicited, (no charge) LONDON TEAS A Specialty. GOLDEN BALL FURNITURE ROOMS. Chatham, March 19th, 1888. Wm. WYSE.

SPRING AND SUMMER. Dunlap, Fowler & Co., Merchant Tailors, Amherst, N. S. Cutting Department, under the supervision of Mr. J. A. LUNDSTROM, late of New York. Mr. G. W. COOKE is now on the road, and will call at the different towns. Place your orders early and avoid the rush. DUNLAP, FOWLER & Co. Amherst, March 19, '88.

The B. LAURANCE Spectacles & Eye Glasses are the only true aids to vision, every pair guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction and can be exchanged any time within 3 years if not. They are recommended and testimonials have been received from the President, ex-President and ex-Vice-Presidents of the Medical Association of Canada, the Deacons of the Medical Faculty of Law, the President and ex-Presidents of the Medical Association of Nova Scotia, and in fact nearly all the leading Medical men in Canada and other countries. By applying to our agent copies of these testimonials can be seen. Don't be deceived by buying inferior articles. Remember every pair is guaranteed to give perfect vision, and they can only be obtained in NEWCASTLE of E. LEE STREET, Druggist. "Mr. Chas. R. Estey, Druggist agent Campbellton." Newcastle Nov. 30, 1887.

260 CANDLE POWER. 260 By Actual Photometrical Test. Duffield's Canadian Lamp equals 4 Electric Lamps. Duffield's Canadian Lamp equals 4 Rochester Lamps. Duffield's Canadian Lamp equals 20 ft. of 19 candle power gas. Positively the largest, whitest and most Economical Light ever produced from Kerosine. SEND FOR SAMPLE: PRICE \$5.00. JOS. BULLOCK, Sole Agent. St. John, Nov. 28, '87.

GLASS. GLASS. Landing Nov. 21st, ex Ulmunda; 345 CASES WINDOW GLASS. Part of late Fall Shipment. Further arrivals expected by following Steamers. FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES. CLARKE, KERR & THORNE, 60 & 62 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN. November 22, 1887.

A New Improvement in Fire-Proof Safes. TAYLOR'S Double Tongue and Groove Safes. PATENTED JAN. 14th, 1886. All our new Fire-Proof Safes are fitted with this latest improvement. They have also DRY AIR CHAMBER to prevent dampness. Lock protected by CHILLED STEEL PLATE to prevent drilling. J. & J. TAYLOR, TORONTO SAFE WORKS, June 27, 1887.

Job Printing EVERY DESCRIPTION PERFORMED IN A PROMPT and SATISFACTORY MANNER AT THE Advocate Office.

Famphlets, Handbills, Circulars, Catalogues, Business or Visiting Cards, Labels—one or more colors, Receipt Books, Notes of Hand, Draft Books, Sterling Bills Exchange, Letter Heads in pads, Note Heads in pads, Bill Heads in pads, Statements in pads, School & Poor Rate Notices, RAILWAY BILLS LADING, Fish Invoices, etc.

BLANKS of every description.

GOOD WORK AND FAIR PRICES!

W. C. ANSLOW.

1887. 1888. INFORMATION.

I will pay the highest price in cash for any of the following RAW WOOL—Wool, Beaver, Hair, Mink, Merino, Llama, Fox, etc.

Money Wanted.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars is wanted on mortgage of Freehold Property in the town of Newcastle.

For Particulars apply to M. ADAMS, ATTORNEY.

Newcastle, August 1, 1887.

ORANGES, LEMONS, ETC.

Just received 6 Cases Choice Valencia Oranges, which will be retailed at 25 cents per doz.

3 BOXES Messina Lemons, 2 Boxes Prunes, Extra Quality; 1 Case 240 Boxes Figs.

Buy Family Salt Shed, Laborator Bleaching Daily exposed.

Flour Haddock, Yarmouth Herrings, Fresh Herring, Smoked Salmon.

GEORGE STABLES, Public Square, Newcastle.

Newcastle, Jan. 31, 1885.

DEEP SEA WOODS

Deep Sea Woods exist in thousands of tons, and are surpassed by the market of profitable work that can be done while living at home.

Send for circulars, and receive free. This information shows other men, and women, who are making money in this work.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and can be sold in competition with the methods of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders.

Sold only in Cases. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Wholesale DRY GOODS.

5 Cases Scotch Dress Goods, 5 " French Cashmere, 5 " Small Wares, 100 Pa. Grey Flannels, 30 Bales Giesens's Cottons, 10 Cases Shootings.

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METEOROLOGICAL.

Reported for the Dominion Government by D. T. Johnston, Jr.

MARCH

DATE. Standard Time. Barometer. Thermometer. Wind. Direction. Force.

Sun. 11 7 a.m. 30.229 16.2 3 p.m. 30.415 25.1 10 p.m. 30.401 15.1 28.3 14.9

Mon. 19 7 a.m. 30.292 17.2 3 p.m. 30.370 25.3 10 p.m. 30.357 15.3 28.3 7.3

Tue. 13 7 a.m. 30.284 27.1 3 p.m. 30.292 23.6 10 p.m. 30.051 31.3 27.7 22.7

Wed. 14 7 a.m. 30.098 32.9 3 p.m. 30.074 37.1 10 p.m. 30.018 35.1 38.1 29.4

Thu. 15 7 a.m. 29.965 31.6 3 p.m. 29.827 24.1 10 p.m. 29.827 24.1 44.5 23.9

Fri. 16 7 a.m. 29.667 18.2 3 p.m. 29.498 42.6 10 p.m. 29.454 33.6 42.7 17.9

Sat. 17 7 a.m. 29.378 30.1 3 p.m. 29.378 30.1 10 p.m. 29.587 23.1 35.5 22.9

The maximum and minimum columns show the highest and lowest temperature in the 24 hours.

The minus sign shows that at the left hand descends below zero, its absence denotes above zero.

Miscellaneous.

Consumption Can be Cured. By proper healthful exercise, and the judicious use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, which contains the healing and strengthening virtues of these two valuable specifics in their fullest form.

Dr. D. D. McDonald, Petticoat, N. B. says: "I have been prescribing Scott's Emulsion with good results. It is especially useful in persons with consumptive tendencies." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size. F.29 4-w.

What rose is born to blush unseen? Neglects.

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhoea and wind colic, always feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mother's friend, 35 doses, 35 cents.

A smart boy's composition on babies reads: "The mother's care gives 4th joy at the baby's 1st 2th."

C. C. RICHARD'S & CO. Gents.—My horse was so afflicted with distemper that he could not drink for four days and refused all food. Simply applying MINARD'S LINIMENT outwardly cured him. CAPT. HERBERT CANN. Feb., 1887.

C. C. RICHARD'S & CO. Gents.—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for bronchitis and asthma and it has cured me. I believe it the best. Mrs. A. LIVINGSTON. Lot 5, P. E. I.

The number of men who are disappointed in love doesn't compare with the number who are disappointed in marriage.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Sold by E. Lee Street.

"Will my girls marry their inferiors?" asks Dr. Mary Walker. Bless you, Mary, because they can't find their equals. It's marry men or nothing, you know.

WILL YOU SUFFER WITH Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. Sold by E. Lee Street.

"The Lord will provide," answered a friend to insure his life. "Yes," replied the agent, "He has provided homes in the poor-house for many like you."

CATARH CURED, health and sweet secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. Sold by E. Lee Street.

Minister's wife—to husband—Will you put up the parlor stove to-day, dear? Minister—exactly—I suppose I will have to. Wife—And don't forget, John, that you are a minister of the gospel.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. Sold by E. Lee Street.

As a general thing, the man who is full of himself finds his appetite unimpaired.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. Sold by E. Lee Street.

A new kind of fish law! Senator Fylo's haws against the fishery treaty.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. Sold by E. Lee Street.

Grocer (to boy)—"What are you doing, James?" "Puttin' sand in the sugar." "Grocer—Well that won't do. You must put the sugar in the sand, and then if a customer asks if we put sand in our sugar you can truthfully say no. You will find, James, as you acquire more business experience, that in the long run truth always pays.—New York Sun.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. Sold by E. Lee Street.

TO GUARD AGAINST MOTHS.

HOW TO PACK AWAY CLOTHING SO THAT THE LITTLE INSECTS CANNOT DO ANY DAMAGE.

At this season of the year, the careful housewife feels a motherly interest in this subject, lest the little insect damage her children's clothing during the coming summer.

The word moth, when properly used, embraces a large number of the smaller butterflies.

But in this form it does no harm; it has no teeth, takes no nourishment and has but a brief existence. Yet this moth lays her eggs in our goods and from those eggs come a tiny worm which often disturbs the equanimity of the household.

There are several kinds that annoy the careful housekeeper. The insect vestimenta finds its home in clothing, tinea tap: zella in carpet, tinea pell-onella in fur and tinea crinella in hair.

These Tineas, in their winged state, lay their eggs mostly in the spring, during the months of April, May and June, depending somewhat upon the locality and season.

The eggs hatch out in about fifteen days, and the little worms begin to gnaw the substance about them, the fragments of which they generally use in making for themselves cases by fastening them together with silk and in which they move freely, and as they grow they enlarge these covers by adding to the ends and by gnawing into the sides. In this war jacket they live until spring, when they come out with wings and fly away to find crevices, folds, dark closets or any undisturbed places where they can find the kind of material suited to the purpose of housing their young, and here they lay their eggs which soon make a colony of destructive moth rooms.

Now the way to prevent damages is to pack away such things as we do not use during the summer months, the moth miller cannot find them. This should be done in the spring as soon as they are not needed to use, into cotton or linen or paper bags.

Care must be taken that the bags have no rent or hole where a tiny moth may creep in. We prefer heavy unbleached muslin as it is strong and durable and may be brought in remnants at low prices. A bag may be laid in a trunk, box or shelf, and the goods packed in smoothly by the bag sewed or tied up, and secured so that no moth will find its way into it.

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Some forty-six years ago Henry Ward Beecher, an editor of the "Indiana Farmer and Gardener." He established a creed in the beginning like the following:

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"We believe that soil must eat as well as its owners, and should therefore be fertilized.

"We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it, making both the farmer and the land rich.

"We believe that every good far should own a good farmer.

"We believe that without industry, enterprise and intelligence, fertilizers of whatever kind, will avail little.

"We do not believe in progress and development.

"We do not believe in the farmer who works opposite to this creed."

Though this creed is nearly fifty years old, it is as good to-day as it was then. Farmers should surely adopt it. We are but beginners, and a good beginning promises a good end. Write the creed out in your diary book. It will serve to remind you of a good man with a great mind, who, though dead, speaks with the creed will freshen your mind about the most important things in the management of your place.

Sms seem to forget, or as the native Floridian says, "disremember," that land needs to be fed in order to give a fair return for the labor expended on it. The fertilizing question is being pretty well settled, and many have found that the same amount applied to one acre that was formerly applied to two, make one

Magistrate, to prisoner—You say, Uncle Rastus, that you took the ham because you are out of work, and your family is starving. And yet I understand you have four dogs about the house. Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah, but I wouldn't ask my family to eat dogs, yo' honsh!—New York Sun.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. Sold by E. Lee Street.

A Brooklyn dog has had a tooth filled. During the entire operation the animal made no sign or sound of disapproval further than to be a trifle uneasy. She sat in the dentist's chair like a good child. The operation occupied over an hour. June is the best time to go on record as having a gold-filled, or a tooth filled with anything, for that matter.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was well, she ate Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Gentlemen (to tramp)—"Why do you ask for only a penny, my man? Most of you people want nickels and dimes." "Tramp—Sir, but I'm a new haw at the business, and I want to begin right; make it a dime, though, if you like."

Farm and Household.

FARMING AS A BUSINESS.

Webster defines agriculture as "the art or science of cultivating the ground," including the preparation of the soil, the planting of seeds, the raising and harvesting of crops and the rearing, feeding and management of live stock; tillage; husbandry; farming."

While agriculture is a science or art has it not some commercial essential toward making relatively, with other trades or professions, a business, wherein profit or loss is to be considered as related to the life or death of husbandry?

A great many farmers are contented with the limits of Webster's definition, and as agriculture may be a science or art, and some again care to go no farther in their conception of farming than Shakespeare's shepherd, when he says, "All I know is, that the property of rain is to wet, of fire to burn, and that good pasture makes fat sheep."

Yes, there are too many farmers contented to-day with the philosophy and knowledge and simplicity of the shepherd. Notwithstanding the pride and ease, costly pride and ease, we may enjoy in this simple primitive, traditional philosophy, the moral of progress dawned, and they watching for a step forward see, in the first faint light, progress, and read along the rays that agriculture is not only an art or science, but should be a business, a source of revenue and reward for honest labor and honest use of capital.

Now there were in the olden time plenty of good farmers, somewhat proud of and satisfied with their handiwork, a handiwork meaning solely well managed, neatly trimmed, and well kept sheep, the moral of progress dawned, and they watching for a step forward see, in the first faint light, progress, and read along the rays that agriculture is not only an art or science, but should be a business, a source of revenue and reward for honest labor and honest use of capital.

When the Creator pronounced his creation good it was after six days of labor. When the old time farmer was satisfied with the completion of a lifetime task, it was after a lifetime of labor. Labor then conquered all things.

The science of husbandry consists, mainly, knowledge as to husbandry. To say that farming is alone a science or art, a matter only of knowledge, skill and labor, would limit its opportunities toward profits in dollars and cents. Now knowledge or science is said to be power. But if a certain man who is ever so well read in the science of agriculture, conducts a farm, depending upon his knowledge or the science of agriculture, and its application alone, what will his farming be? We have in plenty of wise people who can write you agriculture as well as any man, and he will write his rhymes, covering the trees of the forest with epigrams to his Rosalind. Orlando was indeed, I believe, a true lover, but agricultural writers are somehow in this day rarely farmers who make the business of their lives.

Well you may say that this farmer that I have outlined has never been versed in the art of farming in so far as art may be interpreted to be "skill born of long experience." Truly a man who is brave enough in the face of present conditions to undertake farming must be both brave and knowing. Thus equipped and applying his knowledge but truly, he may at least live beyond the calamitous diet of cheap fitch and poisonous molasses. Because we happen to live superior to this diet, and because our boys happen to drive sleighs and buggies, it is thought we have all the blessings due us.

If I do not desire to depreciate the value of agricultural knowledge, to farm aright requires as much technical, experimental or practical knowledge as does law or medicine.

This is it worth repeating that the business of farming involves not only agricultural knowledge and skill, but must have much to do with values, bargain, sale, trade; not only to apply knowledge, but to reach success. Upon the commercial essential in the business of farming depends then in full measure success.—S. R. Downson, Pennsylvania State Range.

Early seeding with clover and timothy has greater chances of success than late seeding, while the risk of total loss is less.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

TO GUARD AGAINST MOTHS.

HOW TO PACK AWAY CLOTHING SO THAT THE LITTLE INSECTS CANNOT DO ANY DAMAGE.

At this season of the year, the careful housewife feels a motherly interest in this subject, lest the little insect damage her children's clothing during the coming summer.

The word moth, when properly used, embraces a large number of the smaller butterflies.

But in this form it does no harm; it has no teeth, takes no nourishment and has but a brief existence. Yet this moth lays her eggs in our goods and from those eggs come a tiny worm which often disturbs the equanimity of the household.

There are several kinds that annoy the careful housekeeper. The insect vestimenta finds its home in clothing, tinea tap: zella in carpet, tinea pell-onella in fur and tinea crinella in hair.

These Tineas, in their winged state, lay their eggs mostly in the spring, during the months of April, May and June, depending somewhat upon the locality and season.

The eggs hatch out in about fifteen days, and the little worms begin to gnaw the substance about them, the fragments of which they generally use in making for themselves cases by fastening them together with silk and in which they move freely, and as they grow they enlarge these covers by adding to the ends and by gnawing into the sides. In this war jacket they live until spring, when they come out with wings and fly away to find crevices, folds, dark closets or any undisturbed places where they can find the kind of material suited to the purpose of housing their young, and here they lay their eggs which soon make a colony of destructive moth rooms.

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