

The Mirror Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J. ANSLAW,

VOL. XIII.—No. 4.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, November 19, 1879.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE No. 628.

WAVERLY HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

THIS HOUSE has lately been refurnished, and very 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's.
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1878.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, and has recently been fitted up in FIRST CLASS STYLE, in close proximity to the I. C. Railway Station, and the wants of travellers will be attended to promptly.

Meals prepared at any hour. Oysters served up in every style at short notice.

JOHN FAY, PROPRIETOR.
Newcastle, Oct. 8, 1877.

CANADA HOUSE,
CHATHAM, N. B.

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.

ROYAL HOTEL,
KING SQUARE.

I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have leased the Hotel formerly known as the "CONTINENTAL," and thoroughly renovated the same, making it as the "ROYAL" always had the reputation of being, one of the best Hotels in the Province.

Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodation. Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.

THOS. F. RAYMOND.
St. John, July 9, 1877.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS.
WATER ST., CHATHAM.

WILLIAM LAWLER,
Importer of MARBLE & Manufacturer of MONUMENTS, TABLES, HEADSTONES, MANTELS.

A GOOD STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND. All GRANITE MONUMENTS made to order; CAPS and SILLIS for windows supplied at short notice. FREESTONE WORK in all its branches attended to, and satisfaction given.

January 24, 1876.

S. N. KNOWLES,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Trunks, Valises, Satchels, &c.
66 KING STREET,
(South Side) SAINT JOHN, N. B.

CANVAS COVERS MADE TO ORDER. SAMPLE TRUNKS A SPECIALTY.

May 5, 1879.

RUBBER BELTING.
EXTRA Stretched and Patent Smooth Surface Rubber Belting. In Stock—various widths in 3, 4, 5 and 6 Piles.

LEATHER BELTING.
"Heavy" Celebrated Patent Stretched and Riveted Oak Tanned Leather Belting (double and single).

SAWS! SAW! "Dial" and "Jig" Saws, Circular, Rotary, Cross Cut, Hand and Jig Saws, MACHINERY, Lard Oil, Seal, West Virginia and Cylinder Oils, MILL SUPPLIES, Lacing Leather, Files, Emery-wheels, Belt Patches, Rivets, Saw Swages, &c., &c.

ESTEE, ALLWOOD & CO.,
(Successors to Z. G. Gable),
Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B.

A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make good for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we will free of charge. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLATT & CO., Portland, Maine, July 30-1879.

A BARGAIN.
FOR SALE, about 70 lbs. Small English manufacture, with Italian, 25 lbs. extra quality, in 10 figures and leaders; in excellent order having been very little used. Is offered at 20 Cents per lb. CAMEL. Apply at once to

W. & J. ANSLAW,
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI.

Aug. 19.

Cheese and Tobacco.

PER INTERCOLONIAL.

50 BOXES SUPERIOR NEW CHEESE.

20 Boxes of TOBACCO.

To Arrive from New York: 100 Boxes LAYER RAISINS.

BERTON BBO

Law and Collection Offices

ADAMS & LAWOR,
Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Bankruptcy

Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Real Estate, & Fire Insurance Agents.

CLAIMS Collected in all parts of the Dominion.

OFFICES:
NEWCASTLE AND BATHURST.
M. ADAMS, R. A. LAWOR.
July 18th, 1878.

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,
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
July 17, 1878.

WILLIAM A. PARK,
Barrister & Attorney at Law,

SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICE—Over the Store of William Park, Esq.
Castle Street, - - - NEWCASTLE.
May 1, 1877.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER

AT LAW,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,

CHATHAM, - - - N. B.

OFFICE—Snowball's Building.
May 13, 1874.

JOHN McALISTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Conveyancer, &c.,

CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

May 5, 1879.

A. H. JOHNSON,
BARRISTER AT LAW,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC,

CHATHAM, N. B.

July 10, 1877.

WILLET & QUICLEY,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.,

Princes St., Ritchie's Building, (up stairs),
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Richard F. Quigley, LL. B., C. L. C.,
ag80 Commissioner for Massachusetts.

CARD.

DR. H. A. FISH

Has commenced Practice in NEWCASTLE, and can be consulted at his Office.

Residence of James Fish, Esq.

OFFICE HOURS—10 to 12,
2 " 5,
7 " 10.

June 16, 1879.

HERBERT T. DAWSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE—In Mr. John Dalton's House;
RESIDENCE.
At Mr. Wm. Gremlay's, opposite Office.

Newcastle, March 26, 1877.

DR. McDONALD,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE:
At MRS. HALEY'S, next door to the Post Office, Newcastle.

RESIDENCE:
At MR. THOMAS MALTBY'S.
Newcastle, March 26, 1878.

H. V. WILLISTON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE
That formerly occupied by Dr. Balcom,
BATHURST, N. B.

RESIDENCE AT MRS. NAPIER'S, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Sept. 9, 1879.

WANTED.
A SHOP and OFFICE BOY—one willing to make himself generally useful.
Apply to
DR. FREEMAN.
Newcastle, 5c

PETER LOGGIE,
Wood Moulding & Planing

MILL,
Near the Ferry Landing,
CHATHAM.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FINISHING
for House or Ship Work, manufactured to order.

Venetian Blinds, Doors and Sashes, Pine and Walnut Mouldings, Jig Sawing and Planing, a Specialty.

Estimates and Specifications furnished on application.

Orders attended to with despatch.

P. LOGGIE.

A. D. SHIRREFF,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Life, Fire & Marine Insurance

AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Chatham, N. B.

August 29, 1876.

Carriage Repairing.

The Subscriber has erected a shop on the property lately owned by Dr. J. S. Benson, and is prepared to attend to the Making and Repairing of

CARRIAGES, HEAVY FARM AND LUMBER WAGGONS, &c.

Prompt attention given to all orders. Good work guaranteed.

ANGUS McLEAN.
Newcastle, July 28, 1878.

Lamps, Oils, &c.

CHANDELIERS,
BRACKET,

TABLE and HAND LAMPS,

Chimneys, Wicks, &c.,

AMERICAN & CANADIAN OILS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. R. CAMERON,
"KNIES & GARDNER BLOCK,"
Prince William Street,
St. John, May 7, 1875

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Freeman,
will attend to DENTISTRY in his various Branches, as his other engagements will permit.

Being procured every appliance and the most recent improvements, Dr. F. guarantees all operations and gives special attention to the insertion of

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
Either on Rubber or a new and improved Base called Celluloid.

Being a resident in the County his patients will find no difficulty in having every guarantee made good.

Newcastle, April 18, 1876.

WILLIAM WYSE,
GENERAL DEALER,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant.

CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

Merchandise and Produce received on Commission.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE.

DAVIDSON'S STRINGERS.
Hypodermic Stringers.

Metal Springs, Nipple Shells, Throat Atomizers, Nursing Bottles, India Rubber Tubing, Perfume Atomizers.

For sale by
T. B. BARKER & SONS,
35 and 37 King Street.

CUSTOM TAILORING.

T. M. STEWART,
(OF SCOTLAND.)

Late Cutter for W. S. Morris, Esq., wishes to announce to the people of Newcastle and surrounding Districts, that he has commenced business under James W. Davidson's name, where with all the modern ideas in cutting, and the latest New York Fashions, he is prepared to make up Clothes equal to any made abroad.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Newcastle, 22nd April, 1878.

PATENTS
obtained for new inventions, or for improvements in old ones. Caveats, Trade Marks and all patent business promptly attended to.

INVENTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REFUSED may still, in most cases, be patented by us. We refer to Hon. Postmaster General D. M. KEY, Rev. F. D. POWER, to officials in the U. S. Patent Office, and especially to our clients in every State of the Union and in Canada. For special references, terms, advice, &c., Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

VEGETINE.
Will cure Rheumatism.

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springvale, Me., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read His Statement:
SPRINGVALE, ME., Oct. 12, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—Fifteen years ago last fall I was seized with Rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered every thing with Rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking VEGETINE and followed it up until I had taken several bottles, and had no more pain. I can cheerfully recommend it as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned.

Yours, etc.
ALBERT CROOKER.
Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE
Has Entirely Cured Me.

Boston, Oct. 1870.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take and it can cheerfully be recommended.

JAMES MOISE, 304 Athens street.

Rheumatism is a Disease of the Blood.
The blood in this disease, is found to contain an excess of Uric Acid. VEGETINE acts by clearing the blood from its diseased condition to healthy circulation. VEGETINE regulates the bowels which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of VEGETINE will give relief, but to effect a permanent cure it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles before you feel the good standing. VEGETINE is sold by all druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as the thousands before you, who say, "I never found so much relief as I do from the use of VEGETINE," which is composed exclusively of Herbs, Roots and Herbs.

"VEGETINE," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from herbs, roots and herbs, each of which is highly medicinal, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE.
Nothing Equal To It.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have been troubled with Sciatica, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years; nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along better, and will still use the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody.

Yours truly,
MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD.
No. Lagrange street, South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE.
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists and Grocers. See T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John, N. B., Oct. 8-74

Selected Literature.

Social Time.

"In due season ye shall reap if ye faint not."

I seek not the harvest here
From the seeds of truth I sow;
I willingly wait to bind the sheaves
In the world to which we go.

Too busy am I in the field
To track them as they fly;
But I know there's a germ of life in each,
And they cannot, cannot die.

The breath of the Lord will wait
Each one whenever He will;
And scatter it here and scatter it there,
His purpose to fulfil.

The joy to bear the seed,
To go with the word of grain,
To scatter it here and scatter it there,
And sow and sow again.

In the morning's dewy hour,
At evening time when the shadows fall,
To drop the Gospel wheat,
And watch the growth of all.

I know not which shall thrive,
But the promise of God I take;
His eye will follow the smallest grain
I sow for His dear sake.

"Blessed are ye that sow!"
Yes, Lord, the word is sweet:
The hardest toil is the dearest joy,
The sower's most dainty meat.

Thank God for the sowing time!
But who can the bliss foresee,
When the work is done, and the workers
Throng to the harvest jubilee!

—London Christian.

THE WEDDING FEE.

How very dark and stormy it was on that March evening! The doors and windows kept up a perpetual rattle; violent gusts of wind and dashes of rain now and then beat against the house, as if bound to seek shelter therein.

Little Robby was sound asleep in his crib, and the minister and his wife were spending the evening together in the cosy sitting room. The hour for retiring had come, and while Mrs. Watson was bustling about, picking up and adjusting the numberless concerns which nobody but a careful housewife can ever see or think of, there came a violent ring of the bell.

"Mercy!" exclaimed Mrs. Watson, "somebody must be dying or dead. What a dreadful night for you to go out in!"

Mr. Watson opened the door and peered into the darkness. Not a

human being could he see or hear. A few seconds passed, when a loud, gruff voice was heard, asking:

"Can you splice us to night?"

For an instant the minister was confused, not being accustomed to the use of that nautical term in relation to the duties of his profession. A second thought, however, made clear to him the possibility that splicing might be within the limit of his particular province; and so, raising his voice above the storm, he replied:

"If you mean to ask me, sir, to marry you, I shall be happy to perform the ceremony. Is the lady with you?"

"Ha, ha! that's a good one! Sarah Ann, you mean! Don't suppose I'd come to get the knot tied without her, do ye? No, sir; she's right here in the cart."

Mr. Watson need not have stepped back to inform his wife of the great event which was to take place, for she had heard all the conversation and was using her utmost endeavors to expel the laugh from her countenance before the happy pair appeared.

It must be confessed that the sight of the couple was not conducive to gravity. They had passed a good while since the bloom of youth, and made no special effort to conceal the fact, but had evidently come directly from their work, which, indeed, the gentleman proceeded to intimate.

"Fact is, parson," he rather a bad night outside; and I say to Sarah, 'What's the use, let's fix up a bit, but go just as we are. The knoll hold just as well as if we had on our best bib and tucker.' And besides, parson, we want to take the old folks by surprise, and they'd be sure to 'spect something if we'd gone to work and put on all the riggins.'"

Mrs. Watson was glad of this little opportunity to smile, and promptly improved it. What would she not have given for the privilege of a good, hearty laugh!

The brief ceremony concluded, Mr. and Mrs. Watson extended their congratulations.

The cart rattled away, and Mrs. Watson, into whose hands her husband had delivered the certificate, made haste to open it, thinking that, after all, it wasn't best to juggle people by the outside, and that the strange man might have done something by way of a fee. There it was! A bill! Yes, and upon it the magnificent figure of one dollar!

"Well, I do declare," shouted Mrs. Watson, "isn't this too mean for anything? Shame on that man; he don't deserve to be married!"

"Now, my dear," said the minister, "you should not be too hard, for I think you had at least a dollar's worth of enjoyment out of the occasion."

"Yes, sir; and I noticed somebody who seemed troubled to keep from laughing."

Next day little Robby's shoes were bought with the wedding fee, the minister's clothes were brushed and cleaned for the hundredth time, and the good lady, by dint of extraordinary management, made the old dress answer an excellent purpose.

The spring passed away, and the summer in all its beautiful bloom and abunant fruitfulness came on. The wedding on the stormy night had almost passed from the minds of the minister and his wife; albeit, now and then she would break out with a laugh and ask her husband if he didn't think it was nearly time for him to splice another couple. One day, as the happy little family were eating their dinner, and just as the parents were feeling uncommonly proud of some smart thing little Robby had said, there came just such another ring of the bell as that heard on the stormy night.

"Well, there," said Mrs. Watson, "one would think for all the world that the splice man had come again."

Before the minister could reach the door it was opened, and, astonishing to relate, there stood the identical hero of the wedding occasion.

"Afternoon, parson, and m'am; hasn't forgot me, have ye? Member that you did for me last spring? Never did anything better in that line, bet your life. Didn't know how it would turn out. Getting married is kinder risky, anyhow. But you won't find a happier pair this side of Canaan, that's sure. And so I thought 'twas 'bout time I brought along the rest of that fee. Where'll you have these things, parson?"

The minister went to the door, and there was the cart, literally loaded with fruit and vegetables. Such a store was never before brought to the house!

"Oh, don't trouble yourself thanking about this," said the man.

"Nothing but a fair trade, you know. But if you think anybody, thank Sarah Ann. The garden sash is from her. She kinder thought 'twould relish the crop better. Very hot and dry, parson, this season. Ben 'specking the crops wouldn't 'mount to nothing, but they is getting on fast rate. The Lord generally brings things round 'bout right, I notice. Was tellin' Sarah only last week that we must go over and hear you preach some Sunday. S'pose you give 'em the r'al Bible religion, don't you? That's what all say they do, anyhow."

The minister and his wife had but little opportunity to utter a word, their friend was so talkative; but they would insist upon expressing their warmest thanks to him and "Sarah Ann" for the truly generous donation.

After the store had been deposited in the house, the man took the master by the hand, leaving in it a bill, saying:

"That's my part of the fee; thank Sarah Ann for the sash." And then jumping into his wagon he drove away.

The minister unfolded the bill, and lo! it was twenty dollars!—Mrs. Watson clapped her hands, and fairly shouted for joy. The needed dress and pants were bought, and to this day there is no story which the minister and his wife love so much to tell as that of "The Wedding Fee."

Religious.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, opening at Syracuse on October 7, was an occasion of special interest in the religious world. This society, the oldest of all foreign missionary boards in the United States, originated in 1810 from a private society formed two years previously in Williams College.

A brief resume of the work of the board is taken from the treasurer's report, as follows: "The board has received and expended from the beginning about \$17,000,000; has organized not far from 350 native churches, with about 83,000 communicants; has sent out 250 ordained missionaries and about 250 unmarried lady missionaries; has reduced to writing twenty-six languages; has issued in forty-six languages upward of 2900 different educational and religious publications; and has had under

The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, WIRAMICH, N. B.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1879.

OUR LUMBER EXPORTS.

Below we give statements showing the quantities of lumber shipped from the Ports of Chatham and Newcastle during the present season up to about the 10th of November, and also the statement of lumber shipped from these ports during the season of 1878, by way of comparison. This season there had been loaded at the Port of Chatham up to the 10th November, 222 vessels, 105,027 tons, distributed as follows:—

J. B. SNOWBALL—45 vessels, 25,626 tons, carrying 22,235,322 sup. ft. deals, 418,435 pieces palings, 194 tons timber.

GUY, BEVAN & CO.—56 vessels, 25,623 tons, carrying 22,429,831 sup. ft. deals, 1,463,436 palings.

W. MITCHELL—45 vessels, 22,607 tons, carrying 20,150,536 sup. ft. deals, 363,768 palings.

R. A. & J. STEWART—43 vessels, 22,302 tons, carrying 19,755,912 sup. ft. deals, 720,435 palings.

ALEX. MORRISON—17 vessels, 7,680 tons, carrying 6,266,000 sup. ft. deals, 3,800 palings.

GEO. McLEOD—3 vessels, 1,180 tons, carrying 1,067,000 sup. ft. deals.

The totals up to the date given were: 222 vessels, 105,027 tons, carrying 97,967 tons, 2,969,362 palings, 194 tons timber. But at that date there were still four vessels in port, the *Coronet*, 889, for J. B. Snowball, *Thule*, 787, for R. A. & J. Stewart, and *Hedley* and *Hopet*, 486 and 611 tons respectively, for Guy, Bevan & Co. The totals for Chatham for 1879 will therefore be 226 vessels, 107,780 tons, and about 98,884,591 sup. ft. deals, &c., allowing two millions for vessels now loading in port.

The exportation of lumber is therefore much larger than for the season of 1878. In that year there were loaded at Chatham, in all 198 vessels, 97,967 tons, carrying 85,965,105 sup. ft. deals, &c., and 3,004,065 palings, the business done by each shipper being as follows:—

J. B. SNOWBALL—45 vessels, 25,626 tons, carrying 22,235,322 sup. ft. deals, &c., 418,435 palings.

GUY, BEVAN & CO.—53 vessels, 23,495 tons, carrying 21,127,497 sup. ft. deals, &c., 1,917,532 palings.

W. MITCHELL—44 vessels, 21,871 tons, carrying 19,875,677 sup. ft. deals, &c., 138,343 palings.

R. A. & J. STEWART—24 vessels, 11,470 tons, carrying 9,759,371 sup. ft. deals, &c., 847,865 palings.

ALEX. MORRISON—22 vessels, 11,304 tons, carrying 9,440,000 sup. ft. deals, &c., 3,000 palings.

Showing an increase for the season of 1879 as compared with 1878, of 28 vessels, 9,813 tons, about 8,916,396 sup. ft. deals, &c., 194 tons timber. In the article of palings there is a falling off in this season of 123,203 pieces.

Up to the same date, 10th November, 1879, the shipments from the Port of Newcastle are as follows:—

D. & J. RITCHIE & CO.—15 vessels, 6,668 tons, carrying 6,101,528 sup. ft. deals, &c., 37,000 palings, 296 tons timber.

GILMOUR, RANKIN & CO.—9 vessels, 6,740 tons, carrying 6,076,500 sup. ft. deals, &c., 16,000 palings.

GEO. BURCHILL—4 vessels, 1,780 tons, carrying 1,681,000 sup. ft. deals, &c.

JAMES O. FISH—1 vessel, 526 tons, carrying 493,398 sup. ft. deals.

GEO. McLEOD—5 vessels, 3,110 tons, carrying 2,658,000 sup. ft. deals, &c., 3,000 palings.

The totals up to the date given were: 34 vessels, 18,284 tons, 17,020,721 sup. ft. deals, &c., 106,000 palings, 296 tons timber. There is yet another vessel to be included in the above, the *Bk. Mira*, 582 tons, now loading for Geo. McLeod, which will increase the totals to 35 vessels, 19,406 tons, about 17,070,000 sup. ft. deals, 296 tons timber.

This shows a falling off in 1879 as compared with the previous year of 11 vessels, 2,692 tons, about 3,476,351 sup. ft. deals, &c. A larger number of palings was exported, the difference in favor of 1879 being 37,500 pieces.

The shipments in 1878 were distributed as follows:—

D. & J. RITCHIE & CO.—20 vessels, 8,440 tons, carrying 7,948,956 sup. ft. deals, &c., 37,000 palings, 296 tons timber.

GILMOUR, RANKIN & CO.—13 vessels, 6,718 tons, carrying 6,245,000 sup. ft. deals, &c., 16,000 palings.

GEO. BURCHILL—7 vessels, 3,738 tons, carrying 3,470,000 sup. ft. deals, &c.

JAMES O. FISH—1 vessel, 526 tons, carrying 493,398 sup. ft. deals, &c.

The following Comparative Statement for 1878 and 1879 shows that while there has this season been a large falling off in the quantities exported to England, the exportation has been much greater to Ireland and the Continent.

CHATHAM. Sup. Feet.

To England, 1878, 43,164,000
1879, 35,383,000

To Ireland, 1878, 16,239,000
1879, 22,990,000

To Scotland, 1878, 7,037,000
1879, 4,245,000

To Wales, 1878, 5,778,000
1879, 6,950,000

To Continent, 1878, 13,650,000
1879, 24,187,000

NEWCASTLE.

To England, 1878, 13,699,963
1879, 6,180,122

To Ireland, 1878, 7,043,838
1879, 9,415,324

To Scotland, 1878, 1,531,275
1879, 1,531,275

These comparative statements do not include the cargoes of the five vessels at present loading in the two ports.

Editorial Penicillings.

At Bathurst, and indeed in many parts of Gloucester the suspension of the business of Messrs. Ferguson, Rankin & Co., in the shire town, was very severely felt, particularly by those who looked to the firm for employment. This suspension was a serious loss to St. Peter's Village, which will, however, soon be overcome, the new firm of

THOS. TEMPLE & CO.

having fairly commenced operations for next season's sawing. In the town, however, things have been more lively, there being two saw mills there, one of which is a Rotary, run by Messrs. Alexander & Carter, which makes a cutting average of from four to five thousand feet per day. The principal business transaction, however, is the fine steam saw mill of the

MESSRS. BURNS, ADAMS & CO., which has made excellent work this

season, so far as the cutting is concerned, both as regards the quantity and the quality of the lumber manufactured. These gentlemen have loaded at Bathurst this season, 14 vessels, aggregating 7,700 tons, which, together with a number of small cargoes for the West Indies and coastwise, per schooners &c., have carried away deals, ends, scantling &c., to the extent of about seven million sup. feet. The water mill at Carquet owned by this firm, has been of late very greatly improved, doing better cutting than formerly, having made during the season an average of 30,000 per day, or nearly double the capacity of two years ago. At Carquet this season they have loaded 6 vessels, 3,250 tons, carrying in round numbers about 3,000,000 sup. feet. In addition to the above, have this season sent for Mr. Geo. McKen, St. John, about two and three quarter millions, and for the same gentleman loaded at Bathurst 1 vessel, 2,500 tons, carrying about 2,400,000 sup. feet.

This firm enjoys the reputation of turning out well manufactured lumber. The mills are well equipped with the most improved machinery, and every care is taken in the sawing, in order to produce an article which will bear inspection when it reaches the markets across the Atlantic or elsewhere.

During the winter of 1879-80 Messrs. Burns, Adams & Co., will have engaged in logging operations fully 300 men, and 40 pair of horses. The slight improvement in the business has brought about an increase in the wages, which are at present 22 to 23 cents per day given.

For the Bathurst Mill, the logging operations for 1879-80 are being conducted principally upon the Big Nipisiguit River, and for the Carquet Mill on the Carquet River. It is expected that a sufficient quantity of logs will be obtained, with stock on hand, to keep the mills running steadily next season. A considerable portion of the logs to be cut on the Big River will be of pine, which for size and quality are perhaps the best in the Province.

The firm will carry over, in connection with their two mills, about 1,500,000 sup. feet of sawn lumber, and about 2,500,000 sup. feet of logs. We hope that next season will witness a revival in the business, so that this firm as well as others of our enterprising capitalists engaged in the lumber trade, may be in a position to prosecute their business with more profit to themselves and with more advantage to those who are indirectly and directly concerned in their prosperity.

As before stated, the operations of the new firm of THOS. TEMPLE & CO., will improve business matters in St. Peter's Village. This firm, which has been established by a gentleman who is widely known and highly respected in the Capital and throughout the Province, commenced business in Gloucester in August last, when they purchased the Milling Property at that time owned by Messrs. Ferguson, Rankin & Co. Since that time the new firm have been actively engaged in making necessary repairs and improvements. The steam mill is being thoroughly overhauled, and in the course of a few days will be in good condition for next season's sawing. With reference to logging operations the firm have in the woods at present about a dozen teams, and at least one hundred men, and expect to send in more teams and men shortly. It is expected that they will get out themselves about five millions sup. feet of logs, and have contracted for about three millions more, making in all eight millions. We wish the new firm every success in their operations.

THE NEW ALMS HOUSE.

The people of Bathurst have made a move in the right direction in the erection of an Alms House, where their poor can be more comfortably cared for than under the old system, and as has been proved in the case of Northumberland, at vast less expense. The Gloucester Institution was opened on the 11th inst., under the superintendence of Mr. Patrick McCullough, a gentleman of good administrative ability, popular with all classes of the community, and who in many respects peculiarly well qualified for the position. The building is a frame structure of two stories, situated on the Basin road opposite the Town, and commands a fine view of the harbor and surroundings. The interior arrangements are similar to those of the Northumberland Institution. The Commissioners are about erecting in rear of the main building, a large barn, which will combine stable, store-room, woodshed, out-houses &c. The aggregate cost of buildings, when finished, together with the land, will be in the vicinity of \$2,300. At present the institution is altogether a Parish affair, being built and controlled by the parish of Bathurst, for so far as the other parishes are concerned, having held aloof from the undertaking, having failed to comprehend the many advantages accruing under the Alms House system as compared with the more expensive system of boarding out, &c., which means heavier burdens to the taxpayers and less of comfort to those who are unfortunately compelled to seek aid in this way in their declining days. We are of the opinion that the people in the other parishes particularly those of Beresford, New Brunswick and Grand Assise, are not looking to their own interests when they refuse to join in the support of the institution, but we are of the opinion that they will do so when once they thoroughly comprehend the advantages to be derived from united action. In Northumberland, the Alms House has been carried on very successfully for several years, and our people could not be induced to return to the system which was in vogue prior to its establishment. Perhaps, in this connection, a few statistics may not be out of place, in order to remove the prejudice at present existing in the minds of many in the neighboring County, caused in most instances, we believe, from the fear of increased taxation. Going back as far as 1872, we find, on referring to the Report of the Alms House Commissioners, that the amount asked to be assessed upon Chatham and Newcastle was in all \$750, with their proportion of \$800 as a County charge, amounting probably to about \$900—viz., Chatham \$350, Newcastle \$550, adding \$200 as the proportion of these parishes of the County assessment. At that date our Alms House was worth, clear of debt, fully \$6,000, and the Commissioners had on hand sufficient supplies with which to run the institution until the

opening of navigation. That year the whole County assessment for the support of the poor was \$2950.00; and in 1879, the assessment was \$2975.00. In 1868, (during which year the Alms House was in course of erection) the assessment for Newcastle and Chatham alone was four thousand three hundred and sixty nine dollars, thirty three cents, and for the whole County six thousand five hundred and twenty two dollars, fifty three cents, or nearly one hundred and fifty per cent. over the amount asked for a similar purpose in 1879 under the new and decidedly more advantageous system. The writer also finds, by reference to Gloucester County documents, that under the old system large assessments have been made annually for the support of the poor. For instance, take the last three years, and we find that in 1877 Bathurst was assessed \$117.31, and Beresford \$297.19; in 1878, Bathurst \$161.09, Beresford \$451.91; and in 1879, Bathurst \$146.36, and Beresford \$633.18. It is seen by these figures, that while in three years the taxes for Bathurst have only decreased about 18 per cent. and those of Beresford had increased about 37 per cent. under the old system, in four years the assessment of Newcastle and Chatham had, under the new *Regime*, decreased about 385 per cent., the decrease during the same period over the whole County being 121 per cent.

This comparison is surely sufficient to convince the most sceptical rate payer of the great and lasting advantages which will naturally be reaped by the people of Bathurst by the adoption of the Alms House system, and we do not entertain a doubt that the advantages to be derived will materially increase from year to year, more particularly if some or all of the parishes prudently decide to co-operate in the undertaking, and avail themselves of the privileges within their reach, for while the expense of management may remain the same, the average cost per pauper would be proportionately lessened as the number of inmates increased. The unwillingness on the part of the other parishes to participate is probably caused by an impression which seems to be widespread, that if they did co-operate they would have to bear an equal proportion of the cost of buildings, &c. This, however, is an erroneous idea, and the sooner it is dispelled the better will it be for all concerned. The amounts to be paid by other parishes may be determined, on the basis of the County valuation list, or in any other equitable manner which the Councils may think best in the interests of their constituents, and all other expenses would of course be apportioned in accordance with the number of paupers sent by each parish. We hope soon to hear that the parishes of Beresford and New Bandon have decided to unite with Bathurst in carrying on this undertaking, feeling assured that it is to their interest to do so, and in course of time all parishes will fall into line. Viewed from any and every standpoint, the Alms House system for the support of the poor is so vastly superior to the old system, that we are not a little surprised to find the people of any parish refusing to participate in its advantages, unless they have no poor to support, and highly indeed are they who are in such a case.

We shall refer to some other matters next week.

Damages by the Storm.

In a recent issue of the *Advocate* we stated that the Hon. Mr. Adams, in company with Mr. Buck, C. E., had started to examine and report on the damages done by the late storm on the route extending from Chatham to Esquimaux. We now place before our readers a summary of the damages done, obtained from a reliable source. All of the bridges along the route were injured, more or less. The bridge over Horton Creek which is about 600 feet long, in 100 feet of the bridge across the river, was injured to the extent of from \$600 to \$800.

The heaviest damage done was to the bridge over Day du Vin river, a structure nearly 1000 ft. long, of which was almost entirely swept away, and which will incur an outlay of from \$3000 to \$4000 in rebuilding. The bridge over Dennis' Creek which is about 1000 ft. long, was injured to the extent of from \$500 to \$600.

The bridge known as John O'Neil's Upper Creek Bridge, which is about 1000 ft. long, was injured to the extent of from \$500 to \$600.

The bridge known as Lewis', which is about 1000 ft. long, was injured to the extent of from \$500 to \$600.

The bridge over Gulliver's Creek, which is about 1000 ft. long, was injured to the extent of from \$500 to \$600.

The bridge over the river, which is about 1000 ft. long, was injured to the extent of from \$500 to \$600.

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N. Weatle and Carquet. It was the intention of the Surveyor General to accompany him, but in expectation of a heavy domestic event he could not very well leave of which we wish him many happy returns. Fortunately for the Department, the extent of the damage was not so great as might have been. Several of the bridges at the upper end, between Tabusiatuc and Newcastle are uninjured. The bridge over Big Tracadie River was considerably damaged, fully 1000 feet of the structure at the north end being washed up stream, one portion of which was carried up river over a thousand feet, a second portion, with truss, between one and two miles, and a third portion of the wreck some three miles from the scene of the disaster, the whole structure having been swept away clear from the foundations. A ferry is now being run there, by Mr. Thos. Robinson, which will be maintained until good ice forms for crossing. The repairs of the bridge, which will cost between two and three thousand dollars, will probably not be commenced until next spring.

The bridge over Little Tracadie, which was built some 30 years ago, is getting unsafe, but with some light repairs can be made safe for the winter.

The bridge several miles north of Carquet, requiring having been swept away, will be made safe for the winter. The bridge being torn up in several places. An expenditure of about two or three hundred dollars will probably be called for to make it passable for the winter. Later on, the outer works will require rebuilding.

Pokemouche Bridge is but slightly injured, and can be repaired for a small sum.

We learn that the Engineer's reports on all the structures have been submitted to Chief Commissioner, who will be called for to make it passable for the winter. The general interest of the public. We have to add that the Surveyor General and Mr. Buck left town yesterday morning for the Napin River, to report upon the damage done, if any.

The New Smelt Fishery Regulations.

There is perhaps no subject which has been more productive of comment than that of our Fisheries, and not unfrequently such comment has been conducted in a spirit manifestly unfair to the Government and the officers whose duty it is to carry out the regulations passed from time to time for their protection. And while it is conceded that our fisheries need constant protection, there are some at least who view the steps taken by the powers that be in this direction with disfavor—and whose aim it is to decry all protective measures, caring nothing whatever for the interests of succeeding generations. With reference to the new regulations respecting the Smelt Fishery, there are many persons who entertain the opinion that unless some whole sale destruction has taken place during the last two years, the time was not far distant when an extensive fishery would speak loudly of negligence somewhere, and the interested ones would very naturally and very justly too, place the responsibility with the Government. Under the new regulations fishing with bag nets for smelt off Chatham is prohibited, no fishing in this manner being allowed above the eastern extremity of Middle Island. While this may interfere with the plans of some of the fishermen residing at Chatham, we cannot but endorse the action of the Government, for private interests must give way to the general good.

The great injury done to the Bass fishery by bag net fishing off Chatham, was so glaring, that even the *Advocate* felt called upon to unite with the other local papers in calling for its prohibition. But strange to say, and yet not very strange after all, the *Advocate* manager goes off on the other track, and for the purpose of exciting the prejudices of a certain class against the Inspector and the Government, tells the Chatham fishermen that what kind of journalism is this, may we ask? Turning back to the files of the *Advocate*, we find its Manager saying in the issue of the 20th February, 1879:—

"OUR petition to prohibit bag-net fishing entirely off Middle Island, which is strongly opposed by some of the Chatham fishermen, is a mere attempt to excite sectional prejudice, and to excite the passions of the community against the Government, which has for its object the protection of a fishery of great value to the people of the North West, and the most important of the kind in the Province."

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another section of the County, and we therefore feel called upon to oppose the petition, even though by so doing we may lose the good will of some of our friends in that locality.

THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS.—It is stated that the Hon. Messrs. Chapleau and Lorange have been returned by acclamation, their nomination papers were signed by many prominent and influential Liberals, both English and French. In the face of the declaration that the late Premier could rely upon the confidence of the people at the polls, it does seem passing strange that the leader of the new administration should have offered no opposition. One would have thought that against Mr. Chapleau of all others, (who has been such a thorn in the side of his opponents) the Grits would have directed their heaviest and most deadly cannonade. Their failure to do so displays a weakness not at all in keeping with their declarations of strength. In actual conflict, they are very different. This was evidenced during the Franco-German war, when it was discovered, too late, that the strength and equipment of the French forces had been greatly overrated. The same mistake is sometimes made in political matters, as evidenced in the Elections of the 17th September, 1878, and now the revenue and expenditure on account of the consolidated fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by returns furnished to the Finance Department, to the night of the 31st Oct. last:

Customs, 81,285,089 51
Excise, 372,000 00
Post Office, 96,270 43
Public Works, including Railways, 222,876 45
Bills, 528 00
Miscellaneous, 35,342 24

Total, \$2,033,680 48
Revenue to 30th Sept. 5,035,086 59
Total, \$7,070,767 07

Expenditure, 2,247,611 29
Expenditure to 30th Sept. 4,021,617 54
Total, \$6,349,228 83

The revenue for the month of October, 1878, was \$2,041,124, and the expenditure \$1,525,288.

The revenue to 30th September, 1878, was \$5,187,735, and the expenditure to the same date, \$4,363,041.

Circulation and specie return shows an excess of \$197,050.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Reported for the Dominion Gov't by
G. A. Blair, Esq.

NOVEMBER.									
DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Thermometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Thermometer.
Sun.	8.30 a.m.	30.08	26.1						
	1.15 p.m.	30.10	31.0						
	11.45 p.m.	30.18	34.6	21.9					
Mon.	8.30 a.m.	30.12	23.0						
	1.15 p.m.	30.18	32.2						
	11.45 p.m.	30.26	35.5	30.8					
Tues.	8.30 a.m.	30.31	26.2						
	1.15 p.m.	30.38	32.2						
	11.45 p.m.	30.45	35.1	31.7	25.4				
Wed.	8.30 a.m.	30.30	30.0						
	1.15 p.m.	30.43	32.2	29.4	18.9				
Thurs.	8.30 a.m.	30.41	35.2						
	1.15 p.m.	30.43	30.1						
	11.45 p.m.	30.43	33.4	33.4	15.8				
Fri.	8.30 a.m.	30.46	19.9						
	1.15 p.m.	30.41	30.6						
	11.45 p.m.	30.41	31.1	31.8	10.1				
Sat.	8.30 a.m.	30.51	28.3						
	1.15 p.m.	30.56	42.1						
	11.45 p.m.	30.56	42.1	42.9	24.7				

The column for Maximum Thermometer shows the highest temperature for every day.

The column for Minimum Thermometer shows the lowest temperature for every day.

Farm and Household.

Brain Farming.

Some people imagine that farming requires but little outlay of brain power to make it successful. But as someone has truthfully said, "Brains make the best fertilizer a man can use." Take two men, one of them with half the physical strength of the other, the weaker of the two will accomplish more than the other if he exceeds the latter in brain power. We have known large, stout, healthy men, who were hard-workers, and yet always on a "stern chase" with their work; they were always in hot water, always poor, from the simple fact that their bodies were better than their brains. Such a man, if he is doing as simple work as picking up stones on a hillside, will get his stone boat on the upper side of a large boulder, and then by stress of mind and muscle roll it on the drag, while the weaker, but wiser man, would place the stone on the lower side of the stone, unroll his team, place the chain about it, and in a twinkling have it loaded, and save his own strength for some more important occasion. And so it goes to the end of the chapter, the man who applies not "think" and this last applies to indoor as well as outdoor work. If men and women would take time to plan their work they would secure much better results than to hurry and scurry about without thought or system. We honestly believe if every farmer would have a study and library, like any professional man, with a few good agricultural papers, and spend an hour or two each day in reading and planning his work, he would secure better results than to spend twice that amount of active labor on the farm. This is the time and the hour for labor-saving inventions in every direction, and no farmer can entirely ignore this increased knowledge, and compete with those who have their eyes and ears open.

Winter Feeding for Cows.—The yield of milk and butter in the winter depends greatly upon the winter feeding. All the feed given to cows is not consumed without return. The manure gives a good dividend upon the outlay, and the animals are storing up energy and strength to be made available afterwards. The winter is the season for liberal and judicious feeding and not for "short commons," which is but another term for half starvation.

Regular Rations are absolutely necessary. Steady feed means steady profit. Scarcely any two animals have the same appetites. In feeding, observe closely and know the habits of each animal; the winter is the time for this study.

Deep Drains.—Making drains is especially a work for this season. If a field, or part of one, or a low piece of land is properly drained each year, by and by the whole farm will be put into good condition. Patience and time are especially needed in farm work. One cannot do everything in one year, or in ten, in many cases, so that a farmer should not be discouraged, if he cannot do all that he desires in one or two seasons. If what is done is completed, as far as it goes, one should be satisfied.

Fences and Ditches.—Before the ground freezes, put fences and ditches in good order. Fence posts that are loose may be tampered solidly, and a stone rammed on each side will steady a post, and then packing with earth. Mounding up the posts will turn the water from them and save them from heaving. The weeds that have grown in the ditches, and the accumulation of leaves and rubbish, should not be left in them; remove all such and make a clear channel for the water to flow away.

Sheep and Lambs.—The ewes will now be in lamb, or should be excepting where late lambs are desired. Where wool and mutton are the chief objects, May lambs will be preferable to earlier ones. There is no better place or time for lambs to be dropped than in a pasture on a fine sunny May day. Where lambs for market are wanted, the ewes will now be in breeding, and will need some extra care. An abundance of good, nutritious food, and water, are the principal requisites. Sheep may be the last animals to be brought into winter quarters.

Pasture applied to the exterior of buildings in autumn will endure twice as long as when applied in early winter or hot weather. In the former it dries slowly and becomes hard, like a glass surface, not easily affected

by the hot weather, or worn off by the beating of storms. But in very hot weather the oil in the paint soaks into the wood at once, leaving the lead nearly dry and ready to crumble off. Furthermore, by painting in cold weather the annoyance of small flies, which invariably collect during the warm season on fresh paint, is avoided.

Rats can be banished by covering the floor near the rat hole with a thin layer of moist caustic potash. When the rats walk on this it makes their feet sore, and then they lick their feet and that makes their mouths sore. The result is that they not only shun the locality, but appear to tell all the neighbouring rats about it, and the house is eventually abandoned by them.

Broil steak without salting. Salt draws the juices in cooking; it is desirable to keep these in if possible. Cook over a hot fire, turning frequently, searing on both sides. Place on a platter, salt and pepper to taste.

Beef having a tendency to be tough can be made very palatable by stewing gently for two hours with pepper and salt, taking out about a pint of the liquor when half done and letting the rest boil into the meat. Brown the meat in the pot. After taking up make a gravy of the pint of liquor saved.

Lard for pastry should be used hard as it can be cut with a knife. It should be cut through the flour, not rubbed.

Deferred Matter.

(CROWDED OUT LAST WEEK.)

THE AMHURST MYSTERY now resumes within the narrow limits of Amherst, the lady having been consigned thither by Justices Cullen and Bliss on a charge of theft. Mrs. Arthur Davidson, with whom she has lived for several weeks, missed a number of articles of clothing, table cutlery, a mirror, etc., which were found by Constable Canham on Tuesday morning at Mr. Van Emburgh's, about two miles from town, where Esther has staid much of the time during the past summer. Mr. V. testified that he received a parcel from her at Mr. Davidson's back door on the previous evening, that he supposed contained "cast-off clothes." The Justices considered that they had arrived at a solution of the mystery in this case, and provided against the early recurrence of such manifestations by consigning her to the county establishment for four months. Mr. V., who has borne a good reputation, was required to pay the costs.—*Gazette.*

The Globe has sugar on the brain very bad just now. Its latest effort is to misrepresent the position of Sir Charles Tupper on the subject. It quotes from a speech delivered by the member for Cumberland in 1875, in which he urged that the Government, if it had a surplus, should endeavour to lighten the taxation of the people, in order to show that he was in favour of a low duty on sugars as follows:—"I think the House will agree with me that the time has come when we should use this surplus—not in adjusting the tariff for sugars, as the hon. gentleman proposed last night, but in the direction of duty on the lower grades of sugar as might accomplish the object the hon. gentleman had in view, and which would be received as a boon by the poorer classes of the country." That position is entirely inconsistent with the policy which has now been adopted. The protection on sugar does not so much depend upon the extent of the duty as upon the relation which the duty bears to the higher grades bears to that on the lower. Sir Charles Tupper in advocating, as a measure of relief to the people, the decrease of duties on the lower grades only, was quite consistent with his present desire to encourage sugar refining in the country.—*Gazette.*

The harbor of Quebec is swarming with smelt of a large size which are taken in great numbers, two or three at a time, from the city wharves.

For the Little Folks.

How Kit Saw the Show.

FOR VERY LITTLE READERS.

Kit Strong sat on the doorstep, looking very sad. A Great Show had come to town only the day before, and had set up its big white tent on the common, almost in sight of his home. Yet Kit could not go to it. He had no money, and his mother was very poor.

He always sat on the doorstep when he was in trouble. It was shady and cool, for the little house stood back from the street, and on one side a high brick wall reached all the way from the house to the sidewalk, and on the other a little tree-shrub leaves over ever there was a breeze. So Kit liked the step, and would often sit there for ten whole minutes, which was a very long time for him, as he was a very lively boy.

But this morning he staid, five, ten—yes, twenty minutes, at least! There he sat and thought and thought and thought. He had been around to the common, and the bill-posters he had seen there, and the queer sounds that came out of the tent, had made him sure that the tent held such wonders as he had never seen in all his life. But how to get in—that was what troubled Kit. I suppose there is no way in the world for a boy to get to see a show, that Kit did not think of. But sitting there, with his head in his hands and his elbows on his knees, if he had been a girl, you might have thought she was crying. Indeed, the only move he made looked very much like brushing away a tear; but then Kit was a boy, and the other thing must have been a yawn. Still, Kit seemed very, very sad for a lively boy. He wouldn't look up at all. The whole show—except the brass band—might have passed along the street in front of him, and he would never have known it. And strange to tell, when he did look up at last, there it was!—or at least the show, certainly a part of it.

For there, in the open street, was a queer procession; a big white woolly dog and a little black monkey were walking along together, followed by a troop of boys, and stranger still, the monkey wore a little coat and a hat with a feather, and he carried a trumpet and a pair of light hoops, while the dog had a small stool in his mouth. And stranger of all, the monkey, dog and boys were all coming right into Kit's open gate, and then—could anything be stranger?—the monkey and the dog, without looking at Kit at all, or saying "by your leave," or even making a bow—went over to a little bare spot near the brick wall, and actually began to give a show, right there in Kit's yard!

Kit couldn't believe his eyes—but that was his very last minute on the doorstep for that time. The next minute he was among the boys, looking on.

First—Master Dog put down the little stool, and Master Monkey set the hoops against the wall. The dog then sat up on his hind legs, and the monkey jumped on top of his head, and began to blow his horn. When monkey had blown on his horn a good while, he got down from Doggie's head and stood up on the stool, holding the two hoops for Doggie to jump through. The dog went back a little way, so as to get a good start, and then he ran as hard as he could, and made one spring right through both of the hoops. When Kit and the boys saw that, they clapped their hands and shouted.

Next, Monkey took a piece of string out of his little pocket and put it in Doggie's mouth to make a sort of bridle. Then he jumped on the dog's back, and began to ride him around. The boys laughed to see the dog galloping like a horse with the little monkey on his back, and when the dog jumped up on a barrel lying in the yard, and stood there like a stone statue, they laughed and shouted more than ever.

Doggie soon jumped down from the barrel, and Monkey got off his back. Then Monkey sat down on the little stool and began to blow on his horn, and the dog stood up on his hind legs and danced. The boys thought this was the best thing of all. "Toot-toot-toot-toot-toot-toot!" went Master Monkey, and skip, skip, skip, went Master Dog up and down the yard, turning his head from one side to the other, just as dancing people do.

All these funny tricks amused the boys very much, but at last Master Monkey settled down on his stool, and Master Doggie lay down beside him. And now, those bad boys would not let them rest. They began to tease Monkey to do more tricks by throwing little pebbles at him, and to poke long sticks at Doggie, and shout to "do it again."

This made Kit angry, and he pushed the boys aside, and told them to go away. But they would not.

"The dog and monkey are not yours," said one.

"Well, they are in our yard said Kit.

"We'll take them with us," was the reply. But Master Doggie's white teeth said "No" to that very plainly. And Kit replied:

"No, you'll only tease 'em. I mean to take care of 'em."

Just then a man in a great hairy garment came through the gate, and came quickly through the gate. Instantly the dog and monkey bounded toward him, and began to frisk and play about his feet.

"You see, they belong to me," said the man to Kit. "They strayed out of the show-tent a while ago, when I was away. But I heard what you said about taking care of them, and I am very much obliged. And now, if you want to see what the little fellows can do to amuse, come to the tent this afternoon. Here are two tickets."

"Oh!" exclaimed Kit with delight, "one for me and one for mother!"

And this is how Kit saw first part of the show, and then all of it.—*St. Nicholas.*

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