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Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

W. C. ANSLOW

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Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, July 24, 1889

WHOLE No. 1183.

ROOM PAPER.

Balance of Stock of Room Paper at Cost Price, commencing at 4c. per roll,

at B. Faurey's,
Newcastle.

BABY'S CARRIAGES.

A few Baby Carriages at cost price to clear,

at B. Faurey's,
Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 12, 1889.

Law and Collection Office

M. ADAMS,
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.
Real Estate & Fire Insurance Agent.
CLAIMS collected in all parts of Dominion.
Office: NEWCASTLE, N. B.

L. J. TWEEDIE,

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
Chatham, N. B.
OFFICE—Old Bank Montreal.

J. D. PHINNEY,

Barrister & Attorney at Law
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
RICHMOND, N. B.
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE SQUARE,
May 4, 1889.

O. J. MACGILLIVRAY, M.A., M.D.

Member, BOT. SOC. LONDON.
SPECIALIST IN
DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT,
Off: Cor. Waterland and Main Streets,
Moncton, Nov. 12, 86.

Charles J. Thomson,

Agent MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. The LARGEST INSURANCE COMPANY in the World.
Barrister, Procurator for Estates,
Notary Public, &c.
Claims Promptly Collected, and Professional Business in all its branches executed with accuracy and despatch.
OFFICE.
Engine House, Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

Dr. R. Nicholson,

Office and Residence,
McGILL ST., NEWCASTLE
Jan. 22, 1889.

Dr. W. A. Ferguson,

OFFICE at stairs in SUTHERLAND & CROAGHAN'S building, Residence Waverley Hotel.
Newcastle March 12, 1889.

Dr. H. A. FISH,

Newcastle, N. B.
March 25, 1889.

KEARY HOUSE

(Formerly WILBUR'S HOTEL.)
BATHURST, N. B.
THOS. F. KEARY, Proprietor

BOLOGNAS

50 lbs. Case, very low
Soused Tripe,
VERY CHEAP.
JOHN HOPKIN
186 Union Street, N. B.
May 20, 1889.

Long-Standing

Flood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alternative, and causes a radical change in the system. The process, in some cases, may not be quite so rapid as in others; but, with persistence, the result is certain. Read these testimonials:—
"For two years I suffered from a severe pain in my right side, and had other troubles caused by a torpid liver and dyspepsia. After giving several medicines a fair trial without a cure, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was greatly benefited by the first bottle, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured."—John W. Benson, 70 Lawrence St., Lowell, Mass.
Last May a large canicle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. In all my experience with medicine, I never saw more Wonderful Results.

Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly, and as my brother and sister were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tyson, (of Fernandina, Fla.) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a blemish upon my body for the last three months."—T. E. Wiley, 146 Chambers St., New York City.
"Last fall and winter I was troubled with a dull, heavy pain in my side. I did not notice it much at first, but it gradually grew worse until it became almost unbearable. During the latter part of this time, disorders of the stomach and liver increased my troubles. I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after faithfully continuing the use of this medicine for some months, the pain disappeared, and I was completely cured."—Mrs. Augusta A. Furbush, Haverhill, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

THIS YEAR'S

MYRTLE
CUT AND PLUG
SMOKING TOBACCO
FINER THAN EVER.

See

T & B

In Bronze on

Each PLUG and PACKAGE.

On hand a large stock of

LEAF TOBACCO, CIGARETTES, and

SHAGS, GLOBES, WICKS, etc.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. R. CAMERON,

69 Prince Wm. Street,
St. John, Feb. 22, 1889.

GEORGE STABLES,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant.

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

Goods of all kinds handled on Commission and prompt returns made.

Will attend to Auctions in Town and Country in a satisfactory manner.

Newcastle, Aug. 11, '86.

LEATHER & SHOE FINDINGS.

The Subscribers return thanks to their numerous customers for past favors and would say that they keep constantly on hand a full supply of the best quality of Goods to be had at lowest rates for cash. Also, R. Foster & Son's Nails and Tacks of all sizes, and Clark & Son's Boot Trees, Laces, &c. English Taps, as well as home-made Taps to order, of the best material. Wholesale and Retail.

J. J. CHRISTIE, & CO.

Property to Lease.

The premises recently occupied in Newcastle by Mr. Frank Morrison, comprising Restaurant, Bar and Garden. For particulars apply to

M. Adams,

Newcastle, May 13, 1889.

ESTEY'S YOUR

ESTEY'S

ESTEY'S

IRON

IRON

IRON

ESTEY'S

IRON AND QUININE TONIC.

After using it for a short time you will find

Your appetite improved, your spirits become more cheerful, and you feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your body is being braced and renovated.

ESTEY'S IRON AND QUININE TONIC

Is sold by Druggists everywhere. Be sure and get the genuine. Price 50 cents, 6 bottles \$2.50.

Prepared only by E. M. ESTEY, Moncton, N. B.

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Selected Literature.

A SAFE DEPOSIT.

BY EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

CHAPTER IV.

(Continued.)

An idea had crossed her in the cell.

The bonds she had in place of hers were not hers—no. But they took the place of hers. Now, as she could not cut off her own coupons and deposit them in the Waverly Bank as her father had taught her, might not she honestly cut off these coupons, and deposit them, replacing them when the moment came for her own. It is quite clear, and, to it instructed conscience like yours and mine, that she might not; but Edith had accustomed herself to think of these coupons as so much money, and, as she certainly would have taken so many greenbacks had she left them in her box and found them there, without looking to see if they were the bills of one bank or another, as she supposed, though she supposed wrongly, that a coupon of the Cattanagus & Opelousas was money as truly as a coupon of the C. B. & Q., if only it were dated rightly. She was a little confused when she found that no coupons had been cut off the Cattanagus & Opelousas bonds for five years, but little did she know of the weakness of that enterprise. She did not know that her quarters coupons on her own bonds would have yielded her \$540; she made out that amount from the Cattanagus & Opelousas coupons, took no more than she needed, wrote a memorandum of what she had done, and pinned it upon the coupons. For she said, 'I may die, and she remembered that she had heard her father say that some written memorandum must be left for the benefit of executors. She handed her bankbook to the teller, as she had done before, and the man bowed, as the other men bowed, and said it was a fine day. She also said it was a fine day; but the spell did not work. When he looked at the coupons he made no entry in his little book. Indeed, she thought he started, and he crossed the room and spoke to his chief. The attentive chief once came over to the window.

'Miss Lane,' he said, 'your father has made a mistake. These are Cattanagus & Opelousas coupons, and you know it is long since those could be negotiated. I think your coupons are C. B. & Q. C. B. & W., and from United States bonds, are they not?'

'Are these not just the same things?' said Edith, feeling as if she should sink through the ground. 'I know nothing about it, only I found it in my safe. Here she held closely to the truth.

She could see a vague smile of contempt pass over the cashier's face as he said: 'Well, I don't know what hopeful people would say, Miss Lane, only those things have no value on the market. Bring us around your C. B. & Q. and we will cash them for you gladly.' Then, as he was turning away the teller whispered to him again, and he said: 'Do not give yourself any trouble, but you have overdrawn your account a little.'

Poor Edith did not know what this meant, and he explained that she had drawn more money from the bank than she had in it; that this would be made clear to her as she looked at the checks which the teller gave her. It was of no consequence, the cashier said, only he thought he would call her attention to it. So poor Edith left the bank without any money, and feeling that she was much deeper down in the bog of disgrace than she had known.

Fortunately she did not understand that if anybody had supposed that she was dishonest in overdrawing her bank account she could have been arrested before she left the building. This would not have happened, however, in any circumstance, to her father's daughter. The Waverly Bank was a new bank, and the people were very glad that she had brought her account and placed it there. Edith retired to her carriage with as good grace as she could, and bade William take her home.

She had several courses before her. First, she could telegraph to her father in London; 'I am disgraced and without money. What shall I do?' Second—of this she thought seriously—she could go to Dr. Witherspoon, who had christened her 20 years ago, and had received her into the church six years ago, and loved her as her father did. This would have been the wisest thing for her to do, but she had a sense of mortification which hindered her from doing this. Then she thought over the list of her mother's old friends among the ladies of Tamworth, and there was not one of them whom she liked as a counsellor. Then she remembered a sermon which Dr. Witherspoon had preached a few weeks before, of which the doctrine was, 'Face your Perplexities.' He had told them that they should not run away from their perplexities, but must look them in the face, and find out how they were. She remembered that some time she had talked with not long before had told her that the turning point of Robinson Crusoe's fortunes came in the moment when he faced his perplexities. On some pieces of paper he had, with some ink he

had made, he wrote them down, so that he could look at them and see what they were. Edith took a sheet of note paper, and proceeded to write down hers. The first took the following order:

1. I am a fool.

2. I believe I am a thief, but am not certain.

3. I have no money.

4. I have taken from the Waverly bank \$47 to which I have no right.

By adding up the amount on her checks and comparing it with her own account she had found the fatal mistake which showed that, instead of having \$40 in the bank, she had taken out \$47 more than she should have done.

Edith's list went on:

5. I owe honest tradespeople who have trusted me \$173.11.

6. I wish I had as much as \$75 in the house, if it were only to keep up decent appearances till papa gets home.

7. In fact, I have \$11.97. I suppose the housekeeper would lend me something, but I do not like to ask her, and I have no right to starve the family.

Then, by an unfortunate suggestion of one of those lower powers who have been allied to, who are permitted to have some part in the government of this world, under strict orders from higher authorities, however, it happened that Edith remembered a horrible scandal which had convulsed Tamworth a year or two before, when a certain Mrs. John Fisher had borrowed a thousand dollars from a jeweller on the pledge of a bracelet, which became very famous in the scandal of the town. Edith said to herself: 'If I could not borrow \$200 of somebody, I think if I were a man I should know how to borrow \$200. I observe in books that men always borrow money when they want it. I do not see why I cannot borrow this money. For Edith had no little temptation in her younger life that she had never learned, what most young men learn when they are younger, that there are two devils of special danger in modern life; that the larger devil is named Drink, and the smaller devil is named Debt. There had been no occasion for Edith to have these lessons taught to her, and, though the poor child had had some reasons to know the first devil—as everybody has in American life—she was profoundly unconscious of the dangers of the temptations of the second. She did know what a horrible scrape Mrs. John Fisher had made into, and she dreaded any such scrape. But, on the other hand, she knew that in the jewel case under her hand, were baubles which she never used, which were worth twenty times the sum which would make her perfectly comfortable till her father came home. And so it was that, having read in novels about poor people pleading might that they had borrowed money, the thought did cross her mind that she might borrow something if she knew how, or the pledge of some part of her jewelry.

It is a very curious phenomenon belonging to human nature, whether of men or women, that a person in a scrape generally prefers to tell some utter stranger of his trouble and not to tell some near or intimate friend. This is the place to discuss the reason for this phenomenon, but it is a phenomenon observable by all people who hold the position of general council for mankind. This phenomenon showed itself in Edith's case. She did not go to Dr. Witherspoon, she did not go to her father's partner, she did not go to any of her somewhat distant relatives in Tamworth, nor, as has been said, to any of the old friends of the family. But, before night came, she felt as if she should die if she did not take advice of somebody. She made her choice of a confidant almost at haphazard.

It happened that that was the evening of the meeting of the Chautauquan circle to which Edith belonged. The girl had rather tired of gay society after the first two winters that followed her 'coming out.' She had danced quite well, she had tasted that cup pretty thoroughly, and then, without being cynical at all about it, she thought she had drunk about as much of it as she wanted. On the other hand, some near friends of hers had engaged in the Chautauquan course of reading; she was sitting with them one evening when some reading aloud went on, and found herself interested in the solid and practical work which they had engaged in. She thought rightly that she had time to suit up her lack work with the circle, and had become one of the most diligent of the readers. This accident determined her now, in the choice of her adviser.

She had meant to-day to make some afternoon visits. But the day was hot and the air sultry, and she made this an excuse for sending William with his carriage back to the stable. She would go to Vincent Chapel in the evening. And to Vincent Chapel she went. It was the last meeting of the circle before the summer recess.

She had been chosen secretary and recorder of the Gill circle at the meeting in April, and her record was carefully reported. It was the year for English history, and they had set apart the subject—always interesting to young people—of Mary Stuart for their evening discussion. That happened which is apt to happen, that all the women were very

hard on poor Mary, while all the men defended her. As there were more women than men, the men had to stand well to their guns.

'I understand the president very well,' said Edith firmly. 'I meant to do justice to his argument before. But it seems to me to mean this; that, because this woman was pretty, she is to be excused for being wicked, and that, because she was a woman, it is to be expected she will act like a fool.'

They all laughed heartily at this, and the president hastened to say that this was not the centre of his position; that Mary certainly had been very badly educated, etc., etc., and that John Knox was, etc., etc., and so on, and so on, as may be imagined.

'Still, I cannot see that this changes our opinion on the question whether she did right or wrong.' This was the undivided reply of the stern Edith. 'It shows why she did wrong, but it does not show that she did right, unless the president means that when a woman dresses her hair in a becoming way and wears a new head-dress, she may do as she chooses.'

After this it may be imagined that the president hastened to say that this was not the centre of his position; that Mary certainly had been very badly educated, etc., etc., and that John Knox was, etc., etc., and so on, and so on, as may be imagined.

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