

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

W. C. ANSLOW

Vol. XXIV.—No. 22.

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, March 11, '91.

Whole No. 1218

BAMBOO WORK.

I have just received an Assortment of Bamboo Work in the Following Articles:—

Fancy Easels;
From 12 in. to 6 feet high in assorted Styles and Prices;
Bric a Brac What Nots, Portfolios, Music Racks, Tables &c.
INSPECTION WANTED.

B. FAIREY,
Newcastle.

Newcastle, Jan. 10, 1891.

L. J. TWEDDIE,
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.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B.
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE SQUARE.
May 4, 1889.

G. J. MacQUILL, M.A., M.D.
Mem. BOT. COL. SURG., LONDON.
SPECIALIST.
DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT.

Office: Cor. Westland and Main Street,
Moncton, Nov. 12, 1888.

Charles J. Thomson,
Agent MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Company of New York. THE LARGEST INSURANCE Company in the World. Agent for the Commercial and Collecting Agency.

Bartholomew, Prior for Estates
Notary Public, &c.
Claims Promptly Collected, and Professional Business in all its branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

OFFICE.
Engine House, Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

Dr. R. Nicholson,
Office and Residence,
McGILL ST.,
NEWCASTLE.

Jan. 22, 1889.

Dr. W. A. Ferguson,
RESIDENCE AND OFFICE in a house owned by Mr. R. H. Grenley, at foot of Street Hill,
Newcastle, Jan. 2, 1891.

Dr. H. A. FISH,
Newcastle, N. B.
July 23, 1890.

W. A. Wilson, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
DERBY. N. B.
Derby, Nov. 15, 1890.

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

This Hotel has been entirely refitted and furnished throughout. Stage connects with all trains. Every comfort of the Hotel, Bathing Facilities. Some of the best trout and salmon pools within eight miles. Excellent salt water bathing. Good Sample Rooms for Commercial men.

TERMS, \$1.50 per day. With Sample Rooms \$1.75.

Clifton House.
Princess and 43 Germain Street.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

A. N. Peters, Prop'r.
Heated by Steam throughout. Prompt attention and moderate charges. Telephone communication with all parts of the city.
April 6th, 1889.

Bank of Montreal.
Capital \$12,000,000
Reserve \$6,000,000
A Savings Department has been opened in connection with this Branch.
Interest allowed at current rates.

F. E. WINSLOW,
Manager Chatham Branch.

DON'T GIVE UP

The use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. One bottle may not cure "rings" or a "cough" or "cold" or "fever," but it will cure the blood, and the blood is the source of all disease. It will cure the blood, and the blood is the source of all disease. It will cure the blood, and the blood is the source of all disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For several years, in the spring months, I used to be troubled with a "cough" or "cold" or "fever," but it will cure the blood, and the blood is the source of all disease. It will cure the blood, and the blood is the source of all disease. It will cure the blood, and the blood is the source of all disease."

Cured Me.

I presume my liver was very much out of order, and the blood impure in consequence. I feel that I cannot too highly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla to any one afflicted as I was. Mrs. N. A. Smith, Glover, Vt.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists, \$1.50 per bottle.

ESTEY'S

COD LIVER OIL

ESTEY'S Cod Liver Oil Cream has been proven to be the best of all the so-called "cod liver oils" on the market.

TO BUILDERS AND JOINERS

Considerable outlay has been made on the house to make it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of the Public and Telegraphic Post Office.

GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS

for Commercial Travellers, and Stopping on the premises.
Chatham, Jan. 1.

THE Emulsion of

Cod Liver Oil

AND THE
Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

No other Emulsion is so easy to take. It does not separate nor spoil. It is always sweet as cream. The most sensitive stomach can retain it.

CURES

Scrofulous and Wasting Diseases. Chronic Cough. Loss of Appetite. Mental and Nervous Prostration. General Debility, &c.

Beware of all imitations. Ask for "The D. & L." Emulsion, and refuse all others.

PRICE 50c. AND \$1 PER BOTTLE.

PEARLINE.

Receiving to-day.
For sale low. A. J. BABANG & CO.
Moncton, N. B., Sept. 5, '90.

DO YOU KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE?

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.
NO BETTER REMEDY FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, CONSUMPTION, &c.

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. ARTHUR, M.D.,
112 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kinds Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion and healthy action.

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

Selected Literature.

A STRIKE FOR EIGHT HOURS.

The carpenters struck for eight hours to night, Martha. There'll be no more work done till the builders come to our terms."

Mrs. Dayton looked across the table at her husband with a dubious expression on her face.

"Do you think they will give it? I am afraid you will be out of work some time."

"I don't care if I am; eight hours are enough for anybody to work, and it's time the people who have to do the labour of this world should have some of it."

"But you will lose three dollars a day, and we don't want to run in debt."

Months must be had, you know, just the same, and the children's shoes."

There you go, borrowing trouble right and left! What's the use of trying to cross a bridge before you come to it? I guess there'll be a way provided."

Mrs. Dayton said no more, but she looked anxious as she cleared away the tea things, put the children to bed, and finally sat down to a big basket of mending, just as her husband's shoes began to penetrate the sitting room from the adjoining bedroom. "She was very tired," but she could not think of going to bed before eleven o'clock. There was always just a touch to be done, and only one pair of mends to be done.

Eight hours a day's work! Mrs. Dayton smiled grimly. What would become of the work in that house if she rebelled against being tied down to one eternal grind? Six children, the eldest but two years of age, the youngest an ailing baby, which she sometimes feared did not receive due attention with so many other cares devolving upon her from early morning until late at night; and Mrs. Dayton was not robust—never had been. She could not "turn off" her work as some women do, but she did the best she could, without complaining.

If Silas had put his mind not to go back to work, nothing I can say will change it. "What's the use of a good thing about it—if it is going to be at home, he can help me in a number of ways."

Comforted a little by this reflection, she plied her needle with renewed vigor, and at last, wearying into bed, partially aroused her husband, who muttered, testily, don't talk to me! I tell you eight hours are enough; then turned over and started a new series of mends.

"Do you mind holding baby a few minutes, Silas, while I skin the milk?" queried Mrs. Dayton, after breakfast the next morning.

Silas had settled himself into his chair with the air of a man who has all day before him and owns no man for a master.

"Hold baby! he ejaculated. Do you think I'm here to do women's work? I guess when I get a day off I'm going to enjoy it."

"He's sick with a tooth coming through, or I shouldn't have asked it. I really don't know how I can attend to my work and care for him as I ought. There, there, poor little dear, don't cry."

"Well, if this is the sort of racket I've got to listen to, I'll clear out. Great Scott! just hear him yell! I thought I was going to have a little peace in my own house. You needn't wait dinner for me—I don't know when I'll get back."

The irate man hurriedly got up from his fishing tackle and strode off to the nearest wharf. The Dayton lived in one of the outskirts of a large resort, had their own little cottage, a cow and chickens, and were very pleasantly situated. Mrs. Dayton was a good husband in some respects, and would have stared in amazement if any one had suggested that he was not always perfectly kind to his wife. He was thoughtful, like many other men who did not stop to consider how much of a burden he was to his wife. He would have scented the notion that his wife worked harder than he did, and the idea of lightening her burdens in any way had never occurred to him.

Mrs. Dayton had trained her children to be useful to some extent, but the eldest was a boy, and his ten-year-old sister could only render some assistance in dressing the little ones in the morning, and do a few chores after school at night. The week passed by. Mrs. Dayton was disappointed in the hopes of deriving any benefit from her husband's illness. If she asked him to repair something about the house he would do it to-morrow, but to-morrow came and it was not done. When churning time came he was not to be found. He never seemed to notice when his lifted heavy kettle of water or emptied the wash-tub, that she strained her arms a useful putting up the clothes-line. Seeing how disinclined he was to have anything to do with the domestic affairs, she ceased asking for his help.

Silas Dayton was enjoying his vacation. He was a good workman, and he wanted to make the best of his leisure so he read and he smoked, took naps in the hammock and indulged in long gossips over the fence with neighbor Jones, a professional man whose office hours were short. Did you ever notice how fond the average man is of gossip? He likes to have his

fling about the chattering of women, but at heart he relishes a bit of gossip. When Alaura Smith becomes engaged to be married, or her father sells his pasture lot, or Jim Downs gets a clerkship in a store, he is always glad to hear about it, and two men can't eat any two women of my acquaintance in holding a protracted sidewalk meeting.

Martha Dayton laid awake nights and thought. Saturday morning she arose with an unaccountable look of determination on her face. In a way that ordinary mild women some times have, she had suddenly become firm as a rock in her resolution to adopt a new course of conduct. "I'll begin at six o'clock," she said to herself. The work was accomplished magnificently that day; every step was made to count, every minute was made to advantage. By three o'clock the house was in order and a generous taking adorned the pantry shelves.

Half an hour later Mr. Dayton came in and found his wife sitting in the parlor, with her new gingham dress on, reading the morning paper, while the baby crawled on a rug at her feet.

"Expecting company?" he inquired.

"No, I'm resting."

It was something new for Martha Dayton to be "resting" in the daytime, and it had been years since she had "fixed up" like that, except on the rare occasions when she went out somewhere.

When the supper was served, Mr. Dayton missed some of the usual accessories of the meal. As he sat down, he looked at his wife, who was looking at him with a questioning look.

"How's this?" he grumbled. "Ain't you cutting us short to-night with your cold victuals? I like a hot supper."

"Oh, I've struck," replied Mrs. Dayton, in a serene countenance. "I've come to your conclusion that eight hours are enough for any one to work, and that it is time to rebel against an eternal grind. It will necessitate some changes, but since you are firmly convinced of the right of the matter, of course you will be willing to put up with the inconvenience of it, as I have to with the loss of your wages on account of the same principle. That was a long speech for Martha Dayton to make. Silas glared at her with open mouth. She looked smiling and at the same time as if she were bent on her senses. It wasn't like her to joke, but she must be "funning" now. Trying to be smart, oh? He didn't quite like it.

"What signale are you getting off now?" he asked, rather roughly. "If you took a lazy streak and didn't want to cook a good supper, why don't you come right out and say so, and then throw up your hands and say 'I'm a woman'?"

"You think I don't mean it, Silas, but I do. My work is just as hard as yours, and more wearing to the nerves. Hereafter I shall consider eight hours of constant labor a day's work, and outside of that I shall do nothing but what cannot be avoided. A woman needs time for rest and recreation just as much as a man does, and the way I have been living it has been impossible to be anything more than a mere housekeeping machine. I should like to improve my mind a little."

"You ain't turning woman suffragist, I hope. I'll bet that Miss Skinner was talking to you." Miss Skinner was a somewhat noted platform speaker who lived near the Daytones.

"No one has been talking to me, and this has nothing to do with suffrage. It seems that when you said 'people you mean' men, giving no thought to women; but I fail to see why they should not be included in the labor question."

Mrs. Dayton had not been a self-assertive woman, and her husband had not little thought to her unexpected outbreak. He attributed it to a "cantankerous spell" which would not last long. A strike of housekeepers! Refusal to work more than eight hours a day! It was absurd, ridiculous. I am not sure but Silas Dayton went further in his thought and pronounced it lazy, for what did woman's work amount to, anyhow, compared to the hard toils of a man with the world?

The subject was not mentioned the next morning, when they partook of the usual Sunday breakfast of beans and brown bread. Mr. Dayton, who was not in the habit of attending church, started out for a stroll about town. Mrs. Dayton very soon saw as she generally had a baby too much to leave. To please Silas, it was her custom to prepare the most beautiful meal of the week for Sunday afternoon, and the day of rest often left her so fatigued that it was an effort to begin anew on Monday morning. If any one called, she was not fit to receive them on her working garb and with her heated face.

It was nearly three o'clock when Silas returned. "What he brought home now?" wondered the little woman, as she heard strange voices. Silas often brought people home with him to the Sunday dinner; he was hospitable, and he knew that there would be an abundance of good things to eat.

"I ran across my old friend Jabez Hunter, and his wife," he explained, as Martha went into the front hall.

"Haven't seen them for years. They've got a farm of twenty miles from here, it seems, and they've been to town time and again, and didn't know we were living here."

Martha was shaking hands with a stout, fresh-faced man, and a large, comfortable looking woman, and Jabez was declaring that he knew Si in a minute, and he was mighty glad to see Si's wife and babies.

"Si! hasn't changed hardly any," he continued, "but you ain't looking well. Kind of dragged out, ain't ye? I better set in 'put out' than usual by company. Jabez Hunter had been one of his best friends in the old days, and now that Jabez had the air of being 'well used' by the world, Silas was anxious to have his wife, children and home appear in a favorable light.

Soon Mrs. Dayton called them into the dining room where the long table was spread, and the children all ready set in their places, the baby industriously drumming with a spoon on his waiter.

With pride Silas named his boys and girls, who were embarrassed just enough to make their behavior unobtrusive.

"By George, Si, you're a rich man with such a family as this," exclaimed Jabez. "Don't it do your heart good to look around and see 'em? I tell Lucy sometimes it's pretty lonesome for us out on that big farm where youngsters would have such a good time. Wouldn't you like to go fishing in my trout brook, young man?" addressing Jack, the eldest boy.

"Yes, sir," said the boy with a broad grin. "By this time all were settled and Silas' face wore a look of blank astonishment and dismay. Cold meat, cold bread, berries, cake, and a cold custard pudding.

"My wife, it seems, has made a change in the bill of fare," said he finally and admiringly. "Given half a chicken and a ham, and we're in the habit of having a good Sunday dinner."

"I don't see anything the matter with this," declared Mr. Hunter.

"Silas has forgotten that I have struck," said Mrs. Dayton. "I've adopted the eight hour plan, and no unnecessary work on Sunday. Men don't work on Sundays—why should women when they can avoid it?"

Silas' face was red with suppressed wrath. A pretty impression of their friends would get.

Jabez Hunter gazed at Mrs. Dayton admiringly. "Given half a chance, and she would be a pretty woman."

"What's that he's cracked. 'Struck' Come, now, that's good. Why should women strike as well as men? I'm sure they have more to put up with. I haven't never let my wife grab all the day long and half the night, as lots of em do. Have I, Lucy? And Sundays we can't do nothing at our home that we don't get out of."

"Half the time we make our dinner on bread and milk Sunday," said Mrs. Hunter, smilingly. "I'm bound to have one day in the week when I ain't tied to the kitchen."

"Your wife must have a pile of work to do, Si, with all these youngsters; it's enough to make her look peaked. Lucy finds chores enough on the farm, but I ain't no children; and I help her considerable. I suppose you're handy in the house when you are out of work, ain't you, Si?"

Silas' face was a study. Mr. Hunter continued, as he took another slice of cold lamb.

"You'd laugh, I expect, to see me with one of Lucy's big aprons on wiping dishes or turning the wiper. I suppose I do cut a figure, but it reminds me of the time when I used to catch Lucy unawares a makin' pies or something before we was married, and she used to git my face all round behind the pantry door."

"Law, now, Jabez, ain't you ashamed?" Mrs. Hunter's face was rosy.

"I like to think of them old counting days, don't you, Si?"

Years sprang into Mrs. Dayton's eyes; she did not look at her husband. He mumbled an inarticulate answer. The children were delighted with the turn of the conversation; such a jolly fellow had not visited them for many a day.

"I made up my mind when we got married that my wife wasn't going to be a slave to the kitchen. I got her and I meant to take care of her. Seems though some men took particular pains to get their wives out of the way so they could get another. I ain't anxious for No. 2—Lucy don't look as though she was fadin' away, does she? Tipped the scales at one hundred and ninety-five pounds (stop you nagging, Lucy) the other day."

Jabez leaned affectionately on his discomfited spouse, the children tittered and Mrs. Dayton ventured to smile across the table at her unusually silent husband.

"Now, Mrs. Dayton, I don't believe you weigh more'n a hundred pounds. Look to me like you was pretty near took out and needed a change. Bundle her up, Si, with her babies, and send her to the farm. You can sit along with her letter 'n you can spare her for good. I don't believe you want a No. 2 to mother all those youngsters."

Silas found his tongue and a chance to use it at last, and the conversation drifted into other channels. Sooner than any of them desired, the time came when the Hunters were obliged to leave, and the Daytones were left with the feeling that a warm, invigorating rift of sunshine had been let into their lives. Evidently Silas had "fixed" for thought that evening, and it was he who lay awake that night, and his wife who slept. When she was ready to begin her washing the next morning, she found her tubs filled with water and the clothes line ready for use. Volumes could not have told her more than those two simple acts did. In the afternoon, as she sat making aprons for the children, Silas said: "If you want to go out to the farm, Martha, I think likely I can get Manly Johnson to come and keep house."

"But the children?"

"You can take the baby and Freddy and Stella, and the rest will get along all right going to school here." So it was arranged.

When Mrs. Dayton returned, almost a new woman, she found that a compromise had been effected and Silas was working. She did not attempt to keep up her own strike, but life was henceforth made easier for her. They hired help on extra hard occasions, many little things that had been expected of her were omitted, and Silas, now that his eyes were opened, found that he could save his wife from backaches and help her to get a leisure hour in ways that he had not dreamed of before.

"That was a cute idea of yours, Martha—that strike for eight hours. I was mad at the time, but when I saw how much better Jabez Hunter treated his wife than I did you, it made me feel that maybe I hadn't been doing right. I guess I think as much of you as he does of Lucy, and I mean to give you as good a show as I can."

"I am satisfied," said Martha, looking lovingly at her husband; "but I was not before my strike, I was really getting vicious. We are lots happier now, ain't we?"

I only wish all strikes might end as well as yours did.

Political Pointers.

AN EXPLANATION CALLED FOR.

The St. John Sun thus sums up concisely and correctly, the facts in the Wiman Cartwright-Farrer conspiracy, as it now stands disclosed:

"During these two years in which Mr. Wiman has been working his plan, he has had the assistance of Sir Richard Cartwright and the other Canadian leaders mentioned. He has not had the help of Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake. Sir Richard has gone campaigning about the country with him. They have spoken together on this subject at a score of meetings. Mr. Wiman has been begging support for 'the liberal party' in all the great cities of the United States. The opposition party has been circulating Mr. Wiman's writings selected to suit Canadian taste. Mr. Laurier and Mr. Wiman have been co-operating. Mr. Longley lately went on a political tour with the speculator as far as Kentucky. Mr. Wiman has dragged the Canadian opposition leaders in any direction he wished. Did Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard know all this time what Mr. Wiman's plot meant—and did they join in it?"

Did they know it all, and co-operate with the intent of suspending partnership when power and office should be secured?

Did they stupidly follow after in ignorance of the whole plot?

If they knew and assisted, there is nothing to be said, except that the time has come to drive them one and all out of public life in this country.

If they knew it all and sought to use Mr. Wiman and his plot to get into power, they are unworthy of power or respect. At best they are half accomplices, reckless of the country's honor and unit to be trusted with Canadian interests.

If they have been unsuspecting victims, they are fitter to be in the care of guardians than to undertake the guardianship of others.

In any case we fail to see what use the country has for them in a public capacity requiring average integrity, capacity and care."

We think the men who have for the past three years been acting as Mr. Wiman's lieutenants in Canada owe the people of Canada a full and prompt explanation. They should say which of the three possible explanations given above is the correct. Were they cognizant of Wiman's treasurable intentions and still willing to aid him? Or were they ignorant of his intentions and intending to aid him after using all the money he could raise for them? Or were they too dense to understand his game, notwithstanding all the hints he gave them? Which?—Halifax Herald.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

The following tribute to Sir John Macdonald is from an American source, the Buffalo News: Despite his advanced age, which points to the approaching end of

his long term of public service, Sir John Macdonald, Canada's first premier, stands to-day head and shoulders above all his political competitors in the Dominion. There are more eloquent orators, able debaters and keener controversialists, but for skill in mapping and carrying out policy, for talent of organization, for shrewd, accurate estimate of the public pulse and ability to stir the public heart and arouse enthusiasm, he is without a rival. Nor can national pride blind us to the fact that the ablest of our American statesmen would find in him an adversary very difficult to cope with.

Temperance.

TEMPERANCE IN OUR SCHOOLS.

I will take advantage of the subscriber's privilege, and claim a place in your valuable paper in which to express a few opinions on the importance of teaching temperance in our public schools. I have always given this subject a good deal of time and attention in all the schools in which I have taught, numbering five.

In each of my schools I organized a temperance society, and succeeded in getting all my boys and girls to sign a little temperance pledge. I have had the satisfaction of knowing since that the signing of the little school temperance pledge has kept my boys in many cases from yielding to the temptation of taking the first glass of liquor, and thus they are growing up to be temperate young men.

At our Kings County, N. B., teachers' institute, the opinion was expressed that we should not teach temperance in schools other than from a scientific standpoint. I cannot agree with that statement at all, and I do hope that, few, if any, of the teachers of New Brunswick do. I have always been able to make deeper and more lasting impressions upon my scholars by teaching it from a moral standpoint. I think that our instruction should be based upon science, but that we should endeavor in every possible way to teach our boys that they cannot afford to use intoxicants at all, and to lead them to hate intemperance.

I always have and always will teach my boys that the faculties which God gave them, and which should be developed and educated as to form the character of the noble man who never intended to be ruined by the use of intoxicants. Also that intemperance is the enemy to wealth, honor, social and moral happiness; and that the man who becomes a drunkard must forfeit all of these, and get in return the drunkard's reward in life and in death. I cannot see how any honest teacher can help teaching temperance in their school from a moral standpoint. I would make very little effort to reform a drunkard, but would make any sacrifice to help to keep out boys temperate and pure from the schools, and that there is not and could not be any better field for labor than the school room. The boys are at the age when they are most easily influenced either for good or bad, and that most lasting work can be done for the temperance cause there than at any other time. I feel sure that all the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of drunkards, either moderate or inveterate, will agree with me in the opinions I have tried to express.

Again, I feel sure that when I have all of these to agree with me, I have a large majority of the female sex.

I hope you will pardon me for making my remarks so lengthy, as I am very much interested in temperance, and could not resist the inclination to have a conversation with the other teachers through the EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

JENNIE H. HANSON,
St. John, N. B.

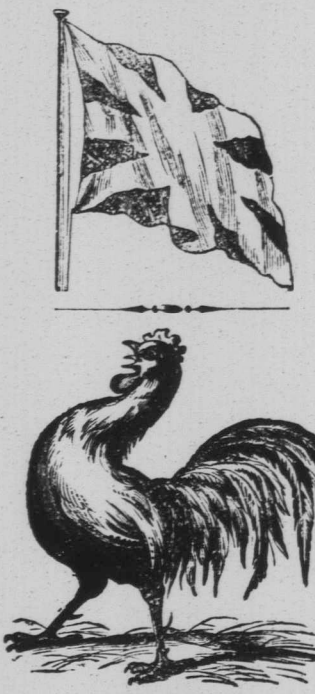
DRINKING A FARM.

My hopeless friend, while you are stirring up the sugar in a ten-cent glass of gin, let me give you a fact to wash down with it. You may say you have longed for years for the free independent life of the farmer, but have never been able to get enough money together to buy a farm. But this is just where you are mistaken. For several years you have been drinking a good improved farm at the rate of 100 square feet a gulp. If you doubt this statement, figure it out yourself. An acre of land contains 43,560 square feet. Estimating for convenience the land at \$8.50 per acre, you will see that it brings the land to just one mill per square foot, one cent for ten square feet. Now pour down the fiery dose and imagine you are swallowing a strawberry patch. Call in five of your friends and have them help you gulp down that five hundred-foot garden. Get on a prolonged spree some day and see how long time it requires to swallow a patch large enough to feed a cow. Put down that glass of gin; there's dirt in it—one hundred feet of good rich dirt, worth \$43.56 per acre.

ASK FOR JOHNSTONE'S "VIOLET ORRIS" 10 CTS PER OUNCE.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Union Advocate, Established 1867. NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1891.



Victory.

The battle is over and the result is most satisfactory to the Government and its friends. In spite of the Grit howl that the Government's defeat was certain and sure the Sir John A. Macdonald Government has been sustained by a majority of over thirty, and the advocates of Canada for Canadians are glorying over their great victory.

The Maritime Provinces have done well, and New Brunswick particularly so, having redeemed several constituencies from Grit representation. In New Brunswick the count is thirteen government supporters and three opposition, the counties electing opposition representatives being Charlotte, Carleton and Queens.

Northumberland has spoken out nobly in support of the Government, having elected Mr. Adams by the handsome majority of four hundred and seventy-three. The full returns will be found under Declaration in Day Proceedings.

Glenora elects Mr. Burns by a majority of 376.

Restigouche elects Mr. McAllister by a majority of 218.

Kent elects Mr. Legere by a majority of 711.

Westmorland elects Mr. Wood, her old member by a majority of 2000, his opponent, Mr. George, losing his deposit.

Albert elects Mr. Weldon by a majority of 97.

Kings, in which it was first reported that the Minister of Finance, Hon. Mr. Foster, had been defeated has done honor to itself by electing him by a majority of about 80.

St. John City and County has astonished the country by returning three government supporters by immense majorities, and friends of the government are jubilant.

The city vote gave McLeod 2649 and Ellis 2063.

For the county the vote was Hazen 4877, Skinner 4515, Weldon 3777, Raskine 3347.

In Sackville Wilnot (con) beat Day (dis) by a majority of 235.

Hol. John Costigan is elected in Victoria by a majority of 865, Lawson, his opponent losing his deposit.

In York Mr. Temple is elected by a majority of over 900.

Charlotte, Queens and Carleton are the only counties electing Liberals—the former Gilmore beat Clarke by a majority of 238, and in Carleton Colter beats Vance by a majority of about 200. Declaration Day returns give a majority of 22 votes in Queens for King, defeating Baird.

New Laro, Pictou county, N. S. is the banner conservative section in Canada. The Tories polled 107 votes against one single solitary vote for the Grit-Farrellites.

Two members of the government have been defeated. Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, who represented C. S. Hyman, liberal, by a majority of 284, and Hon. C. C. Colby, President of the Council, has been defeated in Stanstead, Quebec, by Mr. Rider, liberal, by a majority of 99 votes.

In Kingston, Ont. Sir John A. Macdonald was re-elected, defeating his old opponent by a majority of 474.

Later reports state that Hon. Mr. Colby is elected for Stanstead, hence it is reported is true the Government has lost but one of its ministers.

Liberal Conservative Club.

The Newcastle C. C. Club held their weekly meeting on Monday evening, there was a large attendance the room being crowded as well as the entry and stairs. A number of those present made addresses. Mr. Adams thanked the members for the support they had given him and the faith they had manifested in him throughout. He alluded to the disgraceful attempt by two individuals who called themselves Liberals who endeavored to arouse a religious excitement in this election, but their effort was discovered and the plot frustrated. He referred to the statement made by Mr. Mitchell on Nomination Day that he had got a lot of land from the late W. Parker, Esq., and had paid for it as his books would show. He had bought a small piece of land from Mr. Mitchell a few feet, for which he had paid but up to the present time he had received no deed of this small piece. Mr. Adams reiterated his desire to work for the interest of Northumberland in return for the confidence they had deposited in him.

Parliamentary.

The Local Legislature of New Brunswick meets at Fredericton to-morrow Thursday, March 12th.

The Dominion Parliament is called to meet at Ottawa on Wednesday, April 20.

Declaration Day.

At 11 a. m. John Shireff, Esq., Returning Officer, opened his court for the purpose of counting the votes and declaring who was elected to represent Northumberland County in the Dominion Parliament. The following is the official returns—

	Burns	Adams	Mitchell
No. 1	90	50	50
2	134	41	41
3	134	41	41
4	134	41	41
5	134	41	41
6	134	41	41
7	134	41	41
8	134	41	41
9	134	41	41
10	134	41	41
11	134	41	41
12	134	41	41
13	134	41	41
14	134	41	41
15	134	41	41
16	134	41	41
17	134	41	41
18	134	41	41
19	134	41	41
20	134	41	41
21	134	41	41
22	134	41	41
23	134	41	41
24	134	41	41
25	134	41	41
26	134	41	41
27	134	41	41
28	134	41	41
29	134	41	41
30	134	41	41
31	134	41	41
32	134	41	41
33	134	41	41
34	134	41	41
35	134	41	41
36	134	41	41
37	134	41	41
38	134	41	41
39	134	41	41
40	134	41	41
41	134	41	41
42	134	41	41
43	134	41	41
44	134	41	41
45	134	41	41
46	134	41	41
47	134	41	41
48	134	41	41
49	134	41	41
50	134	41	41
51	134	41	41
52	134	41	41
53	134	41	41
54	134	41	41
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56	134	41	41
57	134	41	41
58	134	41	41
59	134	41	41
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61	134	41	41
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63	134	41	41
64	134	41	41
65	134	41	41
66	134	41	41
67	134	41	41
68	134	41	41
69	134	41	41
70	134	41	41
71	134	41	41
72	134	41	41
73	134	41	41
74	134	41	41
75	134	41	41
76	134	41	41
77	134	41	41
78	134	41	41
79	134	41	41
80	134	41	41
81	134	41	41
82	134	41	41
83	134	41	41
84	134	41	41
85	134	41	41
86	134	41	41
87	134	41	41
88	134	41	41
89	134	41	41
90	134	41	41
91	134	41	41
92	134	41	41
93	134	41	41
94	134	41	41
95	134	41	41
96	134	41	41
97	134	41	41
98	134	41	41
99	134	41	41
100	134	41	41

Majority for Adams 473.

The returning officer then gave the total results of the poll and declared Mr. Adams duly elected by a majority of 473.

The returning officer then declared the Court closed.

Mr. Adams thanked Mr. Shireff for the courteous and proper manner in which he had conducted this election.

It was Mr. Shireff's uniform practice in both Dominion and local elections and he wished to bear witness to this fact.

It was customary for a candidate to move and another to second a vote of thanks to the Returning Officer but in the absence of Mr. Mitchell he would defer making that motion.

He wished to thank his friends for the magnificent vote they had given him and would ask them to be generous to those who had on principle opposed him.

Let no one of us rub up against another, we had voted according to the opinions we had formed and let us give our opponents credit for doing the same. Then let us do nothing to create ill will but let us all work together in harmony in the interest of this great county of Northumberland. It was not a question of personal popularity between Mr. Adams and Mr. Mitchell, but the policy of the government, and our victory was not gained by a stultifying party vote but it was owing to the good will and generosity of men who came into our ranks and helped us.

He would pass over the ill feeling engendered on Nomination day and advised them to think no more of it. He would endeavor to make his political life of this character that both friend and foe would approve and he would endeavor to work for their advantage.

Out of his heart went great feelings of friendship and he hoped that when he left the Court House we would shake hands all round with those who had opposed us, and be friendly, and he also hoped that his representation of the county would be such as to do the people no discredit. (Load applause.)

Mr. Mitchell then addressed the electors.

It had been his fate to meet with reverses in this election and it was not the first time, and few men could perhaps meet it as well as he could. It was probable this reverse was to his own interest. He had for many years spent three or four months in each year doing their business and looking after the interests of Northumberland and he would pay him better to attend to his own. For thirty years he had been in political life and he could look back with satisfaction to the many great undertakings he had worked for, he need not enumerate them, they were well known to the people of this county and he had always stood up for the interest of Northumberland despite of opposition.

One hundred and forty railway men had been imported into this county to vote against him, and if ever he got into power he would endeavor to prevent railway and other government employees from voting at all.

The fight for him was an uphill one. He had no forced himself upon the county but had been asked to offer, and after arriving here he was sick for ten days which gave Mr. Adams a great advantage. Had his party ten more the results might have been different. If Mr. Adams worked for the interest of Northumberland as earnestly as he had done he would do well, and it came with bad grace from the government party when they called him and his party annexationists.

He had no hard feelings against any one, and he hoped Adams would be as faithful to Northumberland's interests as he had been. He most heartily thanked those who had, when he was sick, traveled the county and mounted the platform, and used their great ability to further his interests, and if ever the people wanted him to again fight for the interests of Northumberland he would be found ready. Thanking all his friends for their support he would bid them good bye.

Three cheers for Mitchell were proposed by Mr. D. G. Smith and joined in by all present irrespective of party.

Three hearty cheers were given for Mr. Adams.

Mr. Adams then moved, seconded by Mr. Tweedie, that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Shireff for his fair and impartial conduct as Returning Officer. Carried.

Mr. Adams then tendered Mr. Shireff a vote of thanks which that gentleman acknowledged in suitable terms, stating that he had endeavored to do his duty conscientiously as between the two candidates.

Calls for Mr. Tweedie were made, but that gentleman stated they had declined enough of speaking making of late and declined to say anything. The large assemblage then dispersed after a most orderly meeting.

Springhill Relief Fund.

	Adams	Mitchell
No. 1	90	50
2	134	41
3	134	41
4	134	41
5	134	41
6	134	41
7	134	41
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88	134	41
89	134	41
90	134	41
91	134	41
92	134	41
93	134	41
94	134	41
95	134	41
96	134	41
97	134	41
98	134	41
99	134	41
100	134	41

Majority for Adams 473.

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Calls for Mr. Tweedie were made, but that gentleman stated they had declined enough of speaking making of late and declined to say anything. The large assemblage then dispersed after a most orderly meeting.

Bathurst Settings.

March 7th, 1891.

There is a great deal of inconvenience caused by the closing down of the Carquet and Shippen railway for the remainder of the year, the last trip (but one) it took just eleven days to go to Carquetack, but on that line they have been obliged to come back in only a small number of days, but it is so informal that this year it was kept longer than any winter since the closing of the line, to the inconvenience of those living on the line. But the closing of the Railroad is a great inconvenience to the country as it will put them out of touch with the world for so much for some time.

REFERENCE.—There is to be a musical entertainment together with a sermon on "Little Brown Boy," to be given by the members of Ever-Young Church, S. T. and the "east of chancery" on the 10th inst. There has been decided and Sister Hodge is to sing. The following are the parts in the ladies department.

Sister Hodgins is, I am informed, to take the part of the old woman, I am sure that young lady will be in a creditable manner, as she is so well versed in such matter.

There is a sister married on several occasions, and she is so but that the force will be a great loss as there is abundance of talent in Division. The committee are

CANADA'S HORSE MARKET.

LONDON, March 5.—As an evidence of the favor with which Canadian horses have been received in Great Britain, it is announced that a company has been formed here composed of several gentlemen who are authorities on horseflesh. The Canadian Horse Trading Company, (limited) has been registered on the London Stock Exchange, with a capital of £100,000. The object of the company is stated to be to import Canadian horses for the British market. Agents will be appointed in various sections of the Canadian Dominion, who will buy up good, sound animals and see to their transportation in proper manner to Great Britain, where it is claimed large prices will be realized for them. It is expected that a large trade will be inaugurated by this new company.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

The disposition of this country was never more favorable to closer relations with Canada than it is now, and a final settlement of the seal trouble, which cannot be longer delayed, would greatly facilitate an understanding which would be mutually beneficial. It is evident that in promoting a sentiment of reciprocity Mr. Blaine has touched a popular feeling. There is a large Republican sentiment friendly to relaxation of tariff restriction and a tariff reform sentiment which will go slowly. These two favor reciprocity. Indeed, this sentiment is probably dominant in the public mind, although those who hold it are divided between the parties. The result of the Canadian election, therefore has unusual interest for us on this side of the line.—*Harper's Weekly.*

CARRIED VOTES TO CANADA.

CHICAGO, March 7.—A morning paper publishes a story in relation to the Grand Trunk railroad and its connection with the recent election in Canada. It gives publicity to a rumor that the road had violated the inter-commerce act by taking about 150 Canadians from this city and about 1,000 more from various points in Wisconsin and Michigan to vote, and returning them free of charge. It then gives an interview with General Manager Beeve.

"It is true that we carried between 100 and 200 Canadians to Canada, a day or two before the election. We also carried several hundreds from various points on the line in Indiana and Michigan. They went to Canada for the purpose of voting the liberal ticket. I wish we had been able to muster thousands more, as it was we could not muster enough, for the election went against us."

"Did you furnish the men with free transportation?"

"No we were paid for it. We are not running a gift enterprise."

THE MONTREAL WITNESS' FOUL LIBEL.

UPON THE PEOPLE OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES—A SLANDER WHICH THE GRIT PRESS DARE NOT REPUBLICAN.

MONTREAL, March 7.—Last night's Witness publishes a statement that the grists of Montreal are disgusted with the result of the election in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, adding that though their interests lie with free trade the people shamefully sold themselves for bribes in the shape of public works. The Gazette has a letter this morning signed "Bluenose" which takes the Witness to task. "Bluenose" says:

"Does the Witness stop to consider that its charges in this case apply to the best liberal blood of Canada? Are Alward, Stockton, Pugsley and others all bought with bribes? Bluenose quotes from Laurier's speech at Sherbrooke, these words: 'Loyalty is not a matter of dollars and cents, it is not to be measured by the yard,' and adds: 'This explains the case in the maritime provinces. Free trade placed in the balances against loyalty was found wanting, especially when haul down the flag of John of Halifax and annexationist Ellis of St. John were cast in along with trade.' 'Bluenose' states that not a liberal paper in the maritime provinces would publish or reproduce the Witness' foul slander, and concludes by saying that the editor of that paper were in Halifax or St. John last night he would be tarred and feathered.—*Halifax Herald.*

DEATH OF POSTMASTER WILLIS.

News of the death of Mr. Edward Willis, postmaster of the city, was heard this morning with general regret by all classes of the citizens. Mr. Willis has been in poor health for some time past but it was not thought until a couple of days ago that his illness would prove fatal. He was born at Halifax in 1835 and was for some years connected with the press of that city, but he afterwards moved to this city and in 1857 established the *Western Borderer* in Carleton and about the same time he issued the *Freemason's Monthly Monitor*. For a time he was editor of the *Courier*, but in 1863 in company with Mr. James Davis, he purchased the *Morning News* from the founder of that journal, Mr. George E. Fenety, and ran it until after the fire. At one time Mr. Willis took an active interest in politics and was first elected to represent this constituency in the Local Legislature in 1870 and was re-elected in 1874 and 1876. From 1873 to 1876 he was a member of the executive council without office in the King government. He was appointed post master in 1886 on the promotion of Mr. King to the office of inspector and has ever since filled that office with acceptance to both parties. Mr. Willis was for many years an active member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Orange order and in both bodies he held high offices. He was also a prominent member of the Church of England and an active worker in St. James' Church. Mrs. Willis who survives her husband is the daughter of Mr. Zachariah Adams of Carleton,

Eight children, three daughters and five sons survive. One of the sons is Mr. E. Le-Ré Willis, postal clerk. By all who knew him Mr. Willis was greatly esteemed and respected and throughout the country and province there are hundreds who will hear with sorrow of his death.—*Globe.*

HOW TO CARE FOR RUNNING GEAR.

The repair and renewal of running gear is often a burdensome expense to farmers who keep a variety of carriages, racks, farm wagons, and riding carriages. Not infrequently this expense is largely increased by lack of care, or by ignorance of the effects which various atmospheric conditions have upon the woodwork of wheels. There, if badly constructed at the start, are easily articles though they be had as a gift. To attain the best and most economical results, it is necessary to begin with honestly-constructed gear, and then give them intelligent care.

The idea is quite prevalent that wheels do best when housed upon an earth floor—a practice that is not only unnecessary but, under ordinary conditions, positively harmful. Besides the actual wear by use, the agents most destructive to running gears are moisture and the sun's heat. Unless the wheel work is thoroughly protected by paint or varnish it will swell whenever it is wet, causing 'springing of the spokes,' splitting of hub and felloe, and perhaps the 'shishing' of the whole wheel.

If the gear is not thoroughly protected by paint it can be readily seen that an earth floor, usually quite moist, is therefore, not the best kind of support. When wheels are long exposed to the sun's rays there is likely to be a shrinkage of the wood that opens the joints, readily admitting moisture. When it is necessary to leave a cart or wagon out of doors, let some old blankets or pieces of carpeting to be thrown over the wheels, or, better still, have on hand a sheet of cheap cloth large enough to cover body wheels, and all. Frequent painting of farm wagons, sleds, etc., together with care as to exposure, will save many dollars of expense. A light carriage or wagon that is driven upon the road should have its time painted and the whole vehicle varnished at least once a year. That will go a long way toward protecting it from the action of the weather.—*Am. Ag.*

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

DENVER, Col., March 5.—A special from Durango, Colorado, says the snow blockade is still on. No mail has been received here for seventeen days and business is almost paralyzed. No trains can reach here for many days yet.

Mr. W. H. Murray, the famous author of "Adirondack Tales," etc., has purchased the old Murray homestead and farm in Guilford, with which he was connected to some years since on account of financial reverses, and he will pass the remainder of his life there, doing quiet literary work and forsaking the lecture platform.

The new turn in the Behring Sea question is of an entirely satisfactory character. The British government and that of the United States are now understood to be at one in reference to the desirability of arbitration. Mr. Blaine has received from his extreme pretensions and will now be ready to accept a convention for the preservation of seals in the Pacific, such as his predecessor had nearly accomplished. This will probably lead to the suspension of proceedings in the courts and an early settlement.

St. Petersburg, March 3.—A horrible railway accident occurred near Morshansk, in the government of Tambov, today. Two express trains came into collision, demolishing the carriages of both. Fifty persons were killed outright and a large number were seriously injured. The scenes about the wreck are described as sickening. Many of the bodies of the dead were literally ground into pieces, some of the wounded, dismembered and mangled, lived for several hours in the most intense agony.

Charles E. Pratt lately inherited £200,000 in England. He had lived for a long period in Rahway, New Jersey, in modest but comfortable circumstances. On inheriting his fortune he built a princely mansion, bought horses and engaged a large retinue of servants. He seemed, however, not to enjoy his new life, and one morning he remarked to a servant that he wished he were back in his old house, as he was very lonely and unhappy. An hour or two later he walked into his old house, which had been converted into a stable, took a pistol from his pocket and shot himself through the head. The report roused some stablemen, who ran in and found his dead body on the stable floor.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The United States Republicans were badly deceived when they split up the territory of Dakota into two States with the expectation that they would furnish four Republican senators who would vote straight for protection. At the outset the expectation was realized, but as the representatives of the States in the senate now stand, three-out of the four are distinctly committed to vote for a lower tariff. It is thought that the fourth senator may take warning from the fate of his associates, and if so the whole will vote for tariff reform.

The movement in the States for the unlimited coinage of silver is now getting a strong set back. The chances are that, not content with opposing any further legislation in this direction, the opponents of silver coinage will now ask for a repeal of acts already in the statute book. A circular recently issued by the representatives of one of the most important states in the country recommends that all contracts for sales stipulated for payment in gold or in its equivalent in the currency of the country. The necessity for such a step is shown by the fact that in the testimony of experts the price of silver before long will be brought down to eighty cents per ounce or perhaps less.

DUBLIN, March 5.—The Bishop of Downcomer has issued a letter which amounts practically to excommunication of any Catholics who support Parnell. This action has caused considerable excitement in Belfast.

PARIS, March 3.—While the Vicomte Brailles was walking through his grounds near Troyes one night last week he was shot, it is feared fatally, by his gamekeepers. The Vicomte returned the fire, killing one gamekeeper and wounding another. In the darkness the Vicomte supposed that the gamekeepers were poachers, while they mistook him for a trespasser.

A little boy in an Ansook county town, having often heard his parents talking about the letter carriers of Boston, New York and other places, thought it would be a pleasant amusement to play being a letter carrier himself. He accordingly secured a bundle of love letters that his sister had received and distributed them from house to house along the street. According to the last report the boy eats standing and don't hanker after letter carrying so much as he did.

OTTAWA, March 6.—Sir John Macdonald is completely exhausted today. He got up despite the wishes of his physician and answered the hundreds of congratulatory telegrams pouring in from all quarters. The Premier has utterly lost his voice but expects to be all right in a few days. Talking to the Associated Press correspondent today, he estimated his majority at between 33 and 35.

WATCHITA, Kan., March 3.—A tramp negro, who assaulted and maimed the wife of a cowboy, named Harper, met with a swift punishment at the hands of a small party of men at Woodward this morning. As soon as they heard of the attempt they mounted their horses and went in pursuit of the fiend. When overtaken no questions were asked of the captive, but a noose was quickly slipped over his neck. The other end of the rope was made fast to the pommel of a saddle, and the negro was dragged over the plain. He was finally ridged with bullets.

CHICAGO, March 2.—A special from Salt Lake says: "A regular exodus of Mormons from Utah to Mexico is quickly taking place and within the next three months a large number of the Saints will have left. The Mormons have a tract of land in the State of Chihuahua, 125 miles long and 75 miles wide which they are settling. A colony of sixty will leave Provo early in April. All over the territory the Saints are preparing to go south to 'live their religion.' The head of the church is said to be encouraging the emigration and furnishing funds for those who have none. It is estimated that at least 2000 families will abandon Utah this summer and go to their new 'land of Canaan.'"

One of the most admirable benefactors of modern times is that known as the Hirsch fund. It consists of the sum of two and a half millions of dollars, given by Baron Hirsch for the purpose of preparing the Russian Jews who come to America for the duties of citizenship. The money is not given in the shape of charity, but is employed in a variety of ways to help the people. Where it is necessary, small loans are made without interest, but more frequently it is used to provide workmen with implements, or for the establishment of schools. There is a school in which children are taught English, a trade school for youths and adults, and a school for adults, in which they are taught the duties and obligations of citizenship. The success that has attended the operations of these schools has suggested the idea that all foreign immigrants should be similarly looked after in the localities in which they settle.

PARIS, March 5.—News of a horrible massacre comes from Mahaguar, Ramisatra, governor of the province of Belanona, receiving a petition from the population to the government to defend them from the violence of a tribe composed of the heads of the victims. Popular fury has caused the government to announce that the offender will be punished.

SHORT SEVENTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS.—Stewart F. Hayes, Clerk in the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, has left the City and is short in his accounts to the extent of \$1,700. C. E. Welton, the agent in this city, discovered the shortage a few days ago and accused Hayes. The latter at first denied the charge but finally acknowledged it. Mr. Welton would not prosecute but gave him a chance to leave town which he did Sunday night. The loss will come out of Mr. Welton's pocket. Hayes collected the renewal premiums and appropriated the money to his own use. He has been going at a pretty fast clip and has victimized several persons about the city.—*Sun.*

LONDON, March 8.—The victory of Sir John Macdonald in the Canadian elections has given a decided impetus to the imperial fiscal union movement, and its advocates are using every means in their power to bring the question prominently before the public. Howard Vincent, M. P. for Sheffield, who may be looked upon as the chief promoter of fiscal union in England, as secretary of the New United Empire Trade League, will on March 27th move in the house of commons for the appointment of a royal commission to enquire whether the empire can be brought into closer commercial union without materially raising the price of food and raw materials in the United Kingdom and without depriving each country represented of the power to regulate its own tariff. The motion has the support of the London branch of the Imperial federation league, and it is thought will be well received in the house of commons.

LONDON, March 9.—A terrific blizzard is prevailing throughout the south-west portion of England, and the storm is the severest on record in that part of the country. It is feared an enormous amount of damage was done. Reports received show many small vessels wrecked off the coast. The loss of live stock is reported heavy, hundreds of sheep and lambs perishing in the storm.

The Chicago ship railway works are now well advanced, the roadway proper being about finished, about ten per cent of two large cuttings being all that remains undone. The track is laid from the southern dock of thirteen miles to within four miles of the northern dock. The track, as previously noted, is an ordinary double track, laid with 110 lb. rails, 18 ft. between centers, with 9 ft. x 7 x 12 in. ties, laid 2 ft. 2 in. centers, the ties at each joint being 27 ft. long to connect the two tracks, and thus preserve exact gauge, for the cradle. The locomotives run on one track only of standard gauge, two locomotives being used for one cradle. There are no turn outs, but travel tables at each end; frogless switches riding the rail being used for switching the locomotives. Rock ballast in inches under the ties is used throughout. Work on the lifting docks is in very forward state, so as to make it fairly certain that the work will be completed in 1891. The pumping machinery at the southern end is in place, and the building for it is about half completed, and the same work is about half completed. At least 1,500 men will be employed on the works next summer.

PILES A positive cure. Thousands of testimonials. No suppository. Sent post paid for 27 cts in stamps. Address: *Home Specific Co., Omaha, Neb.*

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE. The Property on the West Side of Chaplin Island Road, Near the Stephen Y. Mitchell, containing 16 ACRES of good land in good heart and well fenced. If not disposed of before

1ST OF APRIL will be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, of which due notice will be given. For particulars apply to GEORGE STABLES, Newcastle, March 9, 1891.

Assessors Notice.

THE Assessors of Rates for the Parish of Newcastle having received the warrants authorizing the assessment of taxes for the present year as follows:—

School Assessment, \$2055.13
County Contingent Fund, 1214.19
Police Fund, 854.00
Alms House, 501.00
Fire Purposes, 533.75
Scott Act Assessment, 40.43

berly notify all persons liable to taxation within said Parish to furnish the assessors within thirty (30) days from the date with statements on oath, in writing, of their Real Estate within the Parish and of their Personal Property and Income, to guide them in their assessment.

N. B. The Valuation Lists can be seen, when completed, at the Police Office in Newcastle, and at the residence of the Assessors in the Middle and Lower Districts.

C. E. FISH, GEO. GORDON, JAS. HENDERSON, Assessors.

Newcastle, March 4, 1891.

A. R. WILLIAMS.

SOHO MACHINE WORKS.

Toronto, Ont.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in WOOD-WORKING Machinery.

IRON-WORKING do.

SAW-MILL do.

SHINGLE MILL do.

ENGINES & BOILERS.

FINISHING Machinery.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

(Send for Catalogues.)

March 9th, 1891.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE.

80 AND 82 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, St. John.

TABLE CUTLERY

WITH

IVORY, PLATED AND CELLULOID HANDLES.

KNIVES AND FORKS

AT ALL PRICES.

Large Assortment of POCKET KNIVES by the Best Makers.

PLATED FORKS and SPOONS in variety.

Our assortment is as large, and prices as low as any in the trade.

Yes! but

Cleaver's

Transparent

Soap

Is the Best.

Good Evening

For Sale by E. LEE SETTEE Newcastle.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick for the passage of a Bill entitled "An Act in addition to and in amendment of the Act 46 Victoria, Chapter 62," entitled "An Act to revive, continue and amend the Act to incorporate the North-west Route Company."

The object of this Bill is to fix and allow the passage and rating fees on certain kinds and descriptions of lumber hauled and rafted in the House of the said Company—and for other purposes.

March 10, 1891.

NOTICE.

Persons wanting DRY GOODS & GROCERIES can purchase them at

COST PRICE during the next fortnight.

L. W. HARLEY, Newcastle, March 3, 1891.

Teacher Wanted.

A second or third class female Teacher is wanted for District No. 8 South-east.

Address DANIEL MATTHEWS, Li-dleton, March 2, 1891.

RAW FURS.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IS PAID IN

CASH

—AT THE—

Salter Brick Store

FOR ALL KINDS OF

RAW FUR.

Jno. Ferguson, Newcastle, 31st Dec., 1890.

FRESH BEEF.

40,000 lbs Fresh Beef For Sale.

Apply to John Windsor, Petit Rocher, N. B.

SHARP'S

TRADE MARK.

BALSAM

OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED

FOR CROUP, COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, COLDS, OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.

PRICE 25¢ PER BOTTLE.

ARMSTRONG & CO. (Importers) 12 BARKER & SON, 125 St. John St.

Dualap, Cooke & Co.

Merchant Tailors, Amherst, N. S.

Our representative visits the different towns on the North Shore every two months; and inspection of our samples is respectfully solicited.

Dualap, Cooke & Co.

Amherst, March 20, 1890.

S. C. HAMS

Short Roll Bacon, Bologna, Smoked Beef & Sausages

John Hopkins, 186 Union St., St. John.

Jan. 30, 1891.

Notice: A year is being made by John R. Hopkins, 186 Union St., St. John. He has a large stock of hams, and is selling them at a low price. He is also selling a large stock of sausages, and is selling them at a low price. He is also selling a large stock of bologna, and is selling them at a low price. He is also selling a large stock of short roll bacon, and is selling them at a low price. He is also selling a large stock of smoked beef, and is selling them at a low price. He is also selling a large stock of sausages, and is selling them at a low price. He is also selling a large stock of bologna, and is selling them at a low price. He is also selling a large stock of short roll bacon, and is selling them at a low price. He is also selling a large stock of smoked beef, and is selling them at a low price. He is also selling a large stock of sausages, and is selling them at a low price. He is also selling a large stock of bologna, and is selling them at a low price. 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