

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J. ANSLAW,

VOL. XI.—No. 52.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, October 23, 1878.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE No. 572.

WAVERLY HOTEL,

NEWCASTLE,.....MIRAMICHI, N. B.
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. Proprietor.
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1878.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

NEWCASTLE,.....MIRAMICHI, N. B.
THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, has recently been fitted up in first class style, is 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.

KIRK HOTEL,

THE SUBSCRIBER has rented the New Building erected by Mr. M. Keen, near the Post Office and Custom House, and having Newly Furnished the same throughout, is prepared to accommodate the TRAVELLING PUBLIC.
No pains will be spared to secure the comfort of guests.
COACHES will connect with the trains—Good stabling accommodation.
D. KIRK, Proprietor.
Newcastle, May 13, 1878.

CANADA HOUSE,

CHATHAM,.....NEW BRUNSWICK.
WM. JOHNSTON, - Proprietor.
CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made in 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 13th, 1878.

"Wilbur House,"

Bathurst, Gloucester County, N. B.
This House, which has been enlarged and thoroughly repaired, repainted and refurnished, will be open to the public on Monday next, 12th June.
As regards situation, it is located in a very pleasant town, and being in close proximity to the Bailies Chateaux, is one of the very best summer resorts in the country, and offers all the advantages of a country residence, with the convenience of a city. The hotel is within easy reach of the Intercolonial Railway, and every effort will be made by the proprietor to secure the comfort and pleasure of all who may patronize the establishment, which will be conducted in the very best style.
H. WILBUR, Proprietor.
Bathurst, June 6, 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 accommodations.
Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.
THOS. F. RAYMOND.
St. John, July 9, 1877.

NORTHERN HOUSE,

CAMPBELLTON.
THE Suburban having recently bought and fitted up the John McMillan Property, is now prepared to accommodate Boarders both private and transient on the most liberal terms.
The commanding view which this House affords of the splendid Restigouche river and adjacent mountains, renders it one of the most attractive Hotels in the North.
Good Salt Water Bathing can be had in the vicinity at any time.
R. DAWSON, PROPRIETOR.
July 1st, 1877.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

RIVER DU LOUP.
JOSEPH A. FOUNTAIN, PROPRIETOR.
THIS HOUSE is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station, and is well calculated to meet the requirements of travellers, as neither pains or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of guests. Situated on a desirable spot, it affords a splendid view of the St. Lawrence and adjacent country.
October 24, 1877.

To Mill Owners and Mechanics.

THOS. B. PEACE,
MANUFACTURER OF
ALL KINDS OF SAWS,
Is prepared to fill orders from any part of the country. His saws are now being widely used, are made of the very finest quality of English Steel, and are warranted to be equal to the best English or American manufacture. A fair trial will prove the correctness of these statements.
All kinds of Repairing Done.
References By Permission:
HON. WM. MITCHELL, Chatham;
J. B. SNOWBALL, Esq.,
D. & J. RITCHIE & Co., Newcastle;
J. J. NIELSEN,
B. & Co., North Ek.
SHOP—Water Street, Chatham, N. B.
September, 18 1876.

TRUNK FACTORY,

ESTABLISHED 1862.
MR. W. H. KNOWLES
HAS much pleasure in announcing to his many friends and customers that he has resumed business at No. 203, over A. J. Lord's Furniture Emporium, where he will be pleased to attend to all orders entrusted to his care with neatness & despatch.
Repairs Promptly attended to.
St. John, Aug. 14, 1877.

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,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
CHATHAM, - - - - - N. B.
OFFICE—Snowball's Building.
May 13, 1874.

WILLET & QUICLEY,

Solicitors, Barristers, Attorneys,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, CONVEYANCERS, &c.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
JOHN WILLET, RICH'D P. QUICLEY, LL. B.
March 24, 1876.

A. H. JOHNSON,

BARRISTER AT LAW,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC,
&c., &c.,
CHATHAM, N. B.
July 10, 1877.

A. D. SHIRREFF,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance
CHATHAM, N. B.
August 29, 1876.

HERBERT T. DAWSON, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
OFFICE—In Mr. John Dalton's House;
RESIDENCE.
At Mr. Wm. Greenley's, opposite Office.
Newcastle, March 26, 1877.

DENTISTRY.

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

Confectionery &c.

W. C. HILDENBROOK,
CONFECTIONER,
CHATHAM AND NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Chatham—In Store lately occupied by J. V. Benson.
Newcastle—Head of Public Wharf.
Constantly on hand, a great variety of
Plain and Fancy Confectionery,
(Pure and Unsulphured).
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A large importation of
Choice Valencia Oranges, Lemons, Dried Fruit, &c.,
Newcastle, March 29, 1878.

S. F. SHUTE,

Direct Importer of
Fine Watches, Rich Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Clocks, Fancy Goods, &c.
Orders Solicited, and goods sent to responsible parties on approval.
WATCH REPAIRING, in all its branches promptly attended to.
AGENT for the "Florence" Sewing Machine, and "Lazarus" & Morris & Co's PERFECTED SPECTACLES.
Remember the Place.
S. F. SHUTE,
Queen St., Fredericton.
Dec. 22nd, 1878.

NO EMPTY ASSERTION!

TRY IT.
BY an admirable arrangement of nature, the whole body, each part in its turn, recuperates new material to make up for its own waste. This principle accounts for the fact that
HYPOPOSSOMUM
—OR—
Magic Cough Syrup,
a simple vegetable remedy, by speedily removing all impurities from the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, will therefore cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and all Throat, Lung and Liver Complaints.
A Positive Cure for Nervous Debility. Common Cold or Cough cured in 24 hours.
PREPARED BY F. BUCKLER, NEWCASTLE, N. B.
T. H. Ramsay General Agent and Manager, to whom all communications should be addressed. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B., Feb. 1878.

INSURANCE BLOCK.

Fire & Marine Insurance Agency,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
Corner of Prince William Street and Market Square.
Application for Fire Insurance may be made to the following Representatives.
NEWCASTLE:—A. A. Davidson.
CHATHAM:—T. F. Gillespie, W. Wilkinson.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803.
Capital & Cash Assets exceed £2,000,000.
THE AETNA INSURANCE CO'Y,
INCORPORATED 1819.
Cash Capital and Assets over \$6,000,000.
THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y,
INCORPORATED 1810.
Cash Capital and Assets over \$2,500,000.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1833.

ROBERT MARSHALL,

GENERAL AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC AND BROKER.
Jan. 8, 1878.
G. A. BLAIR.
Merchant Tailor,
CHATHAM, N. B.
Always on hand a large and select assortment of
BROADCLOTHS, Dressings,
Cassimeres, Beavers, Meltons, &c.
SCOTCH, ENGLISH, & CANADIAN TWEEDS,
Velvet and other Fancy Vestings.
Gentlemen's APPAREL,
Made up promptly, and in the best and most Fashionable Styles.
Orders from a distance will receive Special Attention.

LATEST FASHIONS

ALWAYS ON HAND.
Remember the Stand.
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's
Water Street, Chatham.
June 25th, 1873.

CUSTOM TAILORING.

THE Subscriber has opened a FIRST CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. P. H. Anslow, and owned by the Hon. William Mulholland, near Letson's Scales, Water Street, Chatham.
Gentlemen wanting clothes made to order for
SPRING AND SUMMER
will do well to examine his splendid assortment of
ENGLISH & CANADIAN CLOTHS
to select from.
GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS made up under the general supervision of a First Class Cutter.
Cloth Purchased elsewhere will be made up on the premises.
W. S. MORRIS.
Chatham, April 30, 1877.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber having taken out an
AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE,
IS PREPARED TO
CONDUCT AUCTION SALES
in any part of the Country.
Goods received on consignment and prompt returns made.
SAMUEL M. McCULLY.
Chatham, June 25th, 1878.

STEAM JOINERY WORKS

AND
FURNITURE FACTORY,
EEL RIVER, - - RESTIGOUCHE.
T. REID & SON, beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Joiner Work, and the common grades of Furniture on the best terms for CASH.
DOORS AND SASHES
from the cheapest, to the best quality, lower than any House in the Province.
Gothic Work and Ecclesiastical Furniture a specialty.
Eel River, June 22nd, 1878.

SPECTACLES.

LAZARUS & MORRIS celebrated portable and folding spectacles and eye glasses will be by the Agent,
C. F. BOURNE,
Next Door to "Waverly House,"
WANTED.
A SHOP and OFFICE BOY—one willing to make himself generally useful.
Apply to
DR. FREEMAN.
Newcastle, Sept. 11, 77.

EMPIRE

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS,
SHEDIA, N. B.
Extra P. T. Soap, No. 1, P. T. Soap, Common Soap and Candles Manufactured and always in Stock, at Low Rates and Good Terms.
T. W. BELL & Co.
Nov. 26, 1877.

Selected Literature.

Rhymes for the Laboring Man.
BY F. W. LOCKE.

I've a few words to say to the laboring man, And I'll make them as few and as plain as I can;
For a brother in toil I have been fifty years, And what little I've learned I would give to my peers.
There's the restless condition in workshop and mill; There is sullen eye service and lack of good will; There are plenty to work, if a job strikes them right; But they're readier far their employer to fight.

In the quarries and mines there are mutterings deep; There are passwords and grips and dread secrets to keep; But they all have one purpose, by threats or bribe, To make the employer to work on the shafts and incline!
Who have tunneled the mountains and opened the mines, And set millions to work on the shafts and incline! Who've made roads to the prairies, and cheap homes for all, And brought city and farm within neighborly call!

Who have seized steam and lightning, as well as the streams, And compelled them to serve us, like disciplined teams? Who have bridged the broad oceans, and girdled the earth With a pulsing nerve and a thought-speaking wire?
Just the men whom the rabble select for abuse, Have converted the forces of nature to use; And, though often maligned, as if heathen or Turk, Are the toiler's best friends, for they find him in work.

Have the men who have wealth never helped you a dime? Never added a comfort or a day of pastime? Have they brought you no dainties from countries afar, In the swift-gliding ship or the wind-vying car?
Think of coffees and spices and long lists of teas, And the fruits of all climates your palate to please, And a thousand cheap luxuries, brought to your door By the merchant with money, who trades to make more.

If you're helpful to him, he is helpful to you, And your fellowship ought to be loyalty true; It is likely that less than a score years ago He was clerk on small pay for some Stewart & Co.
But the road he has travelled to reach his office, Is entered, in stealth, by some privileged gate; But is open to you; yet this maxims please learn; To succeed you must spend something less than they earn.

Ah, my laboring friend, it is a fearful mistake To be angry with strife for the workman's sake; Let us earn what we can, while we never forget That the wealth of the world is but crystallized sweat.
There's but one course to take for the worker to thrive— Like the bee he must gather each day for his hive; He must lessen expense if his income is small, And for anything useless spend nothing at all.

When I had cut wood at three shillings a cord, For the same helped to mow an acre of sward; And gave little thought to the good or bad time, But just kept at my work and looked out for the dime.
Then our "strikes" were with axes and hammer and maul, And our "unions" were quiltings, fruit-parings and balls; And young folks got married, when husbands and wives Went to work to be useful the rest of their lives.

But mankind is improving, the wisecracks say, Yet truth is it is not greatly in fashion to-day; We run headlong in debt, to get out as we can, And complain how the rich crush the laboring man.
I've a bootlethier friend by the name of Jim Pease, Who can earn twenty dollars a week at his ease, Though he stuck to his seat for at least twenty years, And but four to support, he is still in arrears.

Then I know of another who on half of Jim's pay, With all needful expenses as much every way, Has just purchased a cottage and paid the cash down, That is thriftless Jim Pease, this is thrifty Joe Brown.
These two types of mankind you can view at any time, You can copy Joe Brown or the spendthrift Jim Pease, We complain of the times, but they never will mend, Till we rise to the rule to earn more than we spend.

—Boston Herald.
The Reward of Truth-telling.
On reading an article in the Sunday Magazine entitled "The Reward of Honesty," I recalled a bona-fide incident of a "Reward of Truth-telling," which may not prove unworthy of your journal.
The incident relates to a young man

who was in the employ of a large commission firm in New York city during the late civil war.

The firm sent the young man to negotiate with a certain party for a lot of damaged beans. The beans were purchased, delivered, and spread out upon the upper floor of the building occupied by the firm.

Men were employed to turn them over and over, to sprinkle them with a solution of soda, so as to improve their appearance and render them more saleable. A large lot of the first quality of beans was then purchased; some of the good beans were first put into the barrels, then the barrels were nearly filled with the poor ones; after this the good ones again put on top, and the barrel headed up for sale.

The employer marked the barrels, "Beans—A. 1." The clerk seeing this, said: "Do you think sir, that it is right to mark those beans 'A. 1.'?" The employer retorted sharply: "Are you head of this firm?"

The clerk said no more. The barrelling and heading went on. When all was ready, the beans (many hundreds of barrels) were put on the market for sale. Specimens of the best quality were shown in the office to buyers.

At length a shrewd purchaser came in (no man so sharp in business but he will often meet his equal), examined the samples in the office, inquired the price, and then wished to see the stock in bulk. The clerk was ordered to go with the buyer to the upper loft and show him the stock.

An open barrel was shown apparently of the same quality of the sample. The buyer then said to the clerk: "Young man, the samples of beans shown me are of the first quality, and it is impossible to purchase such beans anywhere in the market for the price you offer them; there is something wrong here. Tell me, are these beans the same quality through the entire barrel as they appear on the top?"

The clerk now found himself in a strange position. He thought: "Shall I lie for my employer, as he undoubtedly means I shall, or shall I tell the truth, come what will?" He decided for the truth, and said: "No sir, they are not."

Then said the customer "I do not want them," and he left. The clerk entered the office. The employer said to him: "Did you sell that man those beans?" He said, "No sir."

"Why not?" "Well, sir, the man asked me if those beans were of the same quality through the entire barrel as they appeared on the top. I told him they were not. He then said, 'I do not want them,' and he left."

"Go to the cashier," said the employer, "and get your wages; we want you no longer."

He received his pay and left the office, rejoicing that he had not lied for ostensibly benefiting the sordid avariciousness of a deceiving and unprincipled employer.

Three weeks after this firm sent after the young clerk, entreating him to come back again into their employ, and offered him three hundred dollars salary more per year than they had before given him.

And thus was his truthfulness rewarded. The firm knew and felt that the man was right, although they had apparently lost largely by his honesty. They wished to have him again in their employ, because they knew they could trust him, and never suffer through fraud or deception. They knew that their financial interests would be safe in his custody. They respected, they honored that young man.

And thus we learn from this authentic narrative the power of truth, how it puts to blush those who despise it; while it gives moral power, elevation, and refinement to those who practice it.—Sunday Magazine.

Keep Your Troubles Secret.

A worthy wife of forty years' standing, and whose life was not made up of sunshine and peace, gave the following sensible and impressive advice to a married pair of her acquaintance. The advice is good: "Preserve sacredly the privacies of your own house, your married state and your heart. Let no father or mother, sister or brother, ever presume to come between you two, or to share the joys and sorrows that belong to you two alone. Build your own quiet world, not allowing your dearest earthly friend to be the confidant of aught that concerns your domestic peace. Let moments of alienation, if they occur, be healed at once. Never, no never, speak it outside, but to each other confess, and all will come out right. Never let the morrow's sun find you at variance. Review and renew your vow—it will do you good; and hereby your souls will grow together, cemented in that love which is stronger than death, and you will become truly one."

Hold the Fort.

Everybody sings "Hold the Fort," but few know the origin of this beautiful song. The Chicago Inter

Ocean gives the following: "There is a fort at Altoona, about eighteen miles from Keneaw Mountain, which was being badly prosed by the Confederation forces. When Sherman reached Keneaw he signalled the Altoona, which was commanded by General Corse, 'Hold the fort, for I am coming.' The message was seen and read by the men at the fort, and as a reply was necessary, General Corse ordered a young officer standing near to send the reply—'Wave the answer back to Sherman that we hold the fort.' It was easy to order, but while the rebel bullets were flying thick and fast several members of the signal corps declined to signal, until General Corse was impatient, when the young officer referred to above grasped the flag, mounted the dangerous post, and waved the answer back to Sherman. The young man, who was James W. McKendree, of Hampton, Iowa, and the war records mention the brave and cool act for which he was promoted."

Miscellaneous.

England's Experience with the Afghans.

In view of the recent complications between England and Afghanistan, a short account of England's past experience with the latter country may not be uninteresting. England's relations with Afghanistan began in 1809, when the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone was sent as envoy to Shah Shuja, then in power, to counteract Napoleon's intrigues in Persia. In 1837 Lieutenant Burnes, in consequence of Russia's proceedings in Persia, was sent by the Governor-General of India as resident of the Amir's Court at Cabul, but Dost Mahomet, who had succeeded Shah Shuja, then a refugee in India, not conceding the terms offered by the Government, the latter determined to place Shah Shuja in the seat of power. The army of the Indus, amounting to 21,000 men, under command of Sir John Keane, was then sent into the country. Ghazni was taken by storm, Dost Mahomet passed across the Hindoo Kush and Shah Shuja was crowned. The war was considered over, and Sir John Keane, who was made a peer for his services, returned to India, leaving behind 8,000 troops under General Elphinstone, and Sir William Macnaughton as envoy. During the next two years Shah Shuja extended his sway over the whole of Afghanistan as now known, and Dost Mahomet surrendering was sent to India. But new difficulties were arising. Insurrection against the new government sprang up in every quarter. In 1841 it broke out openly in Cabul. Disaster followed disaster, mainly through the timidity and incompetence of the gentry old general Sir William Macnaughton, while at a conference with the Dost's son, Akbar Khan, was killed by the chief's own hand. At the close of the year the British agreed to evacuate the country, paying a large amount of money and surrendering nearly all their artillery and ammunition, the chiefs promising safe conduct, provisions and baggage-cattle. On January 2nd, 1842, the garrison, numbering 4,500 soldiers, 690 of whom were Europeans, and 12,000 followers, began the homeward march. The cold was intense, the troops completely demoralized by their reverses and the conduct of their leaders. Day and night they were harassed by the Afghans, who swarmed on every side. The Kurd Cabul Pass became the grave of nearly the whole army. There was not a rock that did not shield an Afghan who, with his long range gun amused himself by "picking off" one or more of the struggling disorganized crowd below. The latter, worn out, unsheltered, and with hands and feet numbed and frozen became completely unfit for defence, and many a time the loaded rifle fell from the helpless hands unable to hold it. There were but two hundred Europeans left to see the Jagdulk Pass, and but few entered it. Eleven days after the commencement of this disastrous retreat, but twenty soldiers mustered at Grand amak, and of all those who left Cabul but one, Dr. Brydone, reached Jelalabad, wounded and half dead. The garrison at Ghazni had surrendered ere this, but Kandahar under General Knott held out. General Sale, who had reached Jelalabad at the beginning of the outbreak, also held it fairly. In the meantime the news of the outbreak had reached India, and means were taken to relieve the prisoners held by the Afghans. In April the troops under General Pollock had forced the Khyber Pass and marched to the relief of Sale at Jelalabad. On their arrival they found that Sale had already defeated the investing army. It was August before Lord Ellenborough authorized the advance of the troops, when, after gaining many successes, the army arrived at Cabul, when, two days later, he was joined by Knott, who had gained several battles and had retaken and destroyed Ghazni. Cabul was taken, the citadel and central bazar destroyed, the prisoners recovered, and then the army evacuated Afghanistan on December, 1842. Shah Shuja had been assassinated, and Dost Mahomet who was released, was reinstated at Cabul. In 1846 he entered into an alliance with the Sikhs during the time of their revolt, and a detachment of Afghan Cavalry was at the battle of Gujrat in 1849. They were pursued by Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert to the entrance of the passes so hotly that the Dost had to escape on a fleet horse. In 1855 he completed a treaty with the British Government at Peshawur. The following year the Persians advanced to the capture of Herat, and in 1858 the Dost obtained from Sir J. Lawrence, arms, and a subsidy for the protection against Persia, and a British mission, under Major Lumsden, proceeded to Kandahar. The following year was made memorable by the Indian Mutiny, but through Lumsden's influence the Dost remained faithful to his agreement. In 1863 he re-captured Herat, and died there thirteen days after. He was succeeded by his son Sher Ali Khan, most of whose term of rule has been one continued struggle against his brothers and nephews, to retain his position. In 1876 of all his possessions he held only Herat and Balkh, but before the close of the following year, had beaten or dispersed his enemies and had firmly established himself on the throne of Cabul. In 1889 he was honorably received with much eclat at Amambala by the Earl of Mayo, Sir J. Lawrence's successor, and the friendly relations entered into by his father confirmed. He then received the balance of the hundred and twenty thousand pounds previously promised by Sir Lawrence, all of which had not been paid, and besides a present of artillery and arms. Since that time he has been sent additional aid in money and arms. He reigns over the whole of Afghanistan and Afghan Turkistan, whose northern boundary is the Oxus, while Badakshan is tributary to him. In 1872 a long correspondence, which had been conducted between Russia and Britain, resulted in the Oxus being recognized as the Afghan frontier, whilst Russia also made the declaration that Afghanistan was beyond Russian influence. As will have been seen by the most recent cable despatches conveying information about the complication in Afghanistan, this declaration has not been followed out in good faith. It does not seem likely, however, that there is danger of a war of any magnitude, as no person with the present Amir's reputation for sagacity is likely to knowingly put his head in the lion's mouth. Russia is not in a position to give him any assistance, and his five million people cannot have much hope of contending successfully against Britain's legions.

The Burns Monument at Kilmarnock.

The ceremony of laying the foundation of the monument to Robert Burns in Kilmarnock was performed with Masonic honors on Saturday, the 14th ult., in presence of an immense assemblage of people. The weather was fine, and from an early hour crowds of visitors flocked to the town. In the afternoon a grand procession took place, surpassing any former one in the history of the burgh. The proceedings were begun by singing the Old Hundred Psalm. After this the Rev. Mr. Inglis, Kilmarnock, Provincial Grand Chaplain, offered up prayer. When the preliminaries were complete, a bottle containing a short sketch of the monument, alphabetical list of the subscribers, fac-simile of the original edition of Burns' poems, registration statistics, copies of the Edinburgh, Glasgow and Ayrshire papers, with other items, was deposited in the cavity, covered by a plate bearing an appropriate inscription, and the Grand Provincial Master, Mr. Cochrane Patrick, of Woodside, completed the ceremony with the identical mallet which had been used by Burns when Master of the Tarbolton Lodge. Three cheers for the poet closed this part of the proceedings. Mr. Patrick then delivered a graceful and appreciative eulogy of the works and genius of the poet, in the course of which he said he whose memory the people of Kilmarnock had worthily commemorated in that magnificent monument was essentially the Bard of Scotland and the Scots. Of all the illustrious names which formed the muster-roll of the poets of their land not one was more familiarly known in his homesteads, none so dearly treasured in the hearts of the people as that of the Ayrshire ploughman. A short address was afterwards delivered by Provost Sturrock, and the proceedings terminated. The monument is finely situated on the upper ridge of the Clerkholm, called Belvedere, and commands a magnificent view of that section of Ayrshire. The entire valley of the Irvine will be seen from the top on one side, Arran and the Clyde on the other. The style is baronial, and the height will be 75 feet. Two flights of stairs lead to a platform and balcony, where facing the onlooker is an alcove 15 feet high. In this the statue will be placed, and being opened on the sides a walk three feet wide goes round.

the army evacuated Afghanistan on December, 1842. Shah Shuja had been assassinated, and Dost Mahomet who was released, was reinstated at Cabul. In 1846 he entered into an alliance with the Sikhs during the time of their revolt, and a detachment of Afghan Cavalry was at the battle of Gujrat in 1849. They were pursued by Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert to the entrance of the passes so hotly that the Dost had to escape on a fleet horse. In 1855 he completed a treaty with the British Government at Peshawur. The following year the Persians advanced to the capture of Herat, and in 1858 the Dost obtained from Sir J. Lawrence, arms, and a subsidy for the protection against Persia, and a British mission, under Major Lumsden, proceeded to Kandahar. The following year was made memorable by the Indian Mutiny, but through Lumsden's influence the Dost remained faithful to his agreement. In 1863 he re-captured Herat, and died there thirteen days after. He was succeeded by his son Sher Ali Khan, most of whose term of rule has been one continued struggle against his brothers and nephews, to retain his position. In 1876 of all his possessions he held only Herat and Balkh, but before the close of the following year, had beaten or dispersed his enemies and had firmly established himself on the throne of Cabul. In 1889 he was honorably received with much eclat at Amambala by the Earl of Mayo, Sir J. Lawrence's successor, and the friendly relations entered into by his father confirmed. He then received the balance of the hundred and twenty thousand pounds previously promised by Sir Lawrence, all of which had not been paid, and besides a present of artillery and arms. Since that time he has been sent additional aid in money and arms. He reigns over the whole of Afghanistan and Afghan Turkistan, whose northern boundary is the Oxus, while Badakshan is tributary to him. In 1872 a long correspondence, which had been conducted between Russia and Britain, resulted in the Oxus being recognized as the Afghan frontier, whilst Russia also made the declaration that Afghanistan was beyond Russian influence. As will have been seen by the most recent cable despatches conveying information about the complication in Afghanistan, this declaration has not been followed out in good faith. It does not seem likely, however, that there is danger of a war of any magnitude, as no person with the present Amir's reputation for sagacity is likely to knowingly put his head in the lion's mouth. Russia is not in a position to give him any assistance, and his five million people cannot have much hope of contending successfully against Britain's legions.

Strange Occurrence.

On Tuesday evening about 9 o'clock the wife of a gentleman in this town was returning to her residence when she noticed that she was being followed by a large black dog. Being afraid of the dog she attempted to drive him back, but notwithstanding her efforts to the contrary the unknown brute persisted in following her home. The lady's husband being in St. John, there was no man about the house. The family retired for the night, and about 4 o'clock, a m., were aroused by the fierce barking of a dog, and a rapping at the door. The lady of the house arose went down stairs to the door and enquired "who's there," the reply came, "me,"—all this time the dog appeared to be frantic. The lady, thoughtlessly, opened the door, when she discovered the dog that had followed her home the night previous, covered in blood, fighting back a rough looking man. The lady at once took in the situation and recoiled and re-locked the door. The second time she made off. The door step where the fight took place between the dog and man was covered with blood, showing the desperate nature of the encounter. The dog left the premises after daylight, but whose he is, or where he has gone to, no one knows. Who can account for the conduct of the noble dog on the night referred to?—Woodstock Sentinel.

The Revival of Trade in the United States.

On all sides are the signs of returning prosperity in the United States. The financial aspect is particularly encouraging. For one thing, the public debt has been decreased by as much as \$725,000,000. The largest part of this debt is now held in the country itself, the foreign indebtedness having been very greatly reduced. Then, the foreign trade has been greatly increased and its relative value to the country increased as greatly. The exports have been swelled enormously, the imports lessened in proportion. Every protected industry in the country shows an upward tendency. Gold has ceased to flow out from the commercial central. The manufactures of the country are finding foreign markets in weekly increasing quantities. The agricultural industry is most prosperous. On the other hand in the Free Trade countries the depression still lasts, and shows no signs of lifting. The recuperative powers of a protected country are tenfold better than those of the most favorably situated free trade land; and the revival of business in the United States will be a very effective proof of it.—H. Herald.

A WONDERFUL CHAPEL at VERSAILLES.—A great work, of which Catholic France may be well proud, has recently been completed at Versailles. It is the chapel of the Palace. It was begun as far back as in 1699, in the reign of King Louis XIV., by the great architect, Mansard, and was

METEOROLOGICAL.

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

| OCTOBER | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| DATE. | Time. | Height of Bar. | Thermometer. | Thermometer. | Thermometer. | Thermometer. | Thermometer. | Thermometer. | Thermometer. |
| Sun. | 6 30 a.m. | 30.05 | 45.9 | | | | | | |
| | 9 30 a.m. | 30.02 | 45.1 | | | | | | |
| | 11 45 a.m. | 30.08 | 45.5 | 55.5 | 24.8 | | | | |
| Mon. | 7 30 a.m. | 30.21 | 43.5 | | | | | | |
| | 9 30 a.m. | 30.24 | 43.7 | | | | | | |
| | 11 45 a.m. | 30.24 | 45.0 | 64.0 | 30.5 | | | | |
| Tues. | 8 30 a.m. | 30.19 | 44.7 | | | | | | |
| | 9 30 a.m. | 30.23 | 45.0 | | | | | | |
| | 11 45 a.m. | 30.26 | 45.9 | 67.1 | 30.3 | | | | |
| Wed. | 8 30 a.m. | 30.01 | 45.0 | | | | | | |
| | 9 30 a.m. | 30.01 | 45.0 | | | | | | |
| | 11 45 a.m. | 30.01 | 45.1 | 56.1 | 42.4 | | | | |
| Thurs. | 8 30 a.m. | 30.24 | 47.0 | | | | | | |
| | 9 30 a.m. | 30.29 | 46.6 | | | | | | |
| | 11 45 a.m. | 30.29 | 46.6 | 58.0 | 41.6 | | | | |
| Fri. | 8 30 a.m. | 30.14 | 38.6 | | | | | | |
| | 9 30 a.m. | 30.17 | 40.7 | | | | | | |
| | 11 45 a.m. | 30.22 | 40.9 | 52.3 | 30.0 | | | | |
| Sat. | 8 30 a.m. | 30.24 | 43.7 | | | | | | |
| | 9 30 a.m. | 30.24 | 43.3 | | | | | | |
| | 11 45 a.m. | 30.30 | 43.1 | 49.0 | 27.4 | | | | |

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

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

The Farmer's Corner.

Hints for Work.

The American Agriculturist for October contains the following:

Be Prompt now, when the days are shortening and the season for field work is rapidly nearing its end. Utilize every hour for securing the crops yet ungathered. Neglect no chance for putting the ground in order for spring work, but turn every fair day to account that nothing be neglected.

Make a Note of what Remains to be Done.—There are a score of things to be done on every farm that may be considered of little account singly, but which in the aggregate make up a serious total. Every one should look about, note down what needs to be done, and frequently examine the record.

Harrowing Wheat in the fall should only be done when the surface of the land is dry. No kind of cultivation should take place when the ground is wet. Experimental cultivation should be done as early as possible. Deep plowing is not needed. To kill weeds and mellow the surface are what is wanted. Harrowing may be done safely two weeks after sowing, and repeated twice or thrice. Then Grass Seed may be sown, but not before. It will take at once on the mellow soil, and soon get ahead of that treated in the usual let-alone manner.

Wheat and Grass Fertilizer.—Wheat needs nitrogen at this season, and so does the grass. 100 lbs. per acre of nitrate of soda would be a help to both.

Green Fodder for Spring.—Rye may be sown any time this month; the sooner the better for early spring feed. Sow thickly, 4 bushels per acre, and fertilize well. Where the winters are open, as in the border and Southern States, this will make excellent winter pasture and give a crop of grain or green fodder besides.

Mangels and Beets are injured by frost. These should be gathered and secured in pits this month, where frost is prevalent. The fresh leaves have an injurious effect upon cattle if fed in excess. A day or two after cutting, they may be fed safely—a pressed bushel-bushel at a time, sprinkled over with a handful of salt.

Turnips will resist considerable frost and grow rapidly in cool weather. If standing too thickly in the rows, thin out, using those removed as fodder. If fed to cows, they should be given at milking time. The flavor will disappear before 12 hours have expired, and will not materially affect the milk.

Horses that have been on pasture should now be taken up at night, and have some dry feed.

The Change of Feed, from green to dry, should be gradual with all stock; otherwise, the appetite may fail, and the animals lose thereby.

Milking Cows can not be kept in full flow without a ration of fresh fodder. As the pastures become bare, newly cured corn-stalks, cut and mixed with chopped roots, and sprinkled with middlings, and ground corn and oats, may be given. Liberal feed always pays with the right kind of cows.

The Aim in Feeding now, should be to get the stock good condition before cold weather, remembering that an animal beginning the winter well, is as good as half through it already.

Sheep, if fed liberally, and managed carefully, are most profitable stock. The better we do for them, the better they will do for us; badly managed, they are likely to prove a failure.

For March Lambs, the ewes should be coupled this month. The best ewe is a common grade Merino, or ram, and next, a Hampshire-Down, and next, a Cotswold, is the best animal to cross upon these. A plump, fat lamb, of moderate size, will bring more than a "scrawny" one half as big again. The black face and legs of the "Down" breeds are desirable in market lambs.

Feeding Sheep for Market is a profitable business for those who have judgment to buy well, to feed well, and sell well. Two profits can easily be made: A big manure heap, and good pay for feed and care will be returned to the skillful feeder.

Swine.—Brood sows should be well fed now, so that they will be in good condition for coupling next month for business. Grades of half-breds of any good breed are more profitable than full bloods for the farmer. Keep no pig over a year old for fattening, if the most profit is looked for.

Feeding for Pork may best be begun at once, using up the soft and poor corn first. Some feed green

stalks, cut fine, and mixed with meal; this will bring the pigs into a thrifty condition, to be finished very rapidly in November.

Full Pigs may be carried over on skim milk, a few cut corn-stalks, potatoes or roots, with a little bran, and plenty of fresh water.

Water.—It is a great mistake to stint animals in water; 75 per cent. of their weight is water. Digestion cannot go on without it. Water is therefore food in one sense, and an ample supply should be provided for every animal to drink when inclined.

Poultry.—If eggs are expected during the winter, they must be provided for now. Dispose of the old hens; select as many of the best young pullets and feed them well. Give wheat soaked in hot water, once a day. Barley, buckwheat, and corn, in equal proportions, may make the rest of the food; chopped cabbage will help. Provide clean quarters, plenty of water, gravel, old mortar, and charcoal. Make the house warm; do not crowd too many into it, and a good supply of eggs will result.

For the Little Folks.

Room at the Top.

Never you mind the crowd, lad,
Or fancy your life won't last;
The work is the work for 'at
To him that doeth it well.

Look where the millstone stop:
You'll find the crowd at the base, lad;
There's always room at the top.

Little Savings.

"What a nice little penknife," said Charlotte to her friend Hattie, as she watched her sharpening her pencil at recess. "You always have everything handy. I never get money enough to supply myself with these little conveniences," and she slipped a confection in her mouth as Hattie closed her knife and put it away.

"My knife was a very cheap one, but it answers my purpose well enough. I have very little spending money; but then I try to turn it to the best account I can. I really think, Lottie, you have twice as much as I in the course of a year."

"Why, Hattie, my father never gives me a dollar at a time, unless it is for some express purpose, like a new hat or dress, and mother has the spending of it."

"I am glad of dimes and half dimes, and pennies, even," said Hattie, smiling.

"A dime wouldn't buy much," said Lottie, indifferently.

"But three of them bought my little knife, and two of them and a half dime bought my little ivory sleeve-buttons you admired so much—those with the initials on them. Whenever I want any 'notion' of that sort, I just begin to save every penny that comes into my possession until I get it. And I generally succeed; but, really and truly, Lottie, I shouldn't have a single thing of the sort if I ate candy the way you do."

"Why, Hattie, you know I only spend most trifling sums for these things. I like an orange with my luncheon, or a paper of candies, and a father will almost always give me a bit of change to get it. They don't cost much."

"That is just what I am trying to show you. Come round to my room after school, and I will show you what my little savings, and some very small earnings on the sewing-machine, have bought for me. Then, maybe, you will adopt my plan, too. It will give you ten times the pleasure you get out of your sweets, and be of a lasting sort. The want of just these little things is often a very great inconvenience. I know a gentleman who said he would pick up a pin if he saw it on Broadway, for he remembered times when he would have given twenty-five cents for one."

"Laziness" was always my mother's motto; she cares not for me except all through the house. I don't believe any one in town, with as limited means, has a greater number of household conveniences, and she gets them all, she says, by little savings."

Christian Standard.

Never do it.

Never reply to father's scold.

Never speak to mother unkindly.

Never ask ugly to brother or sister.

Never correct father or mother when they are telling anything in public.

Never steal any thing, or tell an untruth, or speak ugly words, or circulate scandal.

Never seek play when you can be more usefully employed.

Never say "I can't," or "Let Jim," or "I don't want to," when you are told to do anything.

Never go to sleep without prayer, as it may be the last chance you will have.

Never omit an opportunity to do a kind word.—Sunday School Herald.

and put a few crabs into the empty pot. She came running to see what had happened to Polly, freed her finger from the crab's grasp, and said, "Let this little punishment be a warning to you, for greediness may cause you much greater misfortunes."

Many persons who in early years have indulged in the love of eating, waste their money, injure their health, and, what is still worse, their souls, by giving way to gluttony.

The drunkard and glutton shall come to poverty!—Child's Own Magazine.

Children in schools have generally far too much intellectual exercise—at least their intellectual employments are continued too long and too conscientiously. It is, therefore, imperative that the teacher should give considerable attention to the cultivation of the physical powers, to secure and preserve the proper energy of all the vital powers. Of course the teacher's duty in regard to the physical well-being of his pupils does not begin to stop with calisthenics. He should attend most carefully to the temperature and ventilation of the school-room, and give his pupils practical rules with reference to their clothing, cleanliness, food, etc.—Canadian School Journal.

The Hon. Constantine Mary Germain Howard, fourth daughter of Lord Howe, of Gloucester, and sister of the Marquis of Bute, is about to enter a sisterhood in connection with the Roman Catholic Church.

MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY.

CHATHAM, N. B.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Engines & Boilers.

GANG AND ROTARY SAW MILLS.

GANG EDGERS, SHINGLE MACHINES,

AND GENERAL MACHINERY.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

POND'S WISCONSIN

Patent Rotary SAW CARRIAGE.

This invention pronounced the "No. 1" saw of the world, is designed to sweep all rivals from the field. Interlocking hook and lever dogs are used, by which the logs are dragged and canted automatically. The Head Blocks are fitted with sliding racks, which move forward and back, and by this means, long sweeping logs can be sprung straight, and tapering logs can be cut to the greatest possible advantage. When the log is sawed, the head blocks are run back by friction ready to receive another log as the carriage is returning. The whole of this work is performed by a man who rides on the carriage. This mill has shown itself in actual competition, capable of rivaling one of the best in New Brunswick, and is ready for edging a log per minute.

The right to Manufacture and Sell this in the Dominion of Canada, has been purchased by the subscriber, any further information may be had by communicating with me. My salesman, Mr. Carleton, will be pleased to furnish information, with model and plans of said mill.

JAMES W. FRASER.

Proprietor MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY

Chatham, March 25, 1878. 27

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1878. Summer Arrangement, 1878.

ON and after MONDAY, the 29th April, 1878, Trains will leave St. John as follows:

At 8.30 a. m. (Express) for Halifax, Pictou, Point du Chevre, Miramichi, Campbellton, and Way Station, and Prince Edward Island, (during navigation) and intermediate points.

At 10.20 a. m. (Accommodation) from Point du Chevre and Way Station.

At 9.30 p. m. (Express) for Riviere du Loup and all points North and West, and for Halifax, Pictou and intermediate points.

At 6.30 a. m. (Express) from Riviere du Loup and all points North and West, and for Halifax and intermediate stations.

At 9.15 a. m. (Express) from Sussex.

At 1.30 p. m. (Accommodation) from Point du Chevre and Way Station.

At 8.00 p. m. (Express) from Halifax and all points North and West, and for Sussex, Pictou and Way Station.

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen'l Sup't Gov't Railways, Moncton, 26th April, 1878. oct2

1878.

International Steamship Co'y.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Two Trips a Week.

ON and after MONDAY, September 23rd, and until further notice, the Steamers "CITY OF PORTLAND," S. H. Pike, Master, and "NEW BRUNSWICK," D. S. Hall, Master, will leave the Point Wharf every MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings, at 8 o'clock, and Portland at 8 p. m., after arrival of noon train from Boston, for Eastport and St. John.

No claims for allowance after goods leave the Warehouse.

Freight received Wednesday and Saturday only up to 6 o'clock, p. m.

W. H. CHISHOLM, Agent.

St. John, Sep. 26, 1878.

HALL SELLS

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

HALL Sells—

College and School Books.

HALL Sells—

Lectures and Commentaries.

HALL Sells—

All kinds of Books.

HALL Sells—

Room Papers and Paper Blinds.

HALL Sells—

Drawing Papers and Drawing Books.

HALL Sells—

Lectures, Journals and Day Books.

HALL Sells—

Sheet Music and Music Books.

HALL Sells—

Pencils, Pens and Ink.

HALL Sells—

Writing Desks, Opera Glasses, Port Folios, &c., &c.

FREDERICKSON, N. B. oct3

NOT BURNED OUT.

Leather and Shoe Finding.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, and desiring to say to his customers, and all others, that he is still able to supply at usual prices, any who may favor him with their patronage.

J. J. CHRISTIE,

66 King Street St. John, July 2, '77.

WANTED AGENTS

TO CANVASS FOR

WITHERS' "POPULAR HISTORY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA."

Including the Maritime Provinces from the earliest discovery to the close of Lord Dufferin's Administration, in one volume, full, complete, accurate, and copiously illustrated. A splendid opportunity for energetic Agents. For particulars address:

W. H. RUSSELL,

Care T. S. Simms & Co.,

Cor. Union and Carmarthen Sts.,

oct16

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.

KNOW

By reading and practicing

THE INEXHAUSTIBLE TRUTH

THYSELF.

Price only \$1. Sent by mail

treats of Exhausted Nerves, Decline,

Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless

complaints and ailments which result therefrom, and contains more than 60 original

and probably the most valuable prescriptions in America, to whom was awarded a gold and silver

medal by the National Medical Association, and

this book is written by the most experienced and successful

Physician in the world, and is the best

book ever published on the subject of

Nervous and Physical Debility, and the

endless complaints and ailments which result therefrom, and contains more than 60 original

and probably the most valuable prescriptions in America, to whom was awarded a gold and silver

medal by the National Medical Association, and this book is written by the most experienced and successful

Physician in the world, and is the best book ever published on the subject of

Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless complaints and ailments which result therefrom, and contains more than 60 original

and probably the most valuable prescriptions in America, to whom was awarded a gold and silver

medal by the National Medical Association, and this book is written by the most experienced and successful

Physician in the world, and is the best book ever published on the subject of

Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless complaints and ailments which result therefrom, and contains more than 60 original

and probably the most valuable prescriptions in America, to whom was awarded a gold and silver

medal by the National Medical Association, and this book is written by the most experienced and successful

Physician in the world, and is the best book ever published on the subject of

Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless complaints and ailments which result therefrom, and contains more than 60 original

and probably the most valuable prescriptions in America, to whom was awarded a gold and silver

medal by the National Medical Association, and this book is written by the most experienced and successful

Physician in the world, and is the best book ever published on the subject of

Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless complaints and ailments which result therefrom, and contains more than 60 original

and probably the most valuable prescriptions in America, to whom was awarded a gold and silver

medal by the National Medical Association, and this book is written by the most experienced and successful

Physician in the world, and is the best book ever published on the subject of

Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless complaints and ailments which result therefrom, and contains more than 60 original

and probably the most valuable prescriptions in America, to whom was awarded a gold and silver

medal by the National Medical Association, and this book is written by the most experienced and successful

Physician in the world, and is the best book ever published on the subject of

Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless complaints and ailments which result therefrom, and contains more than 60 original

and probably the most valuable prescriptions in America, to whom was awarded a gold and silver

medal by the National Medical Association, and this book is written by the most experienced and successful

Physician in the world, and is the best book ever published on the subject of

Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless complaints and ailments which result therefrom, and contains more than 60 original

and probably the most valuable prescriptions in America, to whom was awarded a gold and silver

medal by the National Medical Association, and this book is written by the most experienced and successful

Physician in the world, and is the best book ever published on the subject of

Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless complaints and ailments which result therefrom, and contains more than 60 original

and probably the most valuable prescriptions in America, to whom was awarded a gold and silver

medal by the National Medical Association, and this book is written by the most experienced and successful

Physician in the world, and is the best book ever published on the subject of

Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless complaints and ailments which result therefrom, and contains more than 60 original

and probably the most valuable prescriptions in America, to whom was awarded a gold and silver

medal by the National Medical Association, and this book is written by the most experienced and successful

Physician in the world, and is the best book ever published on the subject of

Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless complaints and ailments which result therefrom, and contains more than 60 original

and probably the most valuable prescriptions in America, to whom was awarded a gold and silver

medal by the National Medical Association, and this book is written by the most experienced and successful

Physician in the world, and is the best book ever published on the subject of

Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless complaints and ailments which result therefrom, and contains more than 60 original

and probably the most valuable prescriptions in America, to whom was awarded a gold and silver