

The Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

W. C. ANSLAW,
Vol. XXIX—No. 48.

Our Country with its United Interests.
Newcastle, Wednesday, September 2, 1896.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.
Whole No. 1504

PROFESSIONAL.

Law & Collection Office.

C. J. Thomson,
BARRISTER AT LAW,
Commissioner Newcastle Civil Court.

Croagh Building,
Newcastle, N. B.

Thomas W. Butler,
Attorney & Notary Public,
Fire, Life, & Accidental Insurance Agent,
collecting and conveying promptly attended to. Office over T. Russell's Store, facing the Public Square,
Newcastle, N. B.

O. J. McCall, M. A., M. D.,
DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT.
Office: Cor. Waterman and Main Streets
Moncton, Nov. 12, 1894.

MUSICAL TUITION.

Miss Edith Troy,
Graduate of Mount Allison Conservatory of Music, is now prepared to take pupils in PIANO, FORTE, PIPE ORGAN, and VOCAL CULTURE.
Newcastle, June 9th, 1896.

HOTELS.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
MONCTON, N. B.
Geo. McSweney, Proprietor.

Clifton House,
drunk back and (43) Gervais Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

A. N. Peters, Prop'r.
Healed by Steam treatment. Prompt attention and moderate charges. Telephone Co-ordination with all parts of the city.
April 6th 1896.

EFFECT OF CO-OPERATION.

An Offer of Momentous Interest.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY WITH THE UNION ADVOCATE FOR \$1.75.

Our readers will be pleased to know that we have made special arrangements by which the Union Advocate and the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal together may be had for \$1.75.

The Family Herald is the greatest weekly family newspaper in the world, and has been wonderfully successful. So greatly has it grown that its publishers have had to enlarge its editorial staff, and even now it is hard to get all the good things in. No family can afford to do without the Family Herald, for not only does it amuse and instruct but it reports its subscription price may times over.

You can get the Family Herald with its premium and free insurance, and the Union Advocate for \$1.75. This is an offer so generous that everybody should accept it.

Seasonable Goods
IN
Sterling Silver.

House Sets,
Belt Buckles,
Belt, Stick and Hat Pins.

Souvenir Spoons,
Ladies' Long Silk Watch
Guards, Gentlemen's Fobs.

New Goods Just In.
H. WILLISTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.

Newcastle, N. B., June 10th.

Intercolonial R'y.

On and after Monday the 22nd June, 1896, the trains of this Railway will run daily (except on Sundays) as follows:

Through express for St. John, Halifax and Pictou, (Monday excepted), 1.30
Through express for Quebec, Montreal and Pictou, 4.25

John Accommodation for Pictou, 11.00
Accommodation for Campbellton, 12.00
All trains are run by Eastern Standard time.

General Manager,
Moncton, N. B., June 10th, 1896.

Get your PRINTING
done at the
"ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

SPRING MEDICINE

is what you need now, and
Street's Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla with Iodine of Potassium
is the best.

Try a bottle, and be convinced.

COUGHS AND COLDS

use Street's White Pine Expectorant.

A sure Cure. Price 25 cts.

We have the farmer's favorite
in Condition Powders. Large
package 25cts.

Prepared only at
The Newcastle Drug Store,
E. Lee Street,
Proprietor.

Newcastle, March 23rd, 1896.

Sash and Door Factory.

The subscriber is prepared to supply from his steam factory in Newcastle, Window sashes and frames, Glazed and Un-glazed.

DOORS AND DOOR FRAMES, Mouldings, Planing and Matching, etc.
E. C. Niven,
Newcastle Jan. 2, 1896.

Just Opened, - - -

New Millinery Goods.

Also - - -
Silk, Brilliantine Suits, Ladies' Wrappers, Blouses, Underwear, Aprons and Collar-ettes.
Special Sale of - - - HOSIERY

From 50c. a pair up.
MRS. H. A. GUILTY,
Opposite the Square,
Newcastle, June 2, 1896.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Excelsior Egg PRESERVER.

IT IS NO PICKLE.

You simply treat the Eggs with PRESERVER, and lay them away in a basket or box.

LAY DOWN A SUPPLY WHEN THEY ARE CHEAP.

Call for book giving full information, free of charge.
FOR SALE BY
E. Lee Street, Newcastle, N. B.
Be sure and try it and you won't regret it.

F. W. FLIEGER,
Manufacturer and Repairer of
FINE AND WORKING HARNESS.

Upholstering a Specialty.
Masson Building,
Newcastle, N. B.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permits us to speak of it without guessing.

It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting and Wind Cuts.
Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Sore Gums.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air. Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or any other narcotic. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of J. C. Pitcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE CENTRAL COMPANY, 17 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



Ayer's Pills

"I have taken Ayer's Pills for many years, and always derived the best results from their use."

For Stomach and Liver troubles, and for the cure of headache, indigestion, and all the ailments of the bowels. They are easy to take, and

Are the Best

all-round family medicine I have ever known. BOTTLED BY DR. J. C. AYER, LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS

Highest Awards at World's Fairs.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the blood.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

and SCALD PILLS

The Greatest of all Liver, Stomach and Blood Medicines.

A SPECIFIC FOR Rheumatism, Gout and Chronic Complaints.

They Cleanse and Purify the Blood.

All Druggists and General Dealers.

Break Up a Cold in Time BY USING

PYNY-PECTORAL

The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.

Mrs. J. B. NORTON, of 63 St. James Street, Toronto, writes: "As a cure for coughs Pyny-Pectoral is the best I have ever used. It has done more for me than any other medicine I have taken."

LARGE BOTTLE, 25 CTS.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD., PROPRIETORS, MONTREAL.

THIS PAPER

is the best of its kind in the world. It is the only paper that is read by every one. It is the only paper that is sold by every one. It is the only paper that is wanted by every one.

General Intelligence.

GOLD OR SILVER.

You'd Give All You Have of Both to be Restored to health—Dr. Agnew's Great Cures are Specific Cures.

For Specific Ailments.

HEART DISEASE.—Bleed in thirty minutes in most alarming cases of heart trouble. A strong statement to make for Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, but it is borne out by the testimony of thousands who today proclaim themselves snatched from the grave by its wonderful curative powers.

If the heart flutters, palpitates, tires easily, it indicates heart disease. Be warned in time. Use Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. It never fails. James Allen of St. Stephen, N. B., writes: "I was troubled with very severe pains in the heart, pain in the side, and shortness of breath. I became completely exhausted with the least exertion. Doctors said my case was hopeless. I procured a bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. A few doses gave me permanent relief. I am well, and strong as I ever was. I think it the best medicine on earth for heart trouble."

CATARH—It goes right to the seat of the trouble, attacks the disease, removes the cause, cleanses out and heals the parts, only by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder does this, and it's no hearsay. The slaves who are freed from their loathsome malady, by this positive cure, are singing its praises day in and day out. "I am 50 years old. I have had catarrh for 50 years. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cured me, and I look upon my cure as almost a miracle," says Geo. Lewis of Shamokin, Pa. A simple cold in the head may be the first step to chronic catarrh. Stop the cold and prevent this catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is harmless and easily applied.

PILES CURED IN THREE TO SIX NIGHTS.—Dr. Agnew's ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from 3 to 6 nights. One application brings comfort. For blind and bleeding piles, Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, Rheum, Eczema, Barber's Itch, and all eruptions of the skin. 35 cents.

TEN CENTS CURES CONSTIPATION AND LIVER ILLS.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are the most perfect medicine, and cure like magic Sick Headache, Constipation, Bile, indigestion, and all liver ills. 10 cents a box—40 doses.

DYNAMITERS RELEASED.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—An interview by a representative of the United Associated Press was had today with Attorney Gaffney, who three years ago appeared on behalf of Dr. Thomas Gallagher, of Brooklyn, N. Y., out of the desire who dynamited the United Associated Press in June, 1893, to his imprisonment before a commission appointed to inquire regarding the question of Dr. Gallagher's sanity. Mr. Gaffney stated that the Government hesitates to release Dr. Gallagher under the care of Dr. McNeill, who is in custody for the appointment of an additional surgeon, fearing that Gallagher may escape from Dr. McNeill and roaming through the country create a sensation. Mr. Gaffney further said that all of the convicted dynamiters who have been released yesterday, it is to be released from Portland prison, where he is confined, in the course of the next ten days.

BIRMINGHAM, Ireland, Aug. 25.—Allan George Whitehead, the Irish American dynamiter, who has just been released from Portland prison after serving thirteen years of a sentence of imprisonment for life, has become insane from weakness of intellect, lack of memory, etc., when he was set at liberty, arrived here last evening and was welcomed by a large crowd of people who joined in a great public demonstration in his honor. Some time during the night Whitehead escaped from the home of relatives with whom he was staying and disappeared. Searching parties were organized this morning when his absence was discovered and are now scouring the country endeavoring to find him.

LATER.—Whitehead was finally found about six miles from the town and taken back to the home of his relatives.

"SAVED MY LIFE."

It's No Hopeless Wall, but Testimony With True Ring to It for the Great South American Cure.

WONDERFUL TESTIMONIALS.

RHEUMATISM.—The Great South American Rheumatic Cure is a relief, and acts quickly. Gives instant relief and an absolute cure in one to three days. Works wonders the most acute cases of rheumatism and neuralgia. "I was crippled so that I had to use a stick to get about," writes James A. Anderson of Calgary, N. W. T. "At times I suffered untold misery. I tried every medicine under the sun—spent six weeks in the hospital under special treatment, without any relief. I was induced to try South American Rheumatic Cure. After using two bottles I threw away my stick and went to work, and have worked every day since, and that was two and a half years ago."

KIDNEYS.—I believe it saved my life, is the positive testimony of Mr. James McRae, of Janestown, Huron Co., Ont., in speaking of the miraculous cure of a complication of kidney troubles by the Great South American Rheumatic Cure. This gentleman was so severely affected that his physician had to attend him almost every day, and he was unable to do his daily work. He was in a state of despair, and he thought that he was going to die. He was induced to try South American Rheumatic Cure. He bought a bottle of oysters from him, that at that time the Indian stayed about 10 minutes and then went away, that at that time the Indian stayed about 10 minutes and then went away, that at that time the Indian stayed about 10 minutes and then went away.

STOMACH AND NERVES.

Two-thirds of all chronic diseases are due to disordered nerve centres. Cure the nerves and you will control the disease. South American Nervine has proved this thousands of times. It is a powerful nerve builder and in cases of acute indigestion and dyspepsia, has effected marvelous cures. G. O. Webster of Forest writes: "For a number of years I suffered greatly from nervousness, twitching of muscles and sleeplessness. I was induced to try South American Nervine. The first bottle benefited me, and five bottles cured me. It is a grand medicine, and I owe my life to it."

THE TURK.

LONDON, August 25.—At the York August meeting today the great Ebor handicap plate of 1,000 sovereigns for three-year-olds and upwards, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the plate, one mile and three quarters, resulted in a dead heat for Mr. G. McLaughlin's "Pottery" and Lord Derby's "Dingle Bay." Lord Durham's "Son-o-Mine" secured third place.

The Judges later decided that "Dingle Bay" had won the race and the stakes were accordingly awarded to the owner of that horse.

ANTHONY FORREST, the policeman who arrested the Indian for being drunk in the street, wrote that he first saw him about 12 o'clock of that day and that he was half drunk then.

If the evidence of the policeman is true it must be clear that the Indian swore falsely, for he could not be half drunk at 12 o'clock on liquor he bought from Mrs. Conway at 4 o'clock, Mrs. Conway, Miss Reynolds and Mr. McLennox having stated that the Indian was half drunk when he came back in the evening, and Mrs. Conway having sworn that she did not sell him the whiskey, and that she had no liquor in the house that day, and being largely corroborated in that particular by Miss Reynolds, I think and feel that the weight of evidence was so largely in favor of the defendant, that the magistrate should not have convicted her.

There were records of two cases brought against Zenas Tingley before Mr. McCullough for selling intoxicating liquor in violation of Canada Temperance Act, in evidence by complainants, (exhibits 18 & 19) Mr. Tingley lives in Chatham, keeps a barber shop and also a billiard saloon, and sells cigars, tobacco, beer, candy and cigarettes. He is also one of the complainants in this investigation.

The first case brought against him was for the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor at Chatham, before the last day of March and 31st day of May 1894. It appeared by the evidence that in the month of May one George Thompson bought from defendant a case of what was called "Salvador" beer, and that he sold a larger part of this beer to Mr. McKenzie the County Tapesetter. Mr. McKenzie testified that he gave 2 bottles of this beer to Mr. McKenzie, a druggist, who had it tested for alcohol. Mr. McKenzie testified that he tested these bottles and found four and one tenth per cent of alcohol in them.

Mr. McKenzie also testified, that on the night after he had bought this "Salvador" beer he drank a bottle within the space of an hour and did so for the purpose of trying if it would intoxicate him, that it had the desired effect, and that after drinking it he got so much intoxicated that he staggered, and had to go to bed.

The defendant having been put on his defence, admitted that he sold this "Salvador" beer to Thompson, that he had kept it for sale for about 10 months, he said however, that he did not think it was intoxicating, that he had drunk as much as 13 bottles in one day between morning and midnight, that he had sold it to many persons, who drank several bottles at a time, and that they did not show any appearance of it having had any intoxicating effect on them. Three other witnesses testified that they had on many occasions drunk large quantities of this beer before, that it had no intoxicating effect on them.

On this evidence Mr. Tingley was convicted and fined \$50 and costs.

If Mr. Tingley really believed that this beer was not intoxicating, and he had no intention of violating the law, it may be a hard case on him, to be convicted. On the other hand, if the beer was really intoxicating, and he sold it, he was clearly violating the law (even if unintentional) when he sold it. And under the evidence of Mr. McKenzie that it contained 4 and one tenth per cent of alcohol, and of Mr. McKenzie that he got drunk on 4 bottles, I cannot see how the magistrate Mr. McCullough could do other than convict him of selling intoxicating liquor.

Another record put in evidence by complainants (exhibit No. 19) was of a case against Mr. Tingley for the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor at Chatham between the 10th of June and 10th of September 1894.

The first witness called for prosecution, George Stanton, testified that between the dates mentioned, he was in defendant's shop several times and he got drunk there, he said, he did not know of what kind. At one time about a fortnight before the trial, that he had some extent intoxicated, he had 8 or 9 drinks of Tingley's that day of beer, that it was about 10 o'clock he first went to Tingley's, that before he went he had had some brandy aboard a ship, an ordinary glass, before 9 o'clock, he said he had drunk besides what he got in the shop at Tingley's, he had several drinks of beer in other places, that he was so drunk when he left Tingley's at 12:30.

that time, that he, McLennox, had no conversation with the Indian when he last came to the house, for the Indian came in the kitchen where he was sitting and went through to the front hall, and that he was sitting in such a position that he could not see the Indian after he left the kitchen, but he did not know whether Mrs. Conway did or did not sell liquor to the Indian, but he did swear that he himself asked Mrs. Conway for liquor, and that she refused him saying she had none, that this was about ten minutes before the Indian came in the last time.

There was a discrepancy between the testimony of this witness and that given by Isabella Reynolds, as to the time the Indian came to the house the first time, she stating he came about 10 o'clock and this witness stating it was between one and two o'clock, but both agreed that it was before Mrs. Conway came down stairs.

Anthony Forrest, the policeman who arrested the Indian for being drunk in the street, wrote that he first saw him about 12 o'clock of that day and that he was half drunk then.

If the evidence of the policeman is true it must be clear that the Indian swore falsely, for he could not be half drunk at 12 o'clock on liquor he bought from Mrs. Conway at 4 o'clock, Mrs. Conway, Miss Reynolds and Mr. McLennox having stated that the Indian was half drunk when he came back in the evening, and Mrs. Conway having sworn that she did not sell him the whiskey, and that she had no liquor in the house that day, and being largely corroborated in that particular by Miss Reynolds, I think and feel that the weight of evidence was so largely in favor of the defendant, that the magistrate should not have convicted her.

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Mr. McKenzie also testified, that on the night after he had bought this "Salvador" beer he drank a bottle within the space of an hour and did so for the purpose of trying if it would intoxicate him, that it had the desired effect, and that after drinking it he got so much intoxicated that he staggered, and had to go to bed.

The defendant having been put on his defence, admitted that he sold this "Salvador" beer to Thompson, that he had kept it for sale for about 10 months, he said however, that he did not think it was intoxicating, that he had drunk as much as 13 bottles in one day between morning and midnight, that he had sold it to many persons, who drank several bottles at a time, and that they did not show any appearance of it having had any intoxicating effect on them. Three other witnesses testified that they had on many occasions drunk large quantities of this beer before, that it had no intoxicating effect on them.

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he went back at 7 o'clock in the evening, and that if he was drunk at all he was drunk when he went back in the evening to Tingley's. On cross-examination he said he did not get intoxicated on Tingley's beer, he did not get any intoxicating liquor from Tingley that day or between the dates in the information. He did not know the kind of beer he got.

The next witness, James F. Connor, testified that he was at Tingley's between the dates, that he got cream soda, ginger beer, and hofbrew, there was another beer he said too; I don't know I got salivador beer between these dates, he also said the beer he got at Tingley's never affected his head, he never was intoxicated or partly intoxicated. On cross-examination he said he never got intoxicating liquor at Tingley's, that the beer he got had no more effect than ginger beer.

The next witness for prosecution, John H. Lawlor, said he was in Tingley's several times between the dates, he got several kinds of beer there, one was called hofbrew. He did not think the beer he got between the dates was the same as "Salvador" beer. It was in the same kind of bottle, he also said that the beer he got at Tingley's had no intoxicating effect on him at all. On cross-examination he said, "The beer I got between the dates named, did not appear to be Salvador beer, and in my opinion was not Salvador."

The next witness for prosecution, William Coulson, said that he had been in Tingley's some months before the 10th of September, when he left; that his duties were, selling tobacco, beer and attending at pool-table, that he sold ginger-ale, cream soda, hofbrew, and that he had the kinds of beer he sold between 10th of June up to 10th of August, that he did not know of any other kind of beer on the premises, but he also said "there was a beer there marked Salvador. I said this beer there last winter, after describing the bottles he said, it was labelled; last winter I sold it without a label on it between 10th June and 10th September, the bottles had labels, but they had no labels when I sold them. I took the labels off the bottles, I soaked them off in water and scraped them off. He also said that he soaked the bottles and scraped the labels off because he was told to do so by Mr. Tingley."

Mr. McKenzie, the County Tapesetter, gave in former case, that he checked Scotch Whisky, and that it contained 4 and one tenth per cent of alcohol, and he further said that he sold bottles for Mr. Tingley about the same time, and found about the same per cent of alcohol in them as in the one he tested for Mr. McKenzie. On cross-examination he said he would not say that any beer labelled salivador contained the same amount of alcohol.

The magistrate having decided to put Tingley on his defence he was called and sworn, and testified as follows—I did not sell any intoxicating liquor directly or indirectly between 10th June and 10th of September, I have sold beer, the beer I sold was not intoxicating, I sold seven or eight different kinds between these dates, Munich hofbrew was one kind I sold. It was a cheaper beer than salivador. It was the hofbrew the witnesses got from me. It was put up same as the salivador, with rubber stoppers and marked hofbrew on the bottles instead of larger as the salivador is marked. There is about sixty cents difference in the price per box, hofbrew is milder than salivador. It is not to my knowledge intoxicating. I never knew any one to be intoxicated on it. I don't believe that it is as strong as the home made boy beer. I never sold a drop of salivador between these dates. The reason I got Coulson to wash the labels off the bottles was, that it was labelled salivador, and the raised letters on the bottles was hofbrew instead of salivador, and I did not want to sell the article with a wrong label. On cross-examination he said "I imported no salivador since I was fined in May last. I had only about fifty boxes on hand at that time. I did not state I had about 200 boxes at that time nor 100 boxes, I got it all in one shipment in one cartload. There were 400 cases in the cartload. I think I had disposed of about half of it at the time I was fined before, the salivador was all disposed of except a few cases, I swear that since the 10th day of June I did not sell any salivador beer, by myself or my clerk. I did not sell any by the case to Daniel Cunniff since 10th June. I sold some with the salivador label by the case since the 10th June to Daniel Cunniff. I have no recollection of selling it to any other person. I swear that the beer with the salivador label was not the same as the salivador beer. It was Munich hofbrew. There was no difference in the cases containing salivador or hofbrew. They were generally marked with the name of Robinson & Co., export beer, that was all I know as to the way they were marked. The hofbrew boxes had a blue pencil mark on ends of the cases, the salivador boxes were not so marked. When I got the cartload of beer in, I stored it in tiers under my shop. They were piled in tiers with the hofbrew in two tiers and the salivador in one tier. Sometimes I would take the cases out of those tiers

and sometimes Coulson would. At the time I was fined before, I had none of the salivador beer on hand, I disposed of the last of it two weeks before I was fined. I got clear of the last of the salivador about the 2nd of June last, or the 1st of June. I had some of the beer when I was served with the former papers."

"How long after the date of the summons in the former case was it that you disposed of the last of the salivador?"

"I could not tell, nor how long after the service of the summons. I remember that I was served with a summons in the former case. At that time I had about 25 or 30 cases of salivador on hand. I sold this beer by the case and bottle. I got clear of all this before the 1st or 2nd day of June. I have sold as many as 30 cases after the 1st day of May. I think Doyle in Newcastle got some of it. I only had a couple or three cases, no more, on the 31st May. I think three cases no more. The beer was stored in my cellar until I was convicted. I moved the beer to another building after I was previously convicted and I had not time to wash the labels off, and was afraid it would be seized as salivador. I know it was not all salivador beer. I never said to anyone, I imported a cartload of salivador beer. I said I imported a cartload of beer. I never stated I had a monopoly of the salivador beer. I did not object to the firm selling it to any other party in Chatham."

On re-examination he said "This is the invoice I got from the parties I got the beer from. I bought 500 dozens of salivador and 500 dozens of Munich hofbrew in the last lot. I checked the goods by the invoice, and the goods and invoice corresponded. This is the invoice. I had none of the salivador on hand after the 31st of June. I don't remember the date of service of summons in this case. This beer analysed by Mr. McKenzie was salivador beer, and the same Thomson gave to McKenzie. It was different beer from hofbrew. I never saw any one intoxicated on it, and as far as my knowledge goes, it is not. I sold no salivador between 10th June and 10th of September that I know of."

This evidence closed the evidence for the defence, and the prosecution called rebutting evidence. The first witness on rebutting evidence was Daniel Cunniff, he testified as follows—I reside in Chatham, keep a beer saloon. I purchased salivador beer from Mr. Tingley, I bought some from him

The Union Advocate

Established 1867.
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, 1896.
Newcastle Societies.

MEET AS FOLLOWS:
NORTHBERLAND LODGE No. 17 A. F. & A. M., in the Lodge room on the evening of the second Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock.
NEWCASTLE DIVISION No. 45 S. T., in the Temperance Hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

COURT MIRAMICHI No. 165 I. O. F., in their rooms, Masonic Hall, on the evening of the fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock.

NEWCASTLE BOARD OF TRADE, in their room in the Oregon building on the evening of the first Monday in each month at 8 o'clock.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN, Miramichi Lodge No. 11, in their lodge room on public hall on the first Tuesday in each month at 7:30 p.m.
"No. 11" in their lodge room on the first Friday of each month at 8 o'clock.

COURT MIRAMICHI No. 159 I. O. F., in Foresters' Hall, Derby, on the evening of the third Thursday of each month at 7:30 o'clock.

Editorial Notes

Li Hung Chang, who has been invited to visit Canada, will be accompanied through by Sir Henry Fyfe on behalf of the Canadian Government.

It was at one time thought possible by some of the leaders of the Liberal party that the Dominion Parliament would meet, pass the address in reply to the speech, grant the necessary supplies to the public officers could be carried on until the Commons meets for regular session, and that the session would be of no short duration that there would be no seasonal allowance granted, but that it would be considered to be a portion of the regular session, but apparently that does not meet the views of many of the people's representatives, and an effort is being made to prolong the session to at least a month's time so that the seasonal allowance of one thousand dollars could be demanded. Had the present government when in opposition allowed the passage of the supplementary estimates there would have been no occasion for the present unreasonable meeting of the House of Commons. And now the members are endeavoring to have a short session paid for in full as it was the usual regular session of the House, and another expenditure of a quarter of a million dollars unnecessarily added on the people.

Serious Fire

A serious fire occurred here shortly before midnight on Friday last, which caused the destruction of the Ritchie mill and a quantity of lumber. The destruction of the mill is a serious loss to the town, as some four hundred men were constantly employed during the evening session.

The fire was discovered by the watchman, Mr. Ritchie, who was on duty at the time, and he immediately called the fire department and kept the fire from spreading. The fire was caused by a gas lamp in the mill, which had been left burning, and it was not until the fire was discovered that the watchman had been on duty.

When the fire started there were two barges at the mill wharf, one the Suez, was loaded, the other the Valer, was empty, and the fire started from the Suez, and it was not until the fire was discovered that the watchman had been on duty.

The mill was valued at about \$40,000, insured for \$12,000 in the London, Liverpool & Globe, Hartford, Lancashire, Zebra, and Union. There was no insurance on the other, which is valued at about \$20,000.

The steam fire engine was kept at work all the following day until the fire was completely extinguished.

Personal

The Union Advocate invites all its readers to contribute to the items under the head of "personal." If you or your friends are going away on a holiday trip, or if you have been visiting, you drop a line to the editor.

Miss Ida Haviland, of Lower Newcastle, was in town on Saturday afternoon.

Miss Annie McLeod left on Saturday morning for Fredericton to attend the Normal School term just opened.

Miss Winnie McDonald, of New Glasgow, is visiting her cousin Miss Zella Leighton.

Mrs. Andrew Cobb, who spent a few days last week with friends in Douglas town, has returned home.

Mrs. C. G. DeMille, who was last week visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bockler, left on Monday on her return to Moncton.

James Robinson, Esq., M. P. is home from Ottawa on a brief visit. He will return next week. Mr. Robinson thought it probable that the House of Commons would be adjourned yesterday for a week, and if so he would return when it resumed.

To Be Protected.
The Fredericton Gloucester reports that Mr. Blair's recently purchased election is to be protected. It says:—
The return of Mr. Blair for Sunbury and Queens to be protected. Evidence of the most serious corruption on record, and criminal interference with the rights of voters, already to hand. The petitioner is understood, will also seek to disqualify Mr. Blair, and for this purpose also there is said to be no lack of evidence. It is well that the evidence of the fraud, duplicity and hypocrisy of the Liberal party should go to the public through the channels of the press.

Labor Day.
Monday next is Labor Day, a Dominion holiday.

Post Office Irregularities Examined.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 30.
The evidence of S. J. King was continued. Produced, in reply to a question by Mr. W. C. Winslow, the envelope mentioned in letter bill of June 2, '96, and was also referred to letter book.

The entry in the record book was in the handwriting of Smith, the defendant. It reads as follows:—Received from Redbank May 25th, 1896, posted at Redbank, addressed to Prof. F. C. Fowler, Moodus, Conn., office number 201, forwarded to M. and C. S. & Co., dated May 28, 1896.

There are several distinct register numbers upon the envelope, indicating the date at which it has been, and among them a register number 201. The month and date are obliterated and the figures, 96, written in ink, and proceeded to give a full detailed description of the matter on both sides.

The envelope was sent to me under cover of a letter from the P. O. Inspector in charge at Boston, N. S., to which I had applied by letter to secure it for me. He identified that envelope as one of the covers covering the letter number as stated in the register record of Newcastle post office.

The envelope certainly bore evidence of both the Redbank and Newcastle office stamps having been tampered with. Other envelopes were given to the witness for examination and explanation. Some had the stamps obliterated, in one case an attempt had evidently been made to open it, and one had been opened and refastened with fresh mullage.

The handwriting in the passing through record book in the entry of the Kirtland and Co. letter was Mr. Smith's. The record of the letter addressed to Weekly Recorder, N. Y., was also in Smith's handwriting, also the record of the Fowler and Wm. Ewing letters.

Q. Have you any other knowledge of letters tampered with in Newcastle? A. Yes. He had an envelope covering an official letter which I addressed to Mrs. Harvey, of Newcastle, on the 16th of May. The Newcastle office stamp of the Newcastle office, the month missing but the date 18th. It bears evidence of having been opened and refastened with mullage. The envelope was in the same condition when I received them less the wear and tear of handling.

Q. Have you any other knowledge. Have you ever had any conversation with Meddie P. Smith in reference to these letters? A. Yes. I had a conversation with Mr. Smith at the Newcastle post office on or about the 4th of June last and again on Saturday the 6th June, and to the delay at the Newcastle office was partly caused by the members are endeavoring to have a short session paid for in full as it was the usual regular session of the House, and another expenditure of a quarter of a million dollars unnecessarily added on the people.

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Mr. Smith replied that by an accident these letters had been covered over in the office and had escaped his observation, and he did not notice them until they were enquired after by the postmaster, Mr. Fish, had found fault with him for previously missing mailing some letters he obliterated the stamps so as to prevent the neglect being traced to him or to the Newcastle office. I pointed out to him the irregularity of this action, and he said he would do so again. I cannot remember the words of the conversation, which extended over some time, but it was very much to his credit, as his previous record was not so good.

Adjourned until 10 a.m., Friday, Aug. 21.

By Mr. Winslow. Mr. King, you were relating a conversation with Mr. Smith. A. On the 6th of June I returned from North by early morning train to Newcastle, and on the 6th of June I returned from North by early morning train to Newcastle, and on the 6th of June I returned from North by early morning train to Newcastle.

On removing the envelope I found the Humphrey report. After reading it I at once showed the letters to the postmaster, and he said he had no record of the letters, and he said he had no record of the letters, and he said he had no record of the letters.

I said to him, "I am not sure, but I think I know where they were before, but that when he found they had been delayed, in order to prevent being found fault with, he made the stamps as he did in the Humphrey report." I said to him, "I am not sure, but I think I know where they were before, but that when he found they had been delayed, in order to prevent being found fault with, he made the stamps as he did in the Humphrey report."

He said no. I asked him if he had put the letters in the mail on the 2nd June which contained these letters. He replied that he did. I asked him if Mr. Fish knew that he had erased these letters. He said no. I asked him if he had put the letters in the mail on the 2nd June which contained these letters.

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between the postoffice and the Wareville Hotel and asked me if he might have a private interview with me, and we went to my room at the hotel. I asked him when there what he had to say. Objected to, and the witness was directed not to give any evidence of the conversation with defendant. Mr. Smith said he had some explanations to make about post office matters. He expressed regret at having erased the stamp. (Objected to and objection allowed, the magistrate instructing the witness not to refer to any conversation showing admission of the guilt of the accused even in reference to the erasing of the post stamp.) (Mr. Winslow argues against this ruling.)

Mr. Smith made some personal statements in reference to his own position. He said he had two hundred dollars and had been left him with which he had bought out a barber shop in which there were two chairs which netted him from a dollar and a half to two dollars and a half a day. That he had not had much under little expense. That he did not think except taking a glass of beer, and that he had no expensive habits. He said he sometimes lent the postmaster money, and he had no record of the letters, and he said he had no record of the letters.

Mr. Whitaker came up to make an inspection of the office, he (Smith) lent him \$25.00. He said he thought Fish was doing the best he could to keep the office straight, and that he had not drank any for many months. He said he thought Adams was trying to crowd Fish out to make room for Mr. Lawlor.

That night, after the office closed, I met Mr. Fish and Mr. Smith, and Mr. Blair Robertson, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, who was there at my request, and endeavored to find out how the shortage came about the postage stamp account. Mr. Fish explained that he gave Smith a certain amount of stamps each week for which he accounted each week, and that he often thought the cash sales were short. I asked Mr. Smith if this was correct, and he said it was the arrangement between them, and he said it was, and that he had returned all the cash to Mr. Fish. Adjourned for dinner.

COURT FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
Court opened at 2:30. Mr. King, not feeling very well, was stood aside and other evidence taken.

JAMES TOLSON, sworn. Was postmaster at South Newcastle post office, and in reference to the mailing and registering of the mailing and registering of the letter to Kirtland Bros. which was sent to the Newcastle office, and in return he received a receipt of its arrival at the Newcastle office. Envelope placed in his hands he recognized as the one which had been mailed by him; he knew it by the postmark and the number placed thereon by him. Cross-examined by Mr. King, and he said he was not sure, but he said he was not sure, but he said he was not sure.

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Mr. Janet Brown, daughter of Mr. Francis H. Jardine, postmaster of Renous Bridge was the next witness. She had the register book of the post office, and had received on the 1st June a letter to be registered. It was addressed to W. A. Fillmore, Ontario, N. S. I registered it. It came from North Renous post office, the usual manner. She put the letter in the mail bag going to Newcastle and locked the bag, and delivered it to James C. Brown, the carrier. She received acknowledgment from the Newcastle post office. On June 3rd she sent a letter for her brother and addressed it to McLaughlin Carriage Co., Ontario, and enclosed in it \$25.00. She registered the letter, and made the usual entry on the record of her office. She sent it in the Newcastle bag and received an acknowledgment from the Newcastle post office. On May 29th last I wrote a letter to Harvey M. Douglass and enclosed \$22.45 cents in it. I put it in an envelope stamped, addressed to Bain Bros. Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn. The envelope was in a five dollar bank note, and I enclosed a five dollar note and two dollar note and five cents in postage stamps. I sealed the letter envelope, and I put postage stamps on it. I put postage stamps on it. I put postage stamps on it.

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Rebecca R. Cowie was sworn and testified to the receipt of a money letter addressed to her by her husband. Annie Harvey, sworn, also testified to the receipt of a registered letter sent to her containing \$20.

James C. Brown, being sworn, said as follows: I reside at Newcastle, N. S. I am a mail carrier from Newcastle to Renous Bridge and return. The first office is North West Bridge post office, and the second office is the Newcastle post office. I delivered it at Newcastle office in the same condition as when I received it. I saw the postmaster and put mail bags in the Newcastle office and put mail bags in the Newcastle office.

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I have sent out from here I have failed to get any trace of letters which I have been advised have been sent to the Bank, by persons doing business with the Bank, and not reached the Bank. I have had to complain more than once. On the 9th day of June last received a registered letter from the Newcastle Post Office. It was on my desk on the morning of the 9th of June, and where letters are usually placed, the envelope in witness' hand. He says this is the envelope and the letter enclosed. Mr. Bennett. The memorandum on the back of the letter was not on it at the time of receipt. (Paper offered in evidence. Objected to by Mr. Bennett. Admitted.) The envelope has the post date stamp of Lunenburg, P. Q. It is obliterated. It appears to be June 2nd. Capital R enclosed in a circle. Two three and one two cent stamps are on it. It is addressed to Bank of Nova Scotia, Newcastle, Co. Northumberland, N. S. No. 218 Reg. 653331 with a straight line above and below. There are two Post date stamps of Lunenburg, P. Q. There are two Post date stamps on the back of the envelope. Three of them are of Newcastle. One of them is dated the 1st of June, and the other is dated the 2nd of June. I cannot date the letter. It appears to be 9th. There is another Post date stamp of June 8th, Moncton and Campbellton dated June 8th, 1896. There are two Post date stamps of the Shipshaw P. O. stamp is also on it. It is illegible. It has not been stamped on it. There are two Post date stamps on it. I cannot make it out. The Lamque post date stamp being erased, another's appearance, that the letter had been opened and tampered with. I called Mr. C. Russell, who delivered the letter to him. In consequence of what he told me I made a memorandum on the back of the letter, "Five dollars in cash, and one dollar in Halifax, N. S. 25616 and 61 cents in registered money." This was received with the dollar bill on June 8th. I found a five dollar bill in the letter and sixty cents in postage stamps. (Mr. Bennett objects to evidence following instead of two two's and a one as called for in the letter. I sent Mr. C. Russell over for the postmaster half an hour afterwards, and showed him the letter and the letter and called his attention to the Lamque post date stamp and the five dollar bill. He said he had never seen the letter, and he said he had never seen the letter, and he said he had never seen the letter.

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THE CHARGES AGAINST POLICE MAGISTRATE McCULLY OF CHATHAM.

REPORT THEREON OF COMMISSIONER G. G. GILBERT.

(From the Advocate.)
To His Honor John James Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

(Continued from last week.)
On this evidence the magistrate convicts defendant, and fines him \$100 and costs, it being a second offence. On record put in evidence, the magistrate gives his judgment in the following words:

"Tingley was previously convicted on 4th July. On that day he was found guilty of hawking until after Tingley was convicted, when he was told that the beer was hawking. That he sold Salvador with the labels washed off between the 10th June and 10th September. That he washed off the labels at Tingley's direction. That on 13th of August when he left Tingley's employ, there were 40 or 50 cases of Salvador on hand. Criminals says he bought Salvador from Tingley, stopped buying it, while his trial was in progress, and he sold it again during time of trial and finally bought two or three cases of Salvador from him two or three days before he was convicted, or about 1st July, always paid the same price for all beer from Tingley but got none since he was convicted. Tingley, the defendant, says he got clear of all the Salvador about two weeks before he was convicted which would be about 21st of June. That he had only three cases on hand 31st May. That he had 25 or 30 cases on hand when he was served with the papers in the former trial, which had been shown were served on 4th June. Got no hawking analyzed, but considered neither hawking nor Salvador intoxicating, but as a matter of fact Salvador has been proved to be intoxicating. That he had 90 boxes of Salvador on hand when he was fined last, which was on 5th July. The court does not consider defendant has rebutted evidence of sale of Salvador. Evidence of defendant is very contradictory, and the court cannot give it much credence as to warrant a dismissal of the information."

I have set out all the evidence bearing on the case in full because that is what the evidence, I would not have arrived at the same conclusion as the magistrate. Admitting that the evidence showed that the beer called Salvador is intoxicating liquor, there is no evidence whatever that the beer called hawking is intoxicating. The first witness says he got beer at Tingley's one day. He was not asked what kind of beer he got. He said he might have got beer, but little drunk that day, but he also said he had a glass of brandy on a ship that day before he went to Tingley's that morning and after he left Tingley's he had a good deal of beer outside of Tingley's. He said he left Tingley about 12:30 and he was sober then, that he went back to Tingley's at 7 o'clock in the evening. "If I was drunk at all that day it was when I went back to Tingley's in the evening." On cross-examination he said, "I did not get intoxicated on Tingley's beer, I did not get any intoxicating liquor from Mr. Tingley that day, nor did I get any intoxicating liquor from Tingley or any one in his employ. Although admitting I was intoxicated that day, nothing I got at Tingley's caused the intoxication."

The next witness for prosecution, Mr. Connors, said that he was at Tingley's between the dates and I am in the habit of getting cream soda, ginger beer and hawking there. I don't know what kind of beer he got between the dates. He said he got Salvador beer between the dates. He said he got Salvador beer the winter previous, and that between the dates he procured beer at Tingley's which may have been the same. In his opinion it was about the same, he said, "I want say it was exactly the same. I don't think it was as good beer." He also said that at some of the bottles of the beer he got between the dates there were labels and on some there were not, that the label on them was a different looking label from the one on last winter's bottles. He also said the beer he got between the dates never affected his head, he also said "the beer I got there is not in my judgment intoxicating it had no more effect on me than ginger beer."

The next witness, Lawlor, said he got beer between the dates at Tingley's. That he got Salvador beer there the previous winter. He also said the bottles containing the beer he got between the dates were different from the bottles containing Salvador. He said the Salvador bottles had labels on them but these bottles had a different sort of label. It was not the same beer, I did not notice any other difference. I don't think the beer was very much like Salvador beer. He also said the beer he got had no intoxicating effect at all.

Tingley's evidence was to effect, that he had bought a car load of beer, consisting of 250 cases of Salvador and 500 cases of Hoffbrew. That before the 10th June he had disposed of all the Salvador beer, but in the month of September he was aware that he did not sell any Salvador beer between 10th June and 10th September (the dates in information) that all he sold after 10th June was Hoffbrew, and under what would appear a severe cross-examination it did not appear in his testimony. This is true would be a complete answer. Then the only question would be, whether he was so contradicted by the evidence of Connors and Criminals, so to make it apparent that he had sworn falsely. It appeared to me that their evidence could largely be reconciled with that of Tingley.

Coulson when first called swore (page 8 and 9 of record) that he was in Tingley's employ, that his duties as clerk were selling tobacco, beer and attending to the post table. He said he sold ginger ale, cream soda and Hoffbrew, that was all the kinds of beer he sold between 10th June up to the time he left the employ of Tingley on 13th August, so far he corroborated Tingley, but he went on to say "There was a beer there marked Salvador, I sold this last winter." Then he went on to describe the bottles and stoppers. He said it was labelled last winter, and then went on to say, "I sold it without labels between 10th June and 10th September, and said he scraped the labels off by the direction of Tingley. This is apparently a flat contradiction, but Tingley explained it by saying that there were labels on the Hoffbrew, and that it was the Hoffbrew bottles that the labels were scraped off. That on both the Hoffbrew and the Salvador the labels were the same, but on the bottles themselves, of the Hoffbrew there were raised letters on the glass, that "the reason I got Coulson to sell the labels off the bottles was, that it was labelled Salvador, and the raised letters on the bottles were Hoffbrew instead of Salvador, and I did not want to sell the article with a wrong label." He also said that

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in faithful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvellous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh—cures which prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, safe, and effective.

the cases containing the bottles of Hoffbrew were marked with a blue pencil. Coulson being called on to re-examine, described how the beer was stored when it first came in, in three or four tiers, and in taking off cases he took some from the top. He said he did not "mind" getting any instructions from Tingley about them. He was not guided by any marks. That when he left Tingley's there were 40 or 50 cases marked with a blue pencil. That there were raised letters on the bottles he washed the labels off, could not say what the letters were, could not say what the bottles were, that I know of, I did not take that much notice. I never saw the blue pencil mark on boxes, it may have been there. He also said Tingley told me that there was no more Salvador beer, that was after he was fined, as far as I am concerned."

It appears to me that this evidence can be reconciled with that of Tingley. Coulson by his own evidence does not appear to have taken much notice of anything, he knows that there were 40 or 50 boxes marked Salvador when he left Tingley's. I never saw the blue pencil mark on boxes, it may have been there. He also said Tingley told me that there was no more Salvador beer, that was after he was fined, as far as I am concerned."

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Mr. Lawrence

Specialist in optics will be at R. Lee Street's drug store, Newcastle, Tuesday, Sept. 2nd, and at the Adams House, Chatham, Wednesday, the 3rd. Mr. Lawrence in the last twenty years has fitted over twenty thousand persons with his most perfect aids to vision, and no matter how difficult the case where no actual disease of the eye exists perfect sight can be guaranteed.

Winter Time Table

The winter of some of the I. C. R. goes into effect on Monday next, Sept. 7th.

An Improvement

By a notice in the lobby of the post office a change is to be made which is an improvement so far as box holders are concerned. The lobby of the post office will be opened from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. Letters mailed after 8 p. m. must be put in the iron box outside. The lobby should also be left open during the same hours on public holidays instead of being closed from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. as has been the custom.

Live Up to Your Privileges

If we read of some of the facts in some foreign country which have protection from cold, providing a healthful warmth in all sorts of weather, we would consider it wonderful and be envious of the people who could take advantage of it. But we have it here. It is quite inexpensive and easy to get. It is a healthful warmth in all sorts of weather. It is a healthful warmth in all sorts of weather. It is a healthful warmth in all sorts of weather.

Married.

At St. James' Manse, Newcastle, on the 25th August, by the Rev. Dr. Mackintosh, Mr. JAMES KENNEDY, of Newcastle, to Miss EMILY HOWE, of the same place.

Died.

At Chatham, Aug. 22nd, MARY HAWBOULT, in the 68th year of her age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF NEWCASTLE. ARRIVED. August 27th—s.s. St. Anne, 66, Polaris, Charlottetown; bal. master; Eliza M. 17, Shen, Chatham; gen. cargo, master.

August 28th—s.s. St. Anne, 66, Polaris, Charlottetown; bal. master; Eliza M. 17, Shen, Chatham; gen. cargo, master.

August 29th—s.s. St. Anne, 66, Polaris, Charlottetown; bal. master; Eliza M. 17, Shen, Chatham; gen. cargo, master.

August 30th—s.s. St. Anne, 66, Polaris, Charlottetown; bal. master; Eliza M. 17, Shen, Chatham; gen. cargo, master.

September 1st—s.s. St. Anne, 66, Polaris, Charlottetown; bal. master; Eliza M. 17, Shen, Chatham; gen. cargo, master.

September 2nd—s.s. St. Anne, 66, Polaris, Charlottetown; bal. master; Eliza M. 17, Shen, Chatham; gen. cargo, master.

September 3rd—s.s. St. Anne, 66, Polaris, Charlottetown; bal. master; Eliza M. 17, Shen, Chatham; gen. cargo, master.

September 4th—s.s. St. Anne, 66, Polaris, Charlottetown; bal. master; Eliza M. 17, Shen, Chatham; gen. cargo, master.

September 5th—s.s. St. Anne, 66, Polaris, Charlottetown; bal. master; Eliza M. 17, Shen, Chatham; gen. cargo, master.

September 6th—s.s. St. Anne, 66, Polaris, Charlottetown; bal. master; Eliza M. 17, Shen, Chatham; gen. cargo, master.

September 7th—s.s. St. Anne, 66, Polaris, Charlottetown; bal. master; Eliza M. 17, Shen, Chatham; gen. cargo, master.

September 8th—s.s. St. Anne, 66, Polaris, Charlottetown; bal. master; Eliza M. 17, Shen, Chatham; gen. cargo, master.

September 9th—s.s. St. Anne, 66, Polaris, Charlottetown; bal. master; Eliza M. 17, Shen, Chatham; gen. cargo, master.

September 10th—s.s. St. Anne, 66, Polaris, Charlottetown; bal. master; Eliza M. 17, Shen, Chatham; gen. cargo, master.

September 11th—s.s. St. Anne, 66, Polaris, Charlottetown; bal. master; Eliza M. 17, Shen, Chatham; gen. cargo, master.

September 12th—s.s. St. Anne, 66, Polaris, Charlottetown; bal. master; Eliza M. 17, Shen, Chatham; gen. cargo, master.

September 13th—s.s. St. Anne, 66, Polaris, Charlottetown; bal. master; Eliza M. 17, Shen, Chatham; gen. cargo, master.

September 14th—s.s. St. Anne, 66, Polaris, Charlottetown; bal. master; Eliza M. 17, Shen, Chatham; gen. cargo, master.

September 15th—s.s. St. Anne, 66, Polaris, Charlottetown; bal. master; Eliza M. 17, Shen, Chatham; gen. cargo, master.

September 16th—s.s. St. Anne, 66, Polaris, Charlottetown; bal. master; Eliza M. 17, Shen, Chatham; gen. cargo, master.

General Intelligence.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS. FAILURE OF LAURIER'S ATTEMPT AT COMPROMISE.

OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—The school question is further from settlement than ever. Laurier's attempt at compromise has failed and Greenway, it is said, will not make any further concessions. It has come to this, Laurier must influence the Local Government or give up the struggle, and to do the latter will mean his defeat. Matters are critical and the collapse of the government on this question may occur at any moment.

Archbishop Langens' organ says, "Noting but, apart from the fact that we satisfy us and that Mr. Laurier must give up. We will not accept his compromise of a half hour's teaching of 'atheism.' The fight is more intense than ever, and by-elections will demonstrate that the people are losing confidence in Laurier very fast."

LIBERAL GENEHOUSITY. AT THE EXPENSE OF THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

QUEBEC, Aug. 27.—The Courier and Canada vigorously protests against the action of the Laurier government in placing the government's steamship under the disposal of the Hon. F. G. Macdonald, leader of the provincial opposition and his friends for a political tour of the lower St. Lawrence and the Magdalen Islands, and calls upon its party friends at Ottawa to demand explanations from the ministers on the subject. It wants to know whether it has been decided that the taxpayers of Canada are to be made to pay the expenses of the provincial campaigning of Messrs. Macdonald, Deschamps & Co., and says a jolly row would have been kicked up by the Liberals if the Quebec ministers had dared to ask their party friends when in power at Ottawa for the use of the government steamship for a sailing party.

A REGULAR CRIPPLE. THE STORY OF AN OLD SETTLER IN DEFFEREN COUNTY.

Suffered Terribly with Rheumatism, and Had to use Mechanical Appliances to Turn in Bed—Friends Thought he Could Not Recover.

From the Economist, Shelburne, Ont. I am a regular cripple, and have been so for many years. I was born in Deffen County, Ontario, and have lived in this country for many years. I was a regular cripple, and have been so for many years. I was born in Deffen County, Ontario, and have lived in this country for many years. I was a regular cripple, and have been so for many years.

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Relief for Lung Troubles

The DOL EMULSION

Is CONSUMPTION and ALL LUNG DISEASES, SPITTING OF BLOOD, COUGH, LOSS OF APETITE, DEBILITY, the SCIENCE of this article are most manifest.

By the use of the DOL EMULSION, "I was cured of my lung trouble, and I am now as well as ever."—T. H. WOODWARD, C.E. Montreal.

See and get per Bottle

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD., MONTREAL.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

To be sold at private sale the house and lot in Newcastle, adjoining the premises of Mr. Francis Boucher, situated on the highway leading down river.

The lot is 12x12, with a 1 1/2 story house thereon 20x20. The above premises will be disposed of at private sale.

For Terms and other particulars apply to

HENRY HEEVER.

Newcastle, Jan. 23rd, 1894.

PROVISIONS ETC.

I have on hand a large stock which I offer at reasonable rates. My stock comprises in part

Feas, Sugars, Molasses, Beef, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Barley, Peas, Beans,

FLOUR.

In all the highest grades including the never failing brand "Five Rivers." Rolled Oats and standard Oatmeal and Cornmeal in bulk and 4 bbls, Ontario and Moncton Cracked Flour, etc.

American Household Oil.

Store on Public Wharf.

J. A. RUNDLE.

Newcastle, Aug. 12, 1895.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale by private bargain

The Farm

owned by him situated on the highway leading to the N. W. bridge, and about ten minutes walk from the post office, Newcastle. It contains about 15 acres of cleared land, about one third of which is marsh. The front field is underlaid with tile and the whole is in good heart and bears large crops. There is also

HOUSE AND BARN

on the premises, the house contains 8 rooms. Possession given at any time.

For Terms and particulars apply to

W. C. ANSLAW.

Newcastle, April 16, 1894.

PATENTS

Can also be secured, Trade-Marks registered, and all other patent claims in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully prosecuted.

Upon receipt of model or sketch of an invention, a complete examination, and a full report on its patentability, free of charge.

With my office directly across from the Patent Office, and being in personal attendance there, it is assured that I have superior facilities for making prompt preliminary searches, for the more vigorous and successful prosecution of applications for patent, and for attending to all business entrusted to my care, in the shortest possible time.

FEES MODERATE and exclusive attention given to patent business, information, advice and special references sent on request.

A. B. LITTLE

Solicitor and Attorney in Patent Cases, Washington, D. C. Mention this paper. Opposite U. S. Patent Office.

DR. CATES, DENTIST

Will occupy his dental office, over Mr. Thomas Russell's store, in the Hay building.

From the 25th to the 30th or 31st of each month.

Artificial teeth inserted for \$3.00 and \$10.00 per set, up. Hoping to meet his patients as formerly, for whom satisfactory dental work will be done in all branches.

TAILORING

I wish to remind my patrons and the public generally that I am still

Carrying on the Tailoring

in the old stand over Messrs. Sutherland and Creighton's Store. I have a fine

LINE OF SAMPLES

to select from. Parties bringing their own goods can have them made up in

GOOD STYLE

and Cheaper than elsewhere. Perfect fitting, fashion has been given in the past and it will guarantee the same in the future.

J. R. McDONALD.

Newcastle Sept., 1892.

Millinery.

For Spring and Summer.

In all the latest Styles and Novelties, Millinery trimmings of most fanciful designs in Oak-meres, Dresdeners, Jet and Persian effects. Ladies perfect fitting. Dresses, Duck, Suits, Shirt Waists, Blouses, Wrappers and Skirts, and color value.

Capes, Hosiery, Silks, Corsets, Belts, Side combs, cotton, Underwear, and White-wash Old Ladies Dress Caps, Stamped Linen Goods. Trimmed Millinery a specialty and Orders filled at short notice.

MRS. J. DEMERS.

Newcastle, April 21, 1896.

Scientific American

For information and free handbooks write to

Scientific American

415 N. 3rd St., New York, N. Y.

Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public for a special given free of charge in the

METEOROLOGICAL.

Reported for the Dominion Government by J. F. Connors.

AUGUST.

DATE	Hour of Observation	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum Thermometer.	Minimum Thermometer.
Sun. 16	8 a.m.	30.072	68.0	82.3	60.0
	3 p.m.	29.831	81.5		
Mon. 17	8 a.m.	29.734	65.5	76.9	61.5
	3 p.m.	29.734	75.0		
Tues. 18	8 a.m.	29.881	61.0	71.6	47.4
	3 p.m.	29.881	74.0		
Wed. 19	8 a.m.	29.995	54.5	67.0	51.7
	3 p.m.	29.995	66.0		
Thurs. 20	8 a.m.	30.027	57.0	71.0	43.3
	3 p.m.	30.027	71.0		
Fri. 21	8 a.m.	30.048	61.0	78.0	48.5
	3 p.m.	30.048	78.0		
Sat. 22	8 a.m.	30.111	60.0	74.0	52.0
	3 p.m.	30.111	73.0		

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

Miscellaneous.

A biker asked a farmer:

"Has a lady wheeled this way?"

And the farmer told the biker,

"It's mighty hard to say,

From the mountains to the sea,

If the biker is a she one.

Or the biker is a he!"

I was cured of lame back, after suffering 15 years by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Two Rivers, N. S. Robert Ross.

I was cured of Diphtheria, after doctors failed, by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Antigonish. John A. Forey.

I was cured of contraction of muscles by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Dalhousie. Mrs. Rachel Saunders.

"What are you doing here?" asked the park policeman, shaking the tramp on the bench.

"I'm lookin' for work, boss," replied the traveller, rubbing his half-open eyes.

"Why, you were asleep."

"Yes, boss, I was; but you see I'm a sleep-walker and I fall asleep when I work."—Yonkers Statesman.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla will cure your catarrh, and remove that sickening odor of the breath.

"I see you haven't your clerk any longer," said the store owner.

"No," said the grocery-and-general store man. "A woman came in and asked for a stove lighter."

"And he told her she wanted a lid lifter."

"Nope. He handed her a pint of kerosene."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

"Is your mamma in?"

"What's your name?"

"I'm Mr. Whitehead, the new minister."

"Then I guess mamma's expecting you"—"cause she said she'd bet a dollar you'd be sure to come on wash day."

MINARD'S LINIMENT cures colds.

Dick—But how do you know he is a sign painter?

Harry—Because he wrote a sentence in which there were six apostrophes, and he got every single one of them in the wrong position.

To act on the liver, and cleanse the bowels, no other medicine equals Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

The taste of beauty and the relief of what is decent, just and amiable, perfect the character of the gentleman and the philosopher.

MINARD'S LINIMENT cures diphtheria.

There are some minds like either convex or concave mirrors, which represent objects such as they receive them, but they never receive them as they are.

Lack of vitality and color-matter in the bulbs causes the hair to fall out and turn gray. We recommend Hall's Hair Renewer to prevent baldness and grayness.

The Franklin News says:—A student of the Bible has discovered that but one man is authentically on record as having told an absolutely true fish story, and he is dead. The disciple Peter said: "We toiled all night and caught nothing."

MINARD'S LINIMENT cures Distemper.

Dobson—Where do you suppose the milliner gets their ideas for women's hair costumes?

Hobson—I don't know, unless from some of the statues of Venus.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

MINARD'S LINIMENT cures Garget in cows.

S. Olson—I feel dreadful. I give an at home yesterday and only ten people came.

Quiz—Why don't you give a funeral? You'd have it crowded.

Daddy cried, Mother sighed, Doctor prescribed: Castoria!

Knowledge is said to be power; and it is power in the same sense that wood is fuel. Wood on fire is fuel. Knowledge on fire is power.

One Honest Man

DEAR EDITOR:—Please inform your readers, that if I writes to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particularly of a gentleman, honest, home care, by which I was permanently restored to health and many vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses, etc. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain to those of you who are in doubt, by being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man. I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise you perfect secrecy and as I do not wish to expose myself either, please address, simply: P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.

Selected Literature.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE QUEEN.

Mr. Smith, of Diekleeborough, in the county of Norfolk, was a fine old Methodist farmer, and a simple-minded earnest Christian, who had lived through those glorious times for the British farmer, when Napoleon turned all Europe into one vast battlefield, and wheat was selling at from fifteen shillings to a pound a bushel. He was a genius, too, in his way, and invented a plough which was a great improvement on the cumbersome implement then in common use. His invention "came under" the notice of Prince Albert, who took great interest in agriculture, and he sent for him to explain certain matters connected with the plough. The old farmer accordingly journeyed to Windsor—no light undertaking in those days, when the only public conveyances were the postchaise, the stage-coach and the carrier's cart. He reached Windsor in the twilight of a summer's evening, and reported himself at the Castle. A gentleman of the household—Colonel whose name we forget—came to him and told him that he would have to present himself at 10 o'clock on the following morning for his interview with the Prince.

"Yes, that's all right," said the farmer, "but what am I to do for a bed?"

"A bed," said the Colonel, "O, you'd better go to an inn, and he mentioned one where he would be made very comfortable for the night, but Mr. Smith did not take kindly to the suggestion.

"Wu, there now, Cunnel," he said, "that dew seem mighty queer, that raly dew. 'Go to in inn, he say! That's very ill convenient and costly. I didn't come here because I wanted to come. I come because you axed me, and I had to come, and the laste you can dew is to give me a bed. If you was to come, and the laste you can dew is to give me a bed, I know right well she would, specially if we'd axed you to come; and if you was as hungry as I be, I warrant she'd find you sullen to ate into the bargain."

Old Smith said this in a pleasant way and the Colonel was taken by storm. He brought him to his own rooms, had a good supper put before him, and gave orders for his accommodation for the night. The two spent a very pleasant evening together.

"Arter I'd had suffen to ate," Mr. Smith used to say in telling the tale, "the Cunnel he axed me if I smoked tobacco. I said 'I dew,' and he offered me a cigar. But I told him I won't used to them things, and could he find me a clay pipe? So he rung the bell and that was browt, and we had a rare pleasant talk. Tworn't long, however, afore I got sleepy. I was fair beat out with the jounce (jolt) of them stage catches, and I wanted to go to bed. The Cunnel he say, 'I'll ring for your candle, Mr. Smith, and the man he'll show you to your room.'"

"Thank'ee, Cunnel, I made reply; but there's one thing I falls do afore goin' to bed—I have family prayer. I know my missus is havin' it at Diekleeborough, and it won't do for her master not to have it be-

cause he happen to be away from home. Will you let's have yar Bible, if you please?"

"The Cunnel he says, 'O, certainly, Mr. Smith' and he put it on the table, and I say to him, 'Well, now, will you rade and I pray, or shall I rade and you pray?' He made answer and say, 'I think I'd better do the rading, Mr. Smith.'"

So he read a Psalm, he did—a beautiful Psalm that was tew, but that was one of the shortest in the book, and arter he'd done we knelt down, and I prayed and I asked the Lord to bless him and the Queen, and the Prince of Wales, and the dear babes. He took the candle from the man when that was browt, and he showed me to my bedroom his own self, and a rare good grip he gave my hand when he bid me goodnight at the door.

"Well, in the morning I had a rare good breakfast, and at ten o'clock I was took to see the Prince. He shook hands with me quite friendly, and we got a talkin' about my plough, and I showed him how that worked. Arter we'd bin a talkin' for a bit, the door opened, and a big man with his head powdered and a uniform on, he say 'Her Majesty' in a loud voice, and in come the Queen. When I saw her come in I was right stammed (astounded). I thowt she'd have a gold sceptre in her hand, and her gown'd all a trailin' shind, same as we see in the papers. But there she was, just a plain, simple woman, with a kind look on her face. She spoke to me quiet and friendly like, and said she was very glad to see me, and what a long way I had come to show them my plough, and she hadn't spoke only them words afore I was no more afraid of her than I am of my nabor's wives—

—not half as much as I am of some on 'em. She was just as simple and kind as if she wasn't no more than nobody; there wasn't no mock pride about her. But when I had to speak to her I let her see that I know'd who she was, and that I respected her. She saw right well, she did, that John Smith of Diekleeborough wasn't the man to take no liberty cause she was kind to him.

"Well, we had a right pleasant talk arter we'd done the plough. The Queen she axed me a lot of questions about the farmers in our parts, and the poor folk, what wages they got, were their cottages comfortable, did they go to church regular, and all manner of what, and I told her the best I could.

"By-an-by I began to get a bit o'ner," said Smith, "I say to myself, 'you're browt afore kings and princes, and you must testify.' I said, 'I ool, and I looked to the Lord for an oopenin', and 'twarn't long afore I come. The Queen she says to me, 'Mr. Smith, he say, 'how'did you come to think of this clever invention o' yours?'"

"Well, your Majesty, mum," says I, "I had that in my head for a sight o' days afore that was wanted plain enough, but I couldn't make out how to get it at. I thowt, an' I thowt, an' I better thowt, but that wouldn't come clear now. So at last I made it a matter o' prayer, an' one mornin' that come into my mind like a flash—just what you see in that there model."

"Why, Mr. Smith," she say, "do you pray about your ploughs?"

"Wu, there now, your Majesty," says I, "why shouldn't I? My Father in heaven he know'd I was in trouble about that, and why shouldn't I go an' tell Him? I'm a fine mind o' my boy Tom—he's a fine mind o' my boy Tom, keepin' company along o' my nabor Stebbins' darter."

he is, an' a rare good gal I know she be—but when he was a teeny little mite of a boy I bowt him a whip, and rarely pleased he was with that. Well, he come to me one day cryin' as if his little heart was bruk. He'd bruk that whip, he had, an' he come to me with that. Well, now, your Majesty, mum, that whip that worn nothin' to me—that only cost eighteen pence when 'twas new—but it will suffice to me to see the tears a runnin' down my boy's cheeks. So I took him up on my knee, and I wiped his eyes with my handkercher, and I kissed him, I did, and I comforted him. 'Wu, don't you cry, Tom, bo' says I. 'I'll mend that whipt I ool, so that'll crack as loud as ever, and I'll buy you a new one next market day.' Well, now, your Majesty, mum, says I, 'don't you think our Father in heaven he care as much for me as I care for my boy Tom? My plough worn't o' much consequence to Him, but I know right well my trouble was."

"Well, now—would you believe it?—when I said that, the Prince he turned ardy, and he blowed his nose with his pocket-handkercher, and the Queen she had tears in her eyes, and I see one on 'em rollin' down her cheek. 'You're a good man, Mr. Smith,' she say, 'and I'm thankful I have subjects such as you.' Them was her words! I'm proud on 'em; I have told my son Tom he's never to forget 'em; and he's to tache 'em to his children, if so be as God gives him a family."

When the Queen say them words to me, I say to her, 'Your Majesty, mum,' I say, 'I hain't got nothin' good about me but what comes from God,' and she say, 'No more hain't none on us, Mr. Smith.' The Prince he jined in, and we had a rare good talk; 'twas for all the world just like a hand-meetin'. Folks may say what they like, but it ain't no use o' them sayin' it to John Smith of Diekleeborough. He know, and he say to all the world, Queen Victoria is a right good body woman, and Prince Albert he's another—leastways—well, you know what I mane.

'It was gettin' nigh on to noon by this time, and at last the Queen she say to me, Mr. Smith,' she say,

No Other Medicine

SO THOROUGH AS

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla

Sentiment of a Well Known Doctor

"No other medicine that I have ever used has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has cured me of all my ailments, and I am now as well as ever."—Dr. H. H. Merrill, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared at the Lowell, Mass. Dispensary, Lowell, Mass.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

conditions

In some conditions the gain from the use of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is rapid. For this reason we put up a 50c. size, which is enough for an ordinary cough or cold or useful as a trial for babies and children.

In other conditions gain must be slow, sometimes almost imperceptible, health can't be built up in a day. For this Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment, food rather than medicine, food prepared for tired and weak digestions.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 50c. and \$1.00.

MANY DAINTY DISHES

CAN BE PREPARED WITH

Benson's

Prepared Corn.

MANUFACTURED FROM CHOICE SELECTED PURE CORN. NO ADULTERATION. THE BEST FOR CHILDREN.

RECIPE for Infants' Food.

To one teaspoonful of Benson's Prepared Corn, mixed with half a cup of cold water, add half a pint of boiling water; stir over the fire for five minutes; sweeten slightly; for older babies mix with milk instead of water and serve as usual.

THE EDWARDSBURY STARCH CO. Works: Cardinal, Ont. Office: Montreal, P.Q.

ONE THING IS CERTAIN

PAIN-KILLER

KILLS PAIN

PAIN-KILLER

THE GREAT

Family Medicine of the Age.

Taken Internally, It Cures

Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Bore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc.

Used Externally, It Cures

Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

Very Large Bottles 50 Cents.

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NEW WAY OF CURING HAY.

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you will find lunch provided for you, and the man who waits upon you will take you over the castle if you wish. There are some very fine paintings and other things ye might like to see.' 'Well, now, your Majesty, mum,' says I, 'I ain't much of a judge o' picters, but there is one thing I should rarely like to see.' 'What is it, Mr. Smith?' she say, and I say, 'I might see the dear babies!'

The Queen she laughed, and she looked right tickled, and she say they was out a walkin' in the Park and someone should go with me and show me the way. So she bid me good-bye, and so did the Prince, and a man come and took me away."

Mr. Smith was taken to the Park, and met there the children who were then extant. His conductor 'said suffen' to the lady in charge of them, double-s telling her of Her Majesty's command, and the good old man talked to the children in his kindly way for a few minutes. Then he took off his wide-brimmed white leaver hat, and, standing bareheaded in the sunshine, he prayed that the blessing of God might be upon them and abide with them. Then he turned his face homeward, and went back to the simple every-day life of a Norfolk farmer.

Not long afterwards he received a box which had been brought from London by the carrier, and in it he found a most beautiful family Bible, with a note explaining that it was a present from the Queen and Prince Albert. Mr. Smith carefully packed it up again, and returned it with a letter to the Queen, asking her 'if she would be so good as to write her name in it.' The Bible came back in due time with the autograph signatures, not of Her Majesty only, but of the Prince also, and of all the children—even the babe's little hand had been guided to write its name—and under the signatures the Queen had written with her own hand, 'A memento of the visit of a good man.' Mr. Smith had a large glass case made to cover the Bible, and on certain days he used to show it to sightseers at threepence a head. The money thus earned was dropped into a missionary box, together with the contributions of his family; and when the annual missionary meeting came round, the box and the story were always produced to the great satisfaction of the audience, who never grew tired of hearing the good old man tell the tale of his interview with the Queen.—Exchange.

Farm and Household.

REMEDY FOR FLIES ON CATTLE.

Take coal tar two parts and coal oil and grease one part each and mix with a small amount of carbolic acid. Apply with a cloth by wetting the hair and horns of the animal with the liquid. In the applicator include feet and legs, and it will drive every fly away, and one application will last ten days or more in dry weather. Apply as often as necessary and your cows will be entirely secure from flies of all kinds. Any kind of old lard or grease can be used. Coal tar is the base of this remedy, and when too thick to spread well, use more coal oil, when too thin to adhere well, use more coal tar. Carbolic acid will cost about 50 or 60 cents in crystals by the pound, and every farmer should always keep it on hand, as it is in many uses, is indispensable as a lice exterminator on poultry, and is used simply by painting the sides of the henery and roosts and dropping boards with the liquid. For young chickens saturate a cloth and place in the bottom of a box, and place the mother and young chickens in the box for an hour or so. This recipe Journal, is equal to any preparation in the market.—Scientific American.

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you will find lunch provided for you, and the man who waits upon you will take you over the castle if you wish. There are some very fine paintings and other things ye might like to see.' 'Well, now, your Majesty, mum,' says I, 'I ain't much of a judge o' picters, but there is one thing I should rarely like to see.' 'What is it, Mr. Smith?' she say, and I say, 'I might see the dear babies!'

The Queen she laughed, and she looked right tickled, and she say they was out a walkin' in the Park and someone should go with me and show me the way. So she bid me good-bye, and so did the Prince, and a man come and took me away."

Mr. Smith was taken to the Park, and met there the children who were then extant. His conductor 'said suffen' to the lady in charge of them, double-s telling her of Her Majesty's command, and the good old man talked to the children in his kindly way for a few minutes. Then he took off his wide-brimmed white leaver hat, and, standing bareheaded in the sunshine, he prayed that the blessing of God might be upon them and abide with them. Then he turned his face homeward, and went back to the simple every-day life of a Norfolk farmer.

Not long afterwards he received a box which had been brought from London by the carrier, and in it he found a most beautiful family Bible, with a note explaining that it was a present from the Queen and Prince Albert. Mr. Smith carefully packed it up again, and returned it with a letter to the Queen, asking her 'if she would be so good as to write her name in it.' The Bible came back in due time with the autograph signatures, not of Her Majesty only, but of the Prince also, and of all the children—even the babe's little hand had been guided to write its name—and under the signatures the Queen had written with her own hand, 'A memento of the visit of a good man.' Mr. Smith had a large glass case made to cover the Bible, and on certain days he used to show it to sightseers at threepence a head. The money thus earned was dropped into a missionary box, together with the contributions of his family; and when the annual missionary meeting came round, the box and the story were always produced to the great satisfaction of the audience, who never grew tired of hearing the good old man tell the tale of his interview with the Queen.—Exchange.

Farm and Household.

REMEDY FOR FLIES ON CATTLE.

Take coal tar two parts and coal oil and grease one part each and mix with a small amount of carbolic acid. Apply with a cloth by wetting the hair and horns of the animal with the liquid. In the applicator include feet and legs, and it will drive every fly away, and one application will last ten days or more in dry weather. Apply as