

# The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

W. C. ANSLOW

Vol. XXII.—No. 1.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, October 17, 1888.

WHOLE No. 1093.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, '88.

OPEN TO-DAY.

Ladies' Jersey Cloth, Double width, in Black, Brown's and Navy.  
Heavy Black Serge for Dresses.  
Fancy Plaids.  
Black Astrakans and Ulster Cloths.  
A very Large Assortment of Ribbons.  
Fancy Wool Goods.

TO OPEN TO-DAY.

Tweed Jockey Caps.  
Wool do. do.  
Ladies' Helmet do.  
Tweed Buns, for Boys.  
Boys' Soft Felt Hats.

AT  
**B. FAIREY'S,**  
Newcastle.

October 9, 1888.

Law and Collection Office.

**M. ADAMS,**  
Barrister & Attorney at Law,  
Solicitor in Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc., etc.  
Real Estate & Fire Insurance Agent.

CLAIMS collected in all parts of the Dominion.

Office: NEWCASTLE, N. B.

**L. J. TWEEDIE,**

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER

AT LAW.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

Chatham, N. B.

OFFICE—Old Bank Montreal.

**J. D. PHINNEY,**

Barrister & Attorney at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,

RICHMOND, N. B.

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

May 4, 1888.

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

Specialist.

DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT.

Office: Old Church and Main St., Montreal.

Montréal, Nov. 12, '88.

**Dr. DESMOND,**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and residence UNION HOTEL, New

castle, N. B.

Newcastle, June 4th, 1888.

**GEO. STABLES,**

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant.

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

Goods of all kinds handled on Commission

and commission returns made.

Will attend to Auctions in Town and Country

in a satisfactory manner.

Newcastle, Aug. 11, '88.

**TUNING AND REPAIRING.**

J. O. BIEDERMANN, PIANOFORTE AND OR

GAN TUNER.

Repairing a Specialty.

Regular visits made to the Northern Counties,

of which notice will be given.

Orders for tuning, etc., can be sent to the

Advocate Office, Newcastle.

J. O. BIEDERMANN.

St. John, May 6, 1887.

**KEARY HOUSE**

(Formerly WILSON'S N.B.)

BATHURST, N. B.

**THOS. F. KEARY, Proprietor.**

This House has been entirely refitted and re-

furnished throughout. Stage connects with all

trains. In every respect with the Hotel

Yielding Facilities. Some of the best trout

and salmon pools within eight miles. Excellent

and at lowest rates for meals. Also R. B. Pat-

TERMS \$1.50 per day; with Sample

Rooms \$1.75.

Oct. 1, '88.

**Clifton House,**

Princes and 143 Germain Street.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

**A. N. PETERS, PROPRIETOR.**

Heated by steam throughout. Prompt a-

tion and moderate charges. Telephone con-

**CANADA HOUSE.**

Chatham, New Brunswick.

**WM. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.**

Considerable outlay has been made on the

house to make it a first-class Hotel and travel

still still a desirable temporary residence

both as regards location and comfort. It is

situated within two minutes walk of Steamboat

landing and Telegraph and Post Office.

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 SAMPLE ROOMS**

For Commercial Travellers and Dealers on the

Coast, Oct. 12, 1888.

**Notice**

To Stockholders Gen. ally.

Our Fall stock of

Pure Wool Knitting

YARNS

are now ready for delivery.

If you desire to place your orders

write for samples and prices.

GOLDEN GROVE WOOLLEN MILLS,

St. John, N. B.

WILLIS, MOY & CO.

St. John, Aug. 27, 1888.

**Stoves for Sale.**

For sale at a bargain, a large

**BASE BURNER,**

for Soft Coal, Style

"OHIO,"

suitable for a Hall or large Dining Room. La-

se only two seasons. Also a

**Model Parlor Stove,**

in good order.

For particulars apply at the "Advocate"

Office, Oct. 10, 1887.

**For Sale.**

The proprietor offers for sale the

**Drug Store,**

located in Richibucto, Kent County, N. B.

**Stock and Fixings**

complete, including Soda Fountain, Good

chairs for one who understands the business,

as it is the only registered Drug Store in town.

Apply to

**R. L. BOTSFOED,**

Richibucto, N. B.

2nd July, 1888.

**NEW GOODS**

For SUMMER and FALL.

Just received at the

**CHEAP**

**CASH STORE.**

New Prints, Flannels, Fancy Velveteens and

Lace Curtains, extraordinarily Cheap, Fancy

Flannels and Wool Shawls.

**Meltons, Meltons.**

New Dress Goods, Embroideries, Kid and Silk

Gloves, also Blankets, Yarns, Hosiery, and

Shawls and Checked Wines, Ladies' Scar-

ves, Underwear, a large assortment of Men's

Top Shirts, Shirts and Drawers, Boots and

Shoes, Crochery and

**Staple Groceries.**

A few pieces of Mantle and Ulster Cloths.

**Thos. Clark & Co.**

Newcastle, Aug. 14, '88.

**CASTOR A**

for Infants and Children.

"Castor A" is well adapted to children that

I recommend it as superior to any prescription

known to me." E. A. AUSTIN, M.D.,

231 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Without injurious medication.

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

## Beauty

Is desired and admired by all. Among the things which may best be done to enhance personal beauty is the daily use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. No matter what the color of the hair, this preparation gives it a lustre and pliancy that adds greatly to its charm. Should the hair be thin, harsh, dry, or turning gray, Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore the color, bring out a new growth, and render the old soft and shiny. For keeping the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, there is no better preparation in the market.

"I am free to confess that a trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor has convinced me that it is a genuine article. It has not only cured the hair of my wife and daughter to be

**Abundant and Glossy,**

but it has given my rather stunted mustache a respectable length and appearance."

—B. Britton, Oakland, Ohio.

"My hair was coming out (without any assistance from my wife, either). I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, using only one bottle, and I now have as fine a head of hair as any one could wish for."

—B. T. Schmitt, Dickson, Tenn.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor in my family for a number of years, and regard it as the best hair preparation I know of. It keeps the scalp clean, the hair soft and lively, and preserves the original color. My wife has used it for a long time with most satisfactory results."

—Benjamin M. Johnson, M.D., Thomas Hill, Mo.

"My hair was becoming harsh and dry, but after using half a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it grew black and glossy. I cannot express the joy and satisfaction I feel."

—Mabel C. Hardy, Delmar, Ill.

**Ayer's Hair Vigor,**

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

(Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.)

**"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."**

Is an old proverb and if followed out through life much time, money and suffering may be prevented. A Cough or Cold neglected often leads to Consumption, which is a disease cured in a few days had the proper remedy been used. Don't delay, delays are dangerous. Secure at once a bottle of

**ESTEY'S**

**Cod Liver Oil Cream.**

It will cure a cough or cold quicker than anything else you can use.

Dr. E. L. Botsford, Richibucto, N. B., writes as follows: "I have prescribed and sold over eleven dozen of Estey's Cod Liver Oil Cream. I have had better results from its use than any other preparation of the kind that I ever used."

Ask your Druggist for ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM. Take no other.

Price, 50c. 6 bottles, \$2.50. Prepared only by E. M. ESTEY, Pharmacist, Montreal, N. E.

**ESTEY'S BLOOD**

**IRON**

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## Selected Literature.

NAT.

"Ye're uncle's sudden death must have been a great shock," she observed coldly.

"Yes," he said; "it was a great shock; but 'twas a grader shock to find out all in a sudden what he'd up and been an' gone an' done, an' that I was to be married in a fortnight."

His eye flashed at the recollection, then softened strangely.

"Gawd knows," he went on, "he carried matters wid a high hand. But it's all turned out for the best, an' I'm more satisfied, an' only wishes 'twas to-morrow we weddin' day; 'tis proud an' happy I'd be."

"An' whatever has med ye up an' change yer mind all iv a sudden?" she asked with an indifferent laugh.

"Sure I've seen ye, Eliza Jane," he said somewhat sadly.

She laughed considerably. "I dunno what that have to say to it," she said, "but ye're a queer one."

"An' ye'll," said Nat, "before this day fornaight we'll be man an' wife!"

His sudden rage, the severity of his voice, the contempt in his eyes, had its due effect; the girl flushed violently, and ceased to laugh.

"Fais, I believe, she said slowly, after a pause, 'as ye've been an' gone an' tuk me for the cousin Eliza Jane Scarlet, th' girl as ye're to marry. Sure I'm only Eliza Jane Judge, Misses Scarlet's niece. It niver struck me whin ye called me Eliza Jane as ye cud suppose for wad monint as I was th' girl yer goin' to marry. Be th' way, I'm usually called Elizabeth."

With a few swift strokes she sent the boat into the left bank, and in another moment the wretched Nat was following her up the narrow path to the farmhouse. His suspense appeared more intolerable than ever under the shock of the strangely bitter disappointment he had just sustained.

As he entered the hall Elizabeth Judge said, with all the calmness of profound indifference—

"Eliza Jane Scarlet is waiting for ye in the red parlor; here is th' dure."

CHAPTER IV.

ELIZA JANE SCARLET.

The red parlor was a small square room to the left of the hall with dark red walls and a sand-colored carpet.

There was a sofa in the southern window with a very high back and a red cover.

Some chairs of dark oak with high backs were ranged at decent intervals round the walls. In the centre of the room stood an old oak table, on which Elizabeth had arranged some books of her own—which had a passion for reading—

and on which she had placed an old china bowl filled with fine carnations, rose-colored, sulphur and close. In the old brass fender she had placed a many-blossomed plant of scarlet geranium, flanked on either side by a tall fern. In the full glare of summer light, by the uncurtained window near the porch, stood Eliza Jane Scarlet, waiting for Nat.

It was difficult to believe that she was only thirty, so faded she was and wan. Her hollow complexion had acquired a bluish tint, her hair thin and grey, and her eyes large and prominent and showed an abnormal amount of white, or rather, to be strictly accurate, of yellow, and the pupils were almost invisible. Indeed, she had always had weak sight. She was tall and thin to emaciation. Her pale hands were narrow, and her fingers limp and long.



## The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

WEDNESDAY OCT. 17, 1888.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Medieval Superstitions still linger in the world. The latest account of its power and influence over men's minds comes from Austria where the Burgomaster of Zuzuki, in Galicia, has just initiated a prosecution before the Criminal Court of Solotvina against a man named Jean Kowalczyk for having "by his malicious sorceries and incantations caused a hailstorm to devastate the fields of Zuzuki on July 28."

It would appear from recent exchanges that all the speculation in wheat has been confined to Chicago. Some of Montreal's speculators have had a hand in the deal and cleared a handsome sum by the questionable transaction. The Montreal Free Bulletin says it has reason to know that one firm in that city would refuse a certified cheque for \$200,000 for the profits they have made to date on Manitoba wheat this season. Two other firms which bought heavily are also known to have made money.

There appears to be no let up to the growth of the British Empire, as we are continually hearing of large areas of the earth's surface as extensive as an ordinary European Kingdom being annexed to it. A short time since the stretched forth her hand and seized upon a few thousand miles in the South Sea Islands. After that she annexed a great part of New Guinea. Next another slice of South Africa, with an area of 50,000 square miles, was absorbed, and now it is Sikkim which has been wrested from Tibet and added to British India.

A late American paper announces that the celebrated B. P. Hutchinson who lately made over a million of dollars at Chicago by making a corner in wheat is a very modest man, because he refused to have his photograph taken. This kind of modesty is by no means rare among a certain class of distinguished men who have made themselves famous for their ability in appropriating other men's property and means without giving them a *quid pro quo*. The pictures of some of the most prominent members are to be found adorning the walls of every vulgar gallery to be found in Europe or America, and the man who would raise the price of the poor man's bread for no better reason than to satisfy his inordinate thirst for gain should occupy the most prominent place in the most famous of these galleries.

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 5, 1888.

Leaving Newcastle on the 2nd inst. for my annual trip round the coast to Bathurst, and thence, following the old post-road to Dalhousie, Campbellton and then up river as far as Metapedia, which was as far as I went up this trip. Owing to the wet and unfavorable weather, which had prevailed prior to my leaving Newcastle, the agricultural portion of the population were very despondent as to the prospects of harvest. Between Newcastle and Bathurst hundreds of acres of grain were lying just as it had been cut a week or two previous, and unless housed within the last day or two the weather had not been suitable for properly drying it so that it could be housed. Some grain was still uncut, a great deal of which was green as it was in July, and at the best would only be fit for fodder, and will help to make up for the light hay crop, which was very general over this section of country. The wet season has also been detrimental to the interests of the large fishing establishments around the coast, making it extremely difficult to get their fish dried. The catch has been lighter than usual, and the mackerel and herring fisheries were up to that time almost a failure.

The roads were heavy but still in places were fully better than might be expected owing to the continual wet, except in places where the usual annual performance had taken place of throwing the mud from the gutters into the middle of the road, and in such places it was only about a safe deep in mud. The new bridge crossing the Pocomoonie river, at Little Pocomoonie, appears to be most substantially built and is a great convenience to travellers, and the local government are entitled to credit for placing a fine bridge where it was so much needed. The road to Shippagan is very much in need of repairs being full of holes making it difficult to drive faster than a walk. The holes should be filled up with gravel before winter sets in.

Shippagan now rejoices in regular railway connection with other parts of the province, a passenger train arriving every evening, and leaving in the morning and connecting with the I. O. R. at Gloucester Junction. A daily mail is carried over the road.

The easterly gale and heavy rain of Monday, Oct. 8th, caused a very high tide and some damage was done around the coast. At Bathurst the tide was very high, parts of the long bridge between the town and village being submerged. The fresh in the stream was unprecedentedly high for this season of the year, and in some of the streams between Bathurst and Dalhousie, logs which were stuck in the spring came out with a rush, and much of it floated eastward on the bay. Along this district of country there was also considerable grain still out waiting for fine weather, but the land being dryer on this than on the north side, potato digging was being prosecuted with.

NEW MILL BUILDINGS, ETC.

Charles continues adding to his fine residence, some of which look much more like those of a city than a country district, and impart to it an air of comfort and independence, showing that the resident

not only have excellent taste in such matters, but mean to carry out their advanced ideas in regard to building operations.

A new and stylish residence on a commanding site, a short distance above Charlottetown, and facing the bay, has been erected for Mr. David McMillan, and is approaching completion. It is 26x37 feet, two stories, with ceilings of ten and eleven feet, with convex Mansard roof. The ell is 15x24, also two stories, and same style of roof. There is a fine basement under the house, the walls being of stone and will be heated by hot air furnace. It was erected under the superintendence of Mr. Robt. McLean.

Mr. R. Henderson has during the last year extended his premises by adding an ell to it of 18x30 feet, two stories, and a shed 14x50, one story.

Messrs. James Hayes & Co. have recently erected a compact shingle mill on River Charles, at the mouth of the two branches. The mill proper is 100x33 feet, 18 feet post, with an addition at one end of 20x42, in which is placed boiler house and engine room. The drums and driving gear are on the lower floor, the shingle machines on the upper floor. The engine is 82 horse power, 18 inches stroke, cylinder 16 inches diameter, driven by two tubular boilers 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, 14 feet long, each containing 60 three inch tubes, giving 106 horse power; the boilers are bricked in. The engine and boilers were built by Mr. Geo. Waring, of St. John, who also supplied the shafting, etc.

The cutting machinery consists of six Denbar shingle machines, made by Messrs. McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, of Fredericton, and will be employed on cedar shingles only. Cutting was commenced on Monday, Oct. 8th. Mr. John Hayburn, of Jacques River, superintended the work of erection and fitting up the machinery. If possible cutting will be continued during the winter.

A boarding house for the accommodation of the men employed, numbering about thirty, has been erected in the vicinity of the mill. It is about 26x36 feet, two stories, with ell 20x26, also two story. The members of the firm are American.

A new hall is being erected in the vicinity of Charlottetown for public purposes. It is being erected by Mr. W. Baker, who intends opening the hall about Christmas with a public entertainment by his pupils, and they will no doubt make a creditable showing. The hall is 60x30, 17 foot post, 28 foot rafters. Mr. James McIntyre has the contract for framing, rough boarding and shingling the roof, and providing the outside doors and the window sashes gabled.

Further details of my trip I must hold over until next week.

W. C. A.

## UNITED STATES PRESIDENTS.

Two Democratic and Republican parties of the neighboring Republic are at the present time busily engaged in a political conflict to secure the election of their favorite nominee as President and thereby secure the spoils of office for their party for the next four years. To the great mass of the living generation in the United States but more especially to the younger portion, the names of the great majority of those who have occupied this important office are not only unknown but are as barren of significance as the names of the Kings who have ruled over the Kingdoms of the European Continent. From the time of the formation of the government of the United States until the present, there has been twenty-five Presidential elections and twenty-two persons have held the office of President. It may be so safely said that not less than ten persons have been aspirants for the place at each quadrennial period, or more than two hundred in all have been the unhappy victims of misplaced political ambition. In addition to this number may be added fourteen who have held the office and came before the country as aspirants for a second term. Among the most prominent disappointed aspirants to the office were Calhoun, Clay, Crawford, the two Clintons, Webster, Chase, and Steward.

With respects to those who reached the position of President of the United States and established a character for statesmanship which they did not possess before, the historians of the country can only point to Washington, Lincoln and Grant. With respect to General Jackson, whatever may be thought of his opinions, his theories, or his acts, he may be for himself a conspicuous place in the political history of the country.

If the accounts of those who have studied and written the history of the political parties of the United States are taken as an authority, we learn that the two Adamses added nothing to their political reputation by being elevated to the Presidency. The elder is credited with ruling the Federal party, while upon the shoulders of the other is laid the responsibility of ruining the Republican party as it had been organized under the lead of Mr. Jefferson. The same authority informs us that neither Jefferson nor Madison gained anything from the office of President. Whatever fame or reputation they may have gained was earned from services to the country aside from the presidential office. Jefferson is remembered as the author of the Declaration of Independence, and as the author and expounder of fundamental political principles. Madison is remembered for his notes on the constitution and for his writings in the Federalist.

With respect to Monroe, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan or Johnson, the same authority says that not a measure can be pointed out that originated with either of them that was wise in plan or beneficial in its results.

Such is the historical record of the men that the people of the United States have elected to fill the most important position in the country. The men whose ability and service to their country qualified and fitted them for the position, have invariably been sacrificed upon the altar of party. Such was the

late of Calhoun, Clay and Webster, three of the greatest and ablest statesmen that the Republic has produced, and such will be the fate of every able man who will not submit to the dictation of the political wirepullers of the prominent political parties of the country. Country before party ought to be the spirit that should actuate the people in the selection of a President, but at the present time it is the very opposite as party is preferred to country.

## The Late German Emperor.

By the death of the Emperor Frederick, Germany has lost an able, intelligent and liberal minded ruler, who, had he lived, would have devoted all his abilities to the political, social and moral improvement of his people as well as the keeping of the peace of Europe. The extracts lately given from his diary not only confirm all this but also prove that he took a prominent part in the formation of the present German Empire. There cannot be the least doubt that Bismarck had some idea of the contents of the diary, and from the extracts already published, the world can understand his reasons for attempting to have it suppressed. As he did not succeed in his efforts to accomplish this, and as the disclosures they make take from him the credit of being the originator of the scheme which brought about the consolidation of the different German Principalities under one head, he has hardly a good word to say of the dead Emperor. As the Iron Chancellor is once more the real power behind the German throne owing to the present Emperor being entirely ruled and governed by him, it has become fashionable in the German Court to vilify the aims and objects of the dead Kaiser who desired to rule the German people for their own good and not for selfish, brutal and illiberal ends. In this assault upon one of the best and truest men that ever sat upon a throne, even his son, the present Emperor has indirectly joined.

The high and liberal purposes of Frederick for the political advancement and improvement of the German people, will seem from present appearances, sleep with him in his grave. Such has always been the way in which the memory of the great and noble and moral reformers of the earth have been treated by those whose despotic power they wished to curtail. But the lives of such men leave a powerful impression upon the hearts and minds of the people of the country in which they lived, and invariably bear fruit in time.

As was so with the English people after the restoration of the Stuart dynasty on the death of the great Protector, although the Royalists, to belittle him and his deeds in the eyes of the people, dragged his bones from their resting place in the grave and hanged them up on the gallows, the education he had given them was not in vain and had not perished with him. In time it produced the Revolution that drove James from the throne he was not fit to occupy and bestowed it upon the family of his present occupant. In addition to this it taught the English people a lesson in government that they never forgot, and a hundred millions of the human race at the present day live under wiser laws and better government than would have been the case if Oliver Cromwell in his day and generation had not performed the work he did.

The present German Emperor, Bismarck is not only the representative of the brutal militarism of the German Empire but he is the reactionist who has every liberal thought and aspiration of the great and noble and moral reformers of the earth have been treated by those whose despotic power they wished to curtail. But the lives of such men leave a powerful impression upon the hearts and minds of the people of the country in which they lived, and invariably bear fruit in time.

## Death of a N. B. Legislative Council.

Late exchanges announce that the Hon. John Lewis, a member of the Legislative Council of this Province, died at Hillsboro, on Saturday last. Mr. Lewis was a descendant of one of the loyal families that came to this province at the time of the American Revolution and was born in Moncton in 1804. He was a successful mercantile man and was intimately connected with railways and other public works in Albert County where he resided. In 1852 he was elected to the House of Assembly, where he sat with short interruptions until Confederation, when he was appointed to the Legislative Council. Mr. Lewis was a member of the old Liberal party of this province and his son, Dr. Lewis, has several times been elected to the Local Legislature of this Province.

## Free Trade.

In an article where Free Trade, a late number of the *Minneapolis Tribune* gives expression to its views in the following language:—  
"Ultimate free trade will surely come—but so will the millennium, if we only wait. When English shall be the universal language of man; when wars and disputes among nations shall have ceased; when the republic of mankind shall live upon earth unfettered by national boundaries; and when the individual man shall search for opportunities to enrich his personal selfishness in the interest of his neighbor's thrift, then will absolute free trade be possible. But the present inordinate age sums up the economical problem as follows: 1, my royal self; 2, my wife and children; 3, my special friends; 4, my city or my neighborhood; 5, my state; 6, my country; 7, my international neighbors who are stronger than ours; lastly, the remainder of mankind except the Chinese."

## The Late Freshets.

A correspondent under date of Oct. 10, furnishes us with the following notes from the scene of the freshets:—

When people looked upon the peaceful and beautiful river, which glided like a silver stream through its various channels, and reflected the autumnal tints of the forest on its bosom, on last Saturday, little did they think that a short time they would have reason to regret, instead of being proud of their native stream. They did not think when they gazed upon her starry heavens on the night of Oct. 6th, that the next day would bring the wildest storm and highest freshet ever recorded on these waters, carrying with it destruction and loss to the farmers and lumbermen in these parts.

The night of Oct. 7th was dark and rainy and on the 8th the rain fell in torrents all day. The water commenced rising early in the morning and by 1 o'clock in the afternoon, it had risen five feet, forcing its way up the banks and adjoining intervals took in one vast lake. The lumber which was driven from the upper portions of the river was scattered in all directions and it was useless for men to attempt to do anything in the way of saving it. Even that which followed the channel of the stream and was carried into the Booms two miles further down, was swept under by the force of the water and the day after, when the storm subsided the river was full of drifting logs.

But to return to the day of the storm, about noon, people began to have grave fears for the safety of the horses and cattle on the Islands and Intervales. But by the time that canoes were procured and men got out to the meadows, the water was rising so rapidly and so high that it was almost impossible to do anything with stock. However a great many horses and cattle were driven off to the Highland but a number were drowned while endeavoring to reach a place of safety. The water rose rapidly all the afternoon and when night set in the wildest yet recorded sight ever witnessed in the place was looked upon by the people in the vicinity. The water could be heard above the roar of the surging water, which gradually galloped in height and strength until about 1 o'clock at night when it had reached a point over two feet higher than the old inhabitants ever remembered of it been seen before.

Very few houses are built on low-lying portions of the land, but those that are, are surrounded by 5 and 6 feet of water. The inmates were cut off from all communication with one another and could not reach land, but in canoes or bateaux. Imagine yourself placed in the midst of a raging stream, the rain falling in torrents, the night dark as pitch and the river running full of lumber and debris of all kinds and nothing but a frail craft with which to reach a place of safety and you will see the position in which these poor people were placed. At last day began to dawn and men began to pass over the Meadows in canoes to ascertain what damage had been done. The first landmark missed by the people was the barn and the lower end of Red's Island owned by Richard Murphy which was swept away together with 12 tons of hay, carrying with it one span of the bridge just below and also another span of the bridge, about a mile and a half further down.

After viewing the ruins of the upper bridge, the men start upward against the strong current, passing barns washed away by eight and ten feet of water, and meeting here and there the dead bodies of horses and cattle, until exhausted by their efforts to make headway against the swollen stream they drop into an eddy to talk over the various incidents of the night. From this position they can look upon the whole stretch of water which occupies the place of what the day before was a beautiful landscape. Here and there can be seen the tops of haystacks, some of which are adrift, others carried off their foundations altogether, and others again carried amongst the bushes and debris and rendering it useless to attempt to save them. After discussing the various sights the men again push out their craft and are slowly picking their way upwards when they notice some dark object coming towards them in the water. In a few moments it is alongside and proves to be a two year old colt which has occupied some high point all night and is now making brave endeavors to reach the mainland. It is eagerly watching to seek there fortune in the water. In a few moments we come in sight of the ruins of Redbank Bridge, which although in a very dilapidated condition before the freshet, was still passable for foot passengers. One of the spans of this bridge was swept bodily from its foundation and carried about a mile down stream without scarcely a timber of it being moved from its place. From this point we see that the upper part of the Boom has been torn away, and also the wharf and block at the old mill have been considerably damaged. We also notice that the water has compelled Mr. Jos. White to abandon his house and seek shelter on higher ground. We now leave our craft and return homewards to take a little much needed rest after the night's excitement.

It is almost impossible to make an estimation of the losses caused by this freshet about here, as it is not known yet, how many cattle and horses have been drowned. Over 1 of the hay on the meadows has been damaged and unless fine weather comes so that it can be dried, it will be entirely lost. The loss of the bridges also is one that will be felt very severely by the lumbermen and lumberers, and is a matter which our Government should remedy as soon as possible.

Reports from the upper portions of the river say that it was the highest water ever known but that no serious damage was done except the loss of hay or the Intervales. Therefore, when people take into consideration all the dangers that has just past them, they are thankful that there has been no loss of human life.

## A Northumberland Man Abroad.

From the first number of the Vancouver Daily World, one of whose Editors and Proprietors is John M. O'Brien, a native of Bathurst, N. B., we clip the following account of Cassidy's Saw and Door Factory which was lately started in Vancouver, B. C. Cassidy is well known in Chatham where he carried on a manufactory of the same description until a few months since when he started for his new home. His many friends in Northumberland will be pleased to hear of his success.

Messrs. Geo. Cassidy & Co.'s saw and door factory is situated at False Creek, near to Messrs. Lesmy & Kyle's lumber yard. It has a water frontage of about 225 feet. A portion of the plant, which exclusive of buildings, is valued at \$10,000, was brought from New Brunswick, the balance, however, being from the works of Cowan & Co., of Ontario, and consists chiefly of 5 circular saws, 4 planers, 2 lathe, 2 cramps, 3 mortice machines, 2 feeding ditches, boring machine, wedge cutters, shipping, moulding and mortising machines and in fact a whole saw and door machine outfit. The main factory building is 50x75 and consists of three stories, the office part being on the second floor. It is intended, however, shortly to move the office into another building now under completion on the premises. The number of men employed on an average is about 25. The manufacture of shingles is projected, and for the purpose the necessary machinery is coming out from Hamilton, Ont., including a boiler and jointer. Capable 40,000 shingles per day. A 40-horse engine will be used with a 60-horse boiler. The lumber to be cut will be hauled by steam in a drying room 30x40. The construction of the factory was commenced about the 3rd of May last; work was started on the 20th of June. The factory is under the especial management of Mr. George Cassidy and is noted for the excellence of the work turned out, being second to none on the coast. The enterprising firm deserve every success.

## County of Gloucester.

A correspondent at Charlottetown under date of Oct. 16, furnishes the following items of local intelligence from that quarter:—

Having thought that a few items from this neighborhood would not prove unacceptable, I concluded to make "my best attempt" at Journalism.

You will be pleased to hear that the weather has assumed a much more favorable aspect since you received the communication, last week, from your northern correspondent, part of which appeared in your last issue. The falling leaves and the nightly visits of Jack Frost intimate very plainly to us that winter is on its way. We hope however that Jack Frost will be able to us to have a few weeks skating before the snow envelops the earth with his white mantle.

There are a few new buildings in course of erection in our locality. Daniel McMillan Esq., C. E., is building a handsome residence, a short distance from the station. His wife and friends will be glad to have him take up his abode in their midst. Wm. Baker, Esq., is erecting a music hall nearly opposite the station. His friends hope he may meet with success in his undertaking. Your northern correspondent has already informed you of the designs of our enterprising American friend Messrs. Hays & Skedd, as you are a strong advocate of the temperance cause you will, with satisfaction, learn that our Division is still endeavoring to do what it can for the advancement of total abstinence. The almost total drawback we have to contend with is the fact of so many of our young people going to seek their fortune in the far west. In a few weeks George White, Esq., and his family intend leaving for California. By their departure our society will lose a brother and sister, who have proved themselves very useful members. We however confidently believe they will carry with them the principles of our Order.

Mr. Thompson, Catechist of Clifton, preached here yesterday (14th) in exchange with Rev. Mr. Baird. Mr. Thompson was listened to with an appreciative audience.

Let us Have Light.

In another column will be found the communication of a Commercial Traveller upon the difference that exists between Chatham and Newcastle during those nights that the moon and stars are seen and the darkness is so oppressive. The comparison is by no means creditable to Newcastle whose inhabitants are as intelligent and anxious for light as those of any other town in the land. There is a gas in the town and gas lamps erected along the principal streets, but strange to say, during the nights on which the streets of Chatham are brilliantly illuminated with the electric light, those of Newcastle are as dark and dismal as they were in the good old days when the tallow dip was the champion light of the country. This is not as it should be as strangers visiting the town depart carrying with them anything but a favorable opinion of the energy and enterprise of our people. In addition to this, there is not the least doubt but what the taxpayers of Newcastle would cheerfully pay the additional tax to light the town with gas if the inconvenience they have at present to endure when business or pleasure requires them to be out at night.

To Correspondents.

The resolutions of Holdfast Lodge, No 149, I. O. G. T., received too late for this week's issue. It will appear in our next number.

## Newcastle's School Meeting.

The School Meeting of District No. 7, Parish of Newcastle, was held in the Grammar School House, Newcastle, on Thursday, Oct. 12th. There was a large attendance of Ratepayers present, and on the meeting being called to order, Mr. John Niven was elected Chairman and Mr. R. A. Lawlor Secretary. After some preliminary business had been attended to, the Report of the School Trustees for the year ending 30 September, was read, from which we take the following extracts:—

All the schools of the District are doing good work. The Inspector speaks in glowing terms of the efficiency of our teaching staff.

The enrollment at present is 461. In compliance with a Resolution of the last Annual Meeting, we attempted the passing of an Act of assembly authorizing us to borrow money for building purposes, but a numerously signed petition praying that the proposed Bill might not become law, was forwarded to the House with assenting effect.

Estimated receipts for the current school year ending 30th Sept, 1888.

Balance on hand, 1st Oct, 1887, \$ 200 00  
County School Fund, 750 00  
From Donor's List, 120 00  
Total, \$ 1,070 00

Expenditures:—

Cash borrowed for last year's expenses, \$1450 00  
Teacher's Salaries, 2200 00  
Janitor's Salary, 240 00  
Rent, 100 00  
Fuel, 100 00  
Repairs, 60 00  
Total, \$2460 00

Requiring an assessment of \$2350 for the current school year.

Sgd. P. HENNINGSON, Trustee.

JAS. FALCONER, Trustee.

A. C. SMITH, M.D., Trustee.

Upon the report being submitted to the meeting it was passed unanimously.

Mr. Henningson being the retiring Trustee, he was again proposed and unanimously carried by the meeting.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman had been moved and carried the meeting adjourned.

## School Meetings in Chatham Parish.

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

About thirty ratepayers of District No. 1, met in the Grammar School Thursday morning, and were called to order by the High Sheriff, Mr. Geo. Stothard was chosen chairman.

Mr. J. S. Benson, Secretary, read the Trustees' report. It shows that the number of the pupils graded last year, namely, 27 from I to II, 20 from II to III, 17 from III to IV, 20 from IV to V, 22 from V to VI, 11 from VI to VII, 8 from VII to VIII, 9 from VIII to IX, 5 from IX to X (the whole class) to X to XI.

The total of 200 pupils enrolled in all departments, as follows:—Grade I—40, II—30, III—24, IV—22, V—23, VI—23, VII—15, VIII—15, IX—7, X—5. Grades I and II (70 pupils) are taught by Miss Hurd; III and IV (46 pupils) by Miss Duffy; V and VI (41 pupils) by Miss Benson; VII, VIII, IX and X (49 pupils), by Mr. Palmer.

The total receipts of the year were \$2393.85; expenditures, \$2258.80, balance on hand \$135.05. The Trustees announced their intention of remitting \$200 of this balance to John J. McGaffigan, St. John, in part payment of his claim against the district.

Portion of last assessment uncollected, \$400.

The estimates for the ensuing year are as follows: rent \$250, fuel \$80, teachers' salaries \$1205, janitor \$75, total \$1805.

In addition to this, new furniture, to cost about \$75, will be required for the High School.

On one subject of the new school building, which will be ready for occupation in the beginning of next month. The building is a very handsome one, affording all the school accommodation required.

It is with much satisfaction that we inform the ratepayers of the progress being made by the Highland Society towards the completion of this new school building, which will be ready for occupation in the beginning of next month. The building is a very handsome one, affording all the school accommodation required.

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vicinity, some fine steam saw mills, but what surprised me most, was the want of light in your town. You said that a young snowball in your midst, for really it was at very great risk that I managed to find my way back to the Hotel the first night I arrived. On enquiry I find that you have a Gas Company, but why is not your town lighted up in those dimly dark night.

#### COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

##### DOMINION OF CANADA.

To the Editor of the Advocate.  
Sir, Senator Sherman in closing his speech in the Senate Chamber at Washington, on the 18th September, used the following words:—

"True statesmanship consists in an earnest effort by honest means to promote the public good. No greater good can be accomplished than by a wise and peaceful policy to unite Canada and the United States under one common government, but careful preserving to each State its local authority and autonomy. This controlling principle of blending local and national authority—many in one—was the discovery of our fathers, and has guided the American people thus far in safety and honor, and I believe can be, and ought to be, extended to the people of Canada. With a firm conviction that this consummation, most devoutly to be wished, is within the womb of destiny, and believing that it is our duty to hasten its coming, I am not willing for one vote to give any measure not demanded by national honor, and will tend to postpone the good time coming when the American flag will be the signal and sign of the union of all the English speaking people of the continent from the Rio Grande to the Arctic ocean."

When the United States and British Plenipotentiaries closed their labours at Washington, D. C., after having formulated the Bayard-Chamblin-Tupper Fisheries Treaty, a great stride was made towards complete harmony of sentiment between the people of this Dominion and the neighboring Republic.

Canada, Newfoundland and the British Government confirmed the treaty, as you are aware, in good faith; but the Senate of the United States of America, venturing to make a party foot ball of this important international measure, and metaphorically kicked it out of doors. The President, up to this point, had maintained a dignified and statesmanlike position in keeping with his high office, and the whole people of Canada and indeed of the United Kingdom, looked on in true admiration; subsequently, however, Mr. Grover Cleveland snatched his reputation by his untimely and unwise retort to Congress, and from his high confidence of a wise statesman, he descended to the low level of a calculating war politician. Even his letter of acceptance of his party's nomination for a second term, written subsequently, lacks the tone of his former official writings. This letter it has now transpired has proved disappointing even to his best and warmest partisan supporters.

These facts, however one cannot but say, do not justify Senator Sherman in using the above quoted words respecting Canada; his sophistry cannot change the fact, that the other day, he himself and the other Republican members of the Upper Chamber of Congress, for purely party purposes, so far forgot the duties of the hour, as to give a partisan and unparliamentary vote for home policy, on a question of supreme international importance. The regulation of the "fisheries treaty" by the Senate of the United States, was certainly "not demanded by national honor" and whatever may be the political destiny of Mexico the people of Canada appreciate too highly their present free and unfettered political autonomy to hanker after a closer union than that of national emulation, with a people of a country whose leading statesmen seem to imagine that might is right, and that because of their "easy majority" they may with impunity dictate, change and mould the destiny of the "free nations" of the adjoining northern nation of America.

Sensor Sherman coolly says:—  
"The admission of Canada into the Union divided into States and Territories upon the basis of our Federal system would be of untold advantage to both countries. Four or five States could be admitted, each with an already established autonomy, defined boundaries and a sufficient population, and the remainder divided into Territories would have the benefit of local government and become the scene of a migration only exceeded by that of the North-West Territory."

This distinguished statesman admits that Canada has already "four or five" Provinces with "established autonomy." Now our Dominion has today the Province of Ontario, with a population of 2,000,000 and an area of 181,800 square miles; the Province of Quebec, with a population of 1,600,000 and an area of 188,688 square miles; the Province of Nova Scotia, with a population of 500,000 and an area of 30,997 square miles; the Province of New Brunswick, with a population of 350,000 and an area of 27,174 square miles; the Province of Prince Edward Island, with a population of 140,000 and an area of 2,133 square miles; the Province of British Columbia, with a population of 75,000 and an area of 341,206 square miles; the Province of Manitoba, with a population of 100,000 and an area of 60,590 square miles. The above statement of facts, shows that Canada today has not "already four or five" States with established local autonomy, but that our Dominion has in this year of 1888 seven fine Provinces, each with a complete system of local home rule, fully equal to the "already established autonomy" of any State in the "United States of America." Then we have the adjoining sister colony of Newfoundland, which will one day enter the Canadian Federation. This fine Province has (exclusive of her portion of Labrador) a population of 195,000 and an area of 57,000 square miles. Canada's Territories embrace the following districts: Keweenaw, Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabasca, Saskatchewan and the great McKeuzie Basin. Each of these districts will

eventually become a Province of Canada, with its own local autonomy, similar to the now Provinces of the Dominion. The aggregate area of Canada, exclusive of the water colony of Newfoundland, is 3,610,257 square miles, quite equal to the area of the United States of America. The Dominion of Canada is today, the fourth or fifth ship-owning nation of the world; and with her 12,000 miles of railway, has a transcontinental road which as a "great through route" between the United Kingdom, China, Japan, India, and Australasia, has at least an advantage of 500 miles over either of the "great through routes" of the United States of America.

Canada's mines and minerals are today an unknown quantity; but the present development is quite sufficient to justify the statement that the Dominion, in this regard, shall in the future prove no mean rival to the Republic at her southern border. The fisheries of Canada—including those of the Pacific Coast and Newfoundland—are more valuable than are the fisheries of the United States of America. The grain fields of Canada promise to rival those of the adjoining republic, and as a home for the farmers, Canada has nothing to fear in competition with her Southern rival.

The assets of the Banks of Canada now aggregate \$229,241,494. The United States of America has no bank which can claim to be the peer of the Bank of Montreal.

In the money centres of the world the bonds of our Dominion rank at a rate not exceeding three and one half of one per centum per annum.

The total imports and exports of Canada at the close of her second decade were \$3,714,194,038; compare these figures with the total imports and exports of the United States of America for the first 20 years of her national history.

In view of the above mentioned facts as well as of others of a like character, which might be hunted, did space permit, one may fairly claim that Senator Sherman ought, in justice to himself, to retract the following statement:—

"Our whole history since the conquest of Canada by Great Britain in 1763 has been a continuous warning that we cannot be at peace with each other except by Political as well as Commercial Union." The Senator should remember that it takes two to make a quarrel, as for Canada, she with the aid and support of her sister colonies, and dependencies, and of the mother land, will doubtless, aim to peacefully work out her national destiny, and the above prediction will be taken even by the citizens, whom Senator Sherman imagines he represents, "cum grano sale."

In the Ashburton Treaty of 1842, a Province of Canada wrongfully lost the Ashcroft country, contrary to international law or equity, yet it was the result of a treaty, therefore, this people of New Brunswick, manfully submitted to the verdict. So in the "Alabama" award, England cheerfully paid the exorbitant figure, and to-day the United States has appropriated millions of that award locked up in her coffers and yet the Republic grumbles because she was called upon to pay five million dollars, as the result of the Halifax fishery treaty. Canada to-day is not the "British North America" of 1842; and therefore, one may safely predict, that no matter what may be the outcome of the non-ratification of the "Fisheries Treaty" by the Senate of the Republic, the Dominion will continue to work out her national destiny, either with or without the friendship of the prosperous community to the south of her boundary line.

One thing is certain: that the recent action of the Republic has given an increased impetus to the idea of an Imperial Zollverein including a comprehensive protective tariff around the whole Empire of Great Britain and her dependencies.

Sensor Sherman treats his brother Senators to a piece of ancient history and then inter-alia adds:—  
"Spain held Florida, France held all west of the Mississippi, Mexico held Texas west to the Pacific, and England held Canada. The United States held, subject to the Indian title, only the region between the Mississippi and the Atlantic. The statement of this government early discerned the fact that it was impossible that Spain, France and Mexico should hold the territory then held by them without serious detriment to the interests and prosperity of the United States, and without the danger that was always present of conflict with the European powers maintaining Governments in contiguous territory. It was a wise policy and a necessity to acquire these vast regions and add them to this country. They were acquired and are now held." Precisely the same consideration apply to Canada, with greater force.

"A denial of that intercourse, or the withholding of it from them, rests simply and wholly upon the accident that a European power one hundred years ago was able to hold that territory against us; but her interest has practically passed."

#### New Advertisements.

#### SELLING OFF. SELLING OFF.

Full Stock of Dry Goods to be sold off at startlingly low prices. I have a very large stock and am prepared to offer special inducements to Cash customers.

Goods must be sold regardless of Cost.

It is impossible to enumerate but customers can rely upon getting the very best value for their money, and at lower prices than ever offered before. Call in and get some bargains.

**B. FAIREY'S,**

October 15, 1888.

away and Canada has become an independent Government to all intents and purposes, as much now Texas was after she separated herself from Mexico."

One, I opine, may venture to say to the wealthy people of the United States, that this Canada of ours is not for sale; but, that conjointly with the United Kingdom, this new nationality shall continue to develop her vast resources, and to extend her trade and commerce, in every direction. There is to-day, a consensus of feeling, by the people of Canada from Cape Breton to Vancouver, to continue in harmony with the adjoining nation, yet at the same time, to work out separate and apart, our national history. The extension of our railway system, in future years along the Northern shores of Quebec and Lake St. John to the Straits of Belle Isle, and thence via a tunnel (9 miles) to Newfoundland and across the Island to Saint John's. This will give to Canada an all rail route from New Westminster, B. C., to Saint John's. From thence a steamship sail, of the things to Liverpool, is one of the things to hope for.

The speedy completion of the Railway Bridge, over the St. Lawrence near the City of Quebec, will doubtless be hastened in consequence of the uniformly re-iteration appeal of Grover Cleveland.

Canada has a system of Canada and has yet inland seas which are the admiration of the world, and a system of Federal Government more democratic and subtle than that of the United States of America.

The contemplated railway to the Hudson Bay, will afford a cheap and direct means of transport to Europe of a portion of the surplus grain of the interior of the great North-West, and will doubtless prove of material advantage to the farmers of that fertile region.

A glance at the map will exhibit the fact before alluded to, that the Canadian Pacific Railway, has in point of distance, a material advantage, over either the Northern, Union, or Southern Pacific, as transcontinental railway routes from Liverpool to Yokohama or Shanghai.

The relative distances from Canadian and United States sea ports to Liverpool, also show a large mileage distance in favor of Canada. For example, from New York the mileage is 3013 miles, from Boston 2823, from Portland, Me., 2782; whilst, from Chatham, N. B., the mileage is 2251 miles, from Quebec 2615 miles, from Halifax 2469 miles, from St. John, N. B., 2718 miles, from Louisbourg, N. S., 2409 miles. The ports of Halifax, St. John, and Louisbourg being open all the year round, Canada, with her transcontinental railway may fairly claim that the enforcement of the retaliation measure of President Grover Cleveland would not prove an unmitigated evil to the trade and commerce of the Dominion.

I am, faithfully yours,  
ROBERT MARSHALL.  
October 5, 1888.

#### New Advertisements.

##### DENTAL NOTICE.

To patrons in Newcastle.  
Dr. Cates has returned from his trip North and will occupy his  
Newcastle  
office for a number of weeks before visiting elsewhere.  
Newcastle, Oct. 15, '88.

#### Salter Brick Store.

The Stock of Fall and Winter

##### Staple Goods

of all kinds at the

#### Salter Brick Store,

is complete, and for quantity, quality, variety and cheapness defies competition on the

#### MIRAMICHI.

If any person doubts the above statement I invite him or her to call and put it to the most severe test.

#### JNO. FERGUSON.

Newcastle, Oct. 15, 1888.

#### Wanted. Wanted.

2000 Cords of White Birch.

Contracts can be made with the undersigned for any portion of the above named quantity of white Birch.

JOHN FERGUSON.  
Newcastle, Oct. 15, '88.

#### Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the wood land belonging to the estate of the late Jas. Johnston. Mr. Wm. Reid has authority to prosecute offenders. T. G. JOHNSTONE.  
Newcastle, Oct. 14, 1888.

#### New Advertisements.

##### Wanted.

For a family of four—one Lady and three Gentlemen—living in the suburbs of St. John two Protestant girls, one a cook, washer and ironer, wages \$1 a month, one a housemaid, wages \$2 a month. Must be trustworthy and tidy. References. Address Mrs. THOS. A. TEMPLE, St. John, N. B. St. John, Oct. 15, '88.

#### Grand Division, S. of T.

The Annual Session of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, of New Brunswick, will be held in Woodstock on

Wednesday, 17th October.

Excursion tickets at one first class fare will be issued at all stations on the New Brunswick and Northern Western Railways. Representatives travelling on the Intercolonial Railways will obtain certificates from the Grand Division which will entitle them to return free of charge. All tickets good to return up to and on the 25th Oct.

D. THOMSON, Grand Secy.

#### Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on 2nd November for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, once per week each way, between Grandfield and North Renous from the 1st January next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle drawn by one or more horses subject to the approval of the Postmaster General. The mails to leave Grandfield on Friday of each week reaching North Renous in time to connect with mail courier from Renous Bridge. Returning to leave North Renous same day immediately after arrival of courier from Renous Bridge reaching Grandfield in one hour from hour of despatch.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Grandfield and North Renous and at this office.

E. J. KING, P. O. Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, St. John, Oct. 4, 1888.

#### SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.

##### Notice to Contractors.

THE WORKS for the construction of the Canal, above mentioned, advertised to be let on Wednesday, 17th October, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, three times per week each way, between Litleton and Redbank from the 1st January next.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office and at Sault Ste. Marie on and after Wednesday the 24th day of Oct. next.

By Order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 27th September, 1888.

#### Intercolonial Railway.

Tender for about 750 lineal rods now fencing on the St. Charles Branch.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for now fencing," will be received until WEDNESDAY, 17th October, for the construction of about seven hundred and fifty lineal rods of now fencing on the St. Charles Branch.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, and at the office of the Station Master, Lewis, P. Q., where forms of tender may be obtained. Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., Oct. 6th, 1888.

#### Charles J. Thomson,

Barrister, Proctor for Estates, Notary Public, &c.

Claims Promptly Collected, and Professional Business in all its branches executed with accuracy and despatch.

Engine House, Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

#### Final Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late William Monahan, of Nelson, are requested to settle their accounts, prior to the 15th October next, as after that date the accounts will be placed in the hands of a Justice for collection.

J. P. BURCHILL, Executor, Nelson, Sept. 15, 1888.

#### Stoves. Stoves.

The Subscriber has on hand a quantity of Cooking Stoves

Star, Niagara, and Box Stoves, as I intend to go out of the Store business, I will sell them at cost.

Newcastle, Sept. 10, '88.

#### Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on 2nd November, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, three times per week each way, between Newcastle and Redbank from the 1st January next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle drawn by one or more horses subject to the approval of the Postmaster General. The mails to leave Newcastle on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week at 8 a. m., reaching Redbank in three hours after despatch.

Returning to leave Redbank same day (after retaining one hour) reaching Newcastle in three hours after despatch.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Newcastle, North Ek Boom and Redbank and at this office.

E. J. KING, P. O. Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, St. John, N. B., Oct. 4, 1888.

#### COAL. COAL.

To arrive per schooner "Elizabeth Ann," 280 Tons Sidney House Coal.

Parties who have not received their winter's supply will oblige by sending in their orders at once.

Newcastle, Oct. 5, 1888. R. R. CALL.

#### SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.

##### Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for now fencing," will be received until WEDNESDAY, 17th October, for the construction of about seven hundred and fifty lineal rods of now fencing on the St. Charles Branch.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office and at Sault Ste. Marie on and after Wednesday the 24th day of Oct. next.

By Order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 27th September, 1888.

#### E. C. COLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Gentlemen's Outfitter, Palmer Block, Moncton, N. B.

Our Mr. C. Cole will start on his fall trip, Nov. 1st, with a stylish fast road of Fall and Winter Suits, Trousers and Overcoats, Moncton, Aug. 27, 1888.

#### Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on 2nd November for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, three times per week each way, between Litleton and Redbank from the 1st January next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle drawn by one or more horses subject to the approval of the Postmaster General. The mails to leave Litleton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week at 8.30 a. m., reaching Redbank at 10.30 a. m.

Returning to leave Redbank on same day after arrival of mail stage from Newcastle, reaching Litleton in one hour from time of despatch.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Litleton and Redbank and at this office.

E. J. KING, P. O. Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, St. John, N. B., Oct. 4, 1888.

#### PORK SAUSAGES

WHOLESALE.

Bologna's.

JOHN JOPKINS, 185 Union St., St. John.

#### Horse for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale a handsome bay gelding, rising 6 years of age, thoroughly sound, free to drive, and a stylish fast roadster. Weight about 1000 lbs. Can be seen at any time.

A. MILLER, Merchants' Bank of Halifax.

#### Intercolonial Railway.

Tender for Iron Rail Scrap.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for now fencing," will be received until WEDNESDAY, 17th October, for the construction of about seven hundred and fifty lineal rods of now fencing on the St. Charles Branch.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, and at the office of the Station Master, Lewis, P. Q., where forms of tender may be obtained. Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., Oct. 6th, 1888.

#### GUNS. GUNS.

We have the most complete

Stock of Breech and Muzzle

Loading Guns, and would ask

tending purchasers to inspect

our stock, or send or ccs.

We have some Special Good bargains.

Hazard's Celebrated Powder.

Elley's Cartridge Cases, Wads, etc.

W. H. Thorne & Co., Market Square, St. John, N. B., Sept. 17, 1888.

#### FLOUR.

Just landing ex schr. "Glad Tidings"

125 Bbls. RIVERSIDE, Med. Patent.

125 " WHITE EAGLE, Choice Patent.

125 " GOLDEN'S PEOPLE, do.

For sale low by

A. J. BABANG & CO., Moncton, Aug. 27, 1888.

#### C. P. Curtis & Co.,

GENERAL COMMISSION

MERCHANTS, 176 Atlantic Avenue,

Boston. - - - Mass.

Consignments Solicited of Hay, Potatoes, Eggs, Poultry of all kinds, (Alive or Dressed), and all kinds of Farm Produce, also all kinds of Fish in their Seasons. (Fresh and Salt). Correspondence promptly answered and Price Lists furnished. Prompt returns. Charge moderate.

#### NEW GOODS.

Prices Low! Prices Low!!

#### New Clothing.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, and BOYS,

A T. enormous Stock.

#### NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW JERSEYS, NEW CORSETS,

New Prints, New Seersuckers,

New Gingham, New Shirtings,

New Jersey, NEW CORSETS,

By those that have seen them, they are said to be the nicest goods ever shown in town.

New Gloves,

New Hosiery,

New Sunshades.

I have a fine assortment in the above. On examination you will find it so.

New Boots.

New Shoes.

Having bought my Boots and Shoes in large quantities I am in a position to sell them very low.

NEW TRUNKS, NEW VALISES, CHOICE TEAS, FINE TOBACCOS.

New Goods arriving all the time.

The Cheap Cash Store.

JAMES BROWN.

Newcastle, May 30th, 1888.

#### THIS PAPER

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