

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

738 Board of Works

W. & J. ANSLAW,

VOL. XIV.—No. 44.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, August 24, 1881.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS

WHOLE No. 720.

WAVERLY HOTEL,

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

This House has lately been refurnished, and very complete arrangements made to ensure the comfort of travellers.

LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART,

Proprietor.

Latest Waverly House, St. John's.

Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1879.

3

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, has recently been fitted up in first class style, is in close proximity to the C. & P. Railway Station, and the wants of travellers will be attended to promptly.

Made prepared at any hour. Oysters served up in every style at short notice.

JOHN FAY, PROPRIETOR.

Newcastle, Oct. 8, 1877.

10

CANADA HOUSE,

CHATHAM, N. B.

WM. JOHNSTON, - Proprietor.

CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house, to make it a first class Hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of steamboat landing. The proprietor returns thanks to the public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.

Good Stabling on the Premises.

May 13th, 1879.

1417

ROYAL HOTEL,

45 King Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

THIS SPLENDID HOTEL, the finest in the Maritime Provinces, is now open for the reception of Guests, who will find here an excellent table (well served), and large comfortable and well-ventilated rooms. The Building has been thoroughly refitted, re-painted and decorated; and is furnished throughout with new and elegant furniture.

The Proprietor, who has been so long connected with the Hotel business in St. John, has omitted nothing which his experience suggests for the comfort of his Guests. The Hotel contains BATHS and all other conveniences.

THOS. F. RAYMOND,

Proprietor.

St. John, May 11, 1881.

18

MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS,

WATER ST., - CHATHAM.

WILLIAM LAWLER,

Importers of MARBLE & Manufacturer of MONUMENTS, TABLES, HEADSTONES, MANTELS, TABLE TOPS, &c.

A GOOD STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

GRANITE MONUMENTS made to order, and all kinds of marble work done at short notice. Prices reasonable and satisfaction given.

January 24, 1878.

20

Leather & Shoe Findings.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to his numerous customers for past favors, and would say to all that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of the best quality of goods to be had and at lowest rates for cash. Also, S. B. Foster & Son's Nails and Tacks of all sizes, and Clarke & Son's Boot Trees, Lasts, &c. English Tops as well as home made. Also, the best material for making shoes and boots. J. J. CHRISTIE & CO., No. 96 King St., St. John, N. B.

April 20, 1878.

20

SAMUEL THOMSON,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,

Solicitor in Bankruptcy,

NOTARY PUBLIC &c.

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

OFFICE—PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND CASTLE STREET.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

July 17, 1878.

21

JAMES P. MITCHELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.

OF ADVISING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

HAYS' BUILDING,

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

February 17, 1880.

22

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ATLANTIC SOAP WORKS,

270 & 272 Union Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

WM. LOGAN,

Manufacturer of

Laundry Soaps and Mould Candles,

or of Canada Soap, Sal Soda, Carb Soda, Resin, Tallow, &c.

April 20, 1881.

17

BLANKS.

The new forms of

"For Duty," "For Warehouse," "For Duty ex Warehouse," and "Free"

Blanks, to be used from July 1st, are now ready. Blanks of all kinds kept in stock. Orders solicited.

Also—Blanks for DRAWBACK on TINS used in casting. Fish, &c. for exportation.

W. & J. ANSLAW,

Proprietors "Union Advocate,"

Newcastle, July 27, 1881.

Law and Collection Offices

—OF—

ADAMS & LAWLER,

Barristers and Attorneys at

Law, Solicitors in Bankruptcy

Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c.

Real Estate, & Fire Insurance Agents.

CLAIMS Collected in all parts of the Dominion.

OFFICES:

NEWCASTLE AND BATHURST.

M. ADAMS. R. A. LAWLER.

July 18th, 1878.

3

JOHN R. MALTBY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

CONVEYANCER, &c. &c.

OFFICE—Over the store of James

Fish, Esq., Commercial Wharf.

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

February 6.

13

L. J. TWEEDIE,

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER

AT LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

CONVEYANCER, &c.,

CHATHAM, N. B.

July 10, 1877.

7

OFFICE—Snowball's Building.

May 12, 1874.

13

A. H. JOHNSON,

BARRISTER AT LAW,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC,

&c., &c.,

CHATHAM, N. B.

July 10, 1877.

7

JOHN McALISTER,

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Conveyancer, &c.,

CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

May 5, 1879.

7

R. B. ADAMS,

Attorney-at-Law,

Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE UP STAIRS, NOONAN'S BUILDING,

Water Street, Chatham.

July 21, 1877.

13

Professional Partnership.

The Subscribers have entered into partnership as Solicitors, Attorneys, Notaries, &c., under the style of Davidson & Davidson.

OFFICES—In Chatham in the old Post Office, and Newcastle over the store of J. W. Davidson.

ALLAN A. DAVIDSON, Q. C.

ALLAN A. DAVIDSON, Junr.

March, 1881.

20

Pugley, Crawford, Pugley & Treuman,

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law,

&c., &c.,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

OFFICES—Cor. Prince Wm. & Church Sts.

G. R. PUGLEY. J. HERBERT CRAWFORD.

WM. PUGLEY, JR. ARTHUR L. TREUMAN.

August 5, 1880.

20

J. J. FORREST,

Attorney-at-Law,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

Collecting promptly attended to.

OFFICE—Chubb's Corner, St. John, N. B.

April 27, 1881.

17

SEELY & McMILLAN,

BARRISTERS, &c.,

77 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

St. John, N. B.

GEO. B. SEELY. T. H. McMILLAN.

9m

DR. McDONALD,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

IN DESMOND'S BUILDING.

LOWER WATER STREET.

CHATHAM, N. B.

Chatham, June 22, 1881.

23

R. McLEARN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Graduate of University Medical College, New York.

OFFICE—Recently occupied by Dr. McDonald.

Newcastle, July 12, 1880.

23

DR. H. A. FISH,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office—Residence of James Fish, Esq.

Hours 10 to 12, 1 to 4, & 6 to 9.

Newcastle, March 1, 1881.

23

BOARDERS WANTED

Having fitted up and refurnished the building in Newcastle, owned by C. E. McKeen, we are prepared to accommodate a number of boarders on reasonable terms.

JOHN & WM. McKEEN.

Newcastle, N. B., June 14th, 1881.

17

EXTRACT LOGWOOD.

JUST RECEIVED:

125 Boxes Extract Logwood.

For sale by

T. B. BARKER & SONS.

St. John, July 27.

23

PETER LOGGIE,

Wood Moulding & Planing

MILL,

Near the Ferry Landing,

CHATHAM.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FINISHING

for House or Ship Work, manufactured

on application.

Estimates and Specifications furnished

on application.

Orders attended to with despatch.

P. LOGGIE.

FOSTER, JONES & CO.

Flour and Commission Merchants, Millers

and Shippers Agents.

ROBINSON'S BLOCK,

MONCTON, N. B.

Orders taken for direct shipments of flour

from Mills in car load lots, and drafts made

direct on consignees. Flour a specialty.

Importers of and Wholesale and Retail

Dealers in Flour, Meal, Pork, Seeds and Pro-

visions, Paints, Oils, Glass, Nails and General

Hardware, Groceries, Crockeryware, &c.

Wholesale & Retail.

Samples of all kinds of goods sent on applica-

tion. Every description of country produce

taken in exchange.

A. O. SKINNER'S

CARPET WARHOUSE.

BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS;

WOOL and DUTCH CARPETS;

UNION and HEMP CARPETS;

OILCLOTHS and LINOLEUMS;

MATS and HEARTH RUGS;

MATTINGS, OF ALL KINDS;

LACE CURTAINS and COOKINGES;

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Orders from the Country promptly

attended to.

68 King Street, St. John.

may 28

13

WILLIAM WYSE,

GENERAL DEALER,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

Merchandise and Produce received

on Commission.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE.

AUCTION SALES, and all Business in con-

nection with the same, attended to promptly.

July 15, 1879.

16

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after the 1st date, and until further

notice we will run by Steamers of this Line

A SECOND-CLASS FARE, with good berth

in forward Cabin.

St. John, June 6th, 1881.

8

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

THE following Properties belonging to

the Estate of the late William Masson,

of Newcastle, are offered for sale:

THE LOT AND HOUSE

thereon on the corner of Castle and Henry

Streets, near the Ferry.

THE WATER LOT,

with buildings thereon, on Castle Street, ad-

joining the Ferry Slip.

THE LOT,

with House, Barn and Out-buildings thereon,

situate on Henry Street, now occupied by

Mr. John G. Kethro.

Ten desirable and pleasantly situated

BUILDING LOTS

situate between the residence of A. A. Davidson,

Esq., and T. W. Crocker, Esq.,

in rear of the Railway Buildings, consisting

of between six and seven acres, in a good

state of cultivation.

The above properties are offered for sale

on liberal terms. Apply to

WILLIAM MASSON,

Executor of the Estate.

Newcastle, August 10, 1880.

and get little or no exercise, take HANIN
QUININE WINE and IRON to give you strength

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the stitching and the inner cover material. There is no text or other markings on the page.

Con- Newcastle, Aug. 23, 1881.

[illegible]

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a small dark stain near the top right corner. A faint vertical crease is visible down the center of the page.

THE UNION ADVOCATE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1881.

METEOROLOGICAL.

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

AUGUST.

DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Sun.	7.46 a.m.	29.92	57.2		
	1.46 p.m.	29.92	58.5	70.8	55.0
Mon.	7.46 a.m.	29.92	58.2		
	1.46 p.m.	29.92	58.3	70.4	54.0
Tues.	7.46 a.m.	29.92	58.5		
	1.46 p.m.	29.92	58.7	70.8	54.0
Wed.	7.46 a.m.	29.92	58.7		
	1.46 p.m.	29.92	58.8	70.8	54.0
Thurs.	7.46 a.m.	29.92	58.9		
	1.46 p.m.	29.92	59.0	70.8	54.0
Fri.	7.46 a.m.	29.92	59.1		
	1.46 p.m.	29.92	59.2	70.8	54.0
Sat.	7.46 a.m.	29.92	59.3		
	1.46 p.m.	29.92	59.4	70.8	54.0

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

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

Farm and Household.

Potato Starch Factories.

The subject of potato starch manufacturing in Canada has led to a volume of inquiries and correspondence on the subject, and will, we hope, lead to the development of another of the hitherto neglected resources of our country. From our correspondent at Woodstock, N. B., we had several letters of enquiry on the subject, and from Mr. Eastwood, of Manchester, England, we have received some very valuable information—analysis of potatoes, and statistics pertaining thereto.

A starch factory in N. B. would be a great acquisition to farmers, giving them a ready market for all their surplus potatoes that they have been glad to get purchasers for at 20 cents per bushel. A Maine correspondent of Mr. Eastwood says a bushel of potatoes will make 9 lbs of starch; three cents per lb. value by the sack, which would be about 600 lbs. The water from which the starch has been obtained is used for the purpose of irrigation, and the pulp from which half of the starch has been compressed is used for food for cows and sheep. The starch, therefore, though the principal, is not the only ingredient of value.

The season for making starch is from September to April, say eight months, and the product of starch for these eight months is supposed to be 16 per cent. The quantity of starch not only differs in different varieties of potatoes, but also the nature of the soil, the mode of culture, as well as the season of the year. May, June, July and August appear worthless for making starch.

From Mr. Eastwood's communication we take the following extracts: "The potato is largely used in making starch, especially in France. This valuable tuber has frequently been the subject of chemical analysis. The following is an analysis of a red potato richer in starch than the others, which usually contain from 5 to 8 or 9 per cent. of starch fibre and only 9 to 15 or 18 per cent. of starch."

Starch and starch fibre, etc., etc., 40.49
Albumen, gluten, fat, gum, etc., etc., .097
Phosphate of potash, silicates, soda, lime, etc., etc., .815
Chloride of potassium, etc., etc., .223
Water, etc., etc., 66.575

The produce of a crop of potatoes varies from 30 to 100 large bushels per acre. The price in Scotland does not vary so much—from 4s. to 6s. per bushel being the average limit between cheap and dear prices. Taking 60 bushels as the medium produce and 5s. as the medium price, the gross return from an imperial acre is £15. A bushel is 30 stones of 14 lbs to the stone. The average produce of an acre 16,800 lbs., or 380 bushels. [An average three times that of the U. S. of America.]

In reply to inquiries relative to starch factories, Mr. Eastwood says of farina machinery: the best German machines are very elaborate and expensive. One to produce 30 cwt of starch, say 3360 lbs., and grinding 10 tons (2240 lbs) potatoes in twelve hours, would cost £211 10s 4d. This is the machine with sieves, grates, etc., complete, but not fixed, and without any driving power. The engine, boiler, valves, etc., would cost about £241 8s 8d. I think a site would be chosen where water would be available, which would be much more economical if properly gone about; and I think a much simpler machine may be constructed than the above by a Canadian or American.

How many pounds of starch are made from a barrel of potatoes? (Bbl. weighs 180 lbs.) This depends upon the sort of potato grown. The quantity of starch (dry starch) is from 8 to 15 per cent. It is said that 60 lbs. potatoes produce 9 lbs. starch, containing 15 per cent. of moisture, which, as it is now sold, would command 216 per ton here. It can be sold here to the makers of British gum, who buy 500 tons at once. Small and middle sized potatoes make more starch than large ones do.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

A Mistake in Feeding Poultry.

I have been annoyed at times almost beyond endurance in my endeavors to have my work done just as I direct. In no one instance is this annoyance greater than in my almost futile attempts to have my poultry cared for in a way that shall show some little regard for my wishes in the matter. I have a large flock of hens—mostly birds, all of them, not fancy specimens, but just such hens as any farmer would keep, and I try to keep them well; but all my

suggestions, wishes, and even positive orders, avail nothing to prevent them from being fed almost exclusively upon sloppy food. The trouble is just here—people raising poultry get in the habit of feeding young chicks soft food, and as they grow to maturity follow up the practice. This practice is very faulty; chicks are young, indeed, when they cannot consume some solid food, such as the smaller grains. It is true that young chicks will do much better for a time upon soft food, but the proportion of solid food should be increased as the chicks attain larger growth. The fact that all kinds of poultry, both young and old, devour all kinds of sloppy, watery food with avidity proves nothing, as will be speedily found by comparing the increase in weight or productive capacity with the unusual quantity of soft food devoured. The reason for this is plain to the most casual observer; soft food, as usually made, is lacking in the nourishment required by poultry. The attempt to fatten fowls upon this sort of food is never satisfactory. The laxity that is the result of a continued diet of soft feed very seriously interferes with the egg-producing capacity of the best layers in the world. Now, I do not wish to have it inferred that I want my hens fed always upon corn or barley, or that they should never be fed soft food. But as a change of pastures is beneficial to sheep and calves, so I would change the diet of my poultry very often, and occasionally give them soft food, but never confine them for even a short time to that diet. In winter all fowls are better if they never taste soft food, if they have plenty of meat scraps and corn; in short, the best possible best-producing diet that can be given them. The profits from poultry depend very much upon the same rules and principles that govern the profits of the dairy.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Garden Slugs.

The plan of using bran to trap slugs, is probably the best of any yet tried. The slugs are very fond of it. In the words of an English gardener: "They seem to scent it from afar, and to troop to it from every lurking place round about." For many months I have placed little heaps of it (about a small teaspoonful) anywhere and everywhere among the flower borders and rockwork on every vacant space of soil. I do about twilight, and then two or three hours after dark I go out with a light and spray containing some salt and water. I have found as many as twenty or thirty on a heap, which are gathered up and thrown into the salt water. Death seems instantaneous. As it took some little time picking them from the soil, I hit upon the plan of laying down small pieces of broken slate, three inches or four inches square, and placing the bait in the centre. This enables the whole to be lifted up, and the slugs to be swept off at once into the water. On going round to gather up the slugs the following morning, I find many more than I can count. By keeping persistently to this plan for some weeks, I have produced a sensible diminution in their numbers. I have found slugs, snails, woodlice, aradidolles and wireworms all dining together, like one happy family.—*Vick's Magazine.*

Care of the Feet.

No part of the human body is so much neglected as the feet. Possibly not more than ten in each hundred, even the educated class, properly clean the feet and nails. Bathe the feet every night and morning with a little borax in the water. Ammonia and bay rum, though cleansing, have a tendency to dry the skin and close the pores. Frequent change of hosiery is more necessary than changing any other part of the clothing. After physical exercise, move the stockings, bathe the feet and anoint them, the ankles and calves of the legs with healing oil or salve. Exchange the stockings worn during the day for clean ones at early evening, and the brain will respond to the restoring influence. It would be much better to neglect the feet and the entire month than neglect to bathe the feet in a single day. Pare the nails once a week, and, only after softening by bathing, remove the quick, which gathers under the nail, every third day before it putrefies. Never use cheap or highly colored stockings, bathe the feet to dry and parch the skin, and so close the pores as to prove very injurious to the health. Castile, olive oil, and other vegetable soaps are the best for the feet.

For the Little Folks.

An Incident on the Cars.
From Golden Days.
"Cars stop twenty minutes for refreshments!" called out conductor Richardson, at Allen's Junction. Then the train came to a dead halt, he jumped down upon the station platform, ran along to the front of a long line of passenger cars, where the engine was standing, and swinging himself up into the cab, said to the engineer:

"Frank, I want you to come back with me to the first passenger coach and see a girl that I hardly know what to make of."
The engineer nodded, without speaking, deliberately wiped his oily, smoky hands on a bunch of "waste," took a look at his grimy, dusty face in the narrow little mirror that hung beside the steam gauge, pulled off his short frock, put on a coat, changed his little black greasy hat for his soft felt—talking those "drum-p" articles from the tender-box, where an engineer always has something stowed away for any emergency—and went back to the coach as requested.

He entered the coach and made his way to the seat where the kind-hearted conductor sat talking to a bright-looking little girl about nine years old,

oddly dressed in a woman's shawl and bonnet.
Several of the passengers were gathered around the seat, evidently much interested in the child, who wore a sad, prematurely old countenance, but seemed to be neither timid nor confused.
"Here is the engineer," said the conductor, kindly, as Frank approached. She held out her hand to him, with a winsome smile breaking over her pinched little face as she said: "My papa was an engineer before he became sick and went to live on a farm in Montana. He is dead and my mamma is dead, and I am all alone. My papa used to tell me that after he should be dead there would be no one to take care of me, and that I must get on the road and go to his home in Vermont. And he said if the conductors wouldn't let me ride because I hadn't any ticket, I must ask for the engineer, and tell him I was James Kendrick's little girl, and that he used to run on the M— and G— road."

The pleading blue eyes were now full of tears; but she did not cry after the manner of children in general. Engineer Frank now quickly stooped down and kissed her very tenderly, and then, as he brushed the tears away from her eyes, said:

"Well, my dear, so you are little Bessie Kendrick? It's my opinion a merciful Providence guided you on board this train."
Then turning around to the group of passengers he went on:

"I know Jim, the father of this little girl, well. He was a man out of ten thousand. When I first came to Indiana—before I got acquainted—I was sick as a dog, and the time, so that I could not work, and I got home sick and discouraged. I couldn't keep my board bill paid up—not to mention my doctor's bill. I didn't much care whether I lived or died."

"One day, when the pay car came, and the men were getting their monthly wages, there wasn't a cent coming to me, for I hadn't been free from the ague, nor worked an hour, for the last month."

"I felt so blue that I sat down on a pile of railroad ties and leaned my elbows on my knees, with my head in my hands, and cried like a child, and out of sheer home-sickness and discouragement."

"Pretty soon one of the railroad men came along, and said, in a voice that sounded like sweet music in my ears, for I hadn't heard much real sympathy out of them, although the boys were all good to me in their way. 'You've been having a rough time, and you must let me help you out.' I looked up, and there stood Jim Kendrick, with his hand on my shoulder. He took out from the roll of his a twenty dollar note, and held it out to me."

"I knew he had a sickly wife and two or three children, and that he had a hard time of it himself to pull through from month to month, so I said, half ashamed of the tears that were streaming down my face, and well, well, take the money. You need every cent yourself."

"Indeed you will take it, man, said Jim. You will be all right in a few weeks, and then you can pay it back. Now come home with me to supper, and see the babies; and I will do you good."

"I took the bank note and accepted the invitation, and after that went to his house frequently, until he moved away, and I gradually lost sight of him. I had returned the loan, but it was impossible to repay the good that little act of kindness did me, and I rather guess Jim Kendrick can't tell how often I will not want for anything if I can help it."

Then turning again to the child, whose blue eyes were open wide enough now, said to her:

Woodstock. Such ruffianism will but tend to increase the popularity of Sir Leonard in his native Province, where all parties respect and honor him for his estimable personal qualities and his high moral character. His whole life rebuts so vile a statement.

A JAPANESE coil of rope, which recently fell into the hands of an English gentleman, weighed 600 pounds, was 700 feet in length, and made entirely of a human hair cut from the heads of over 2,000 Japanese women. It had taken six years to weave it by hand, and was made for a Tycoon, who, when it was completed, concluded that a steel cable would answer better, so he gave this magnificent hawser to an English traveller, who afterwards presented it to the Museum.

An old soldier named Cook was fined and compelled to pay costs at Brownsville, Ohio, for slapping a man who expressed a wish that Garfield would not cut a Cincinnati newspaper opened one cent subscriptions to pay the fine and costs, which amounted to \$82. In a few minutes 8,000 persons subscribed. This leaves a balance of \$48, which it is proposed to hand over to one who will slap the fellow again.

Richards and Duff worked a trimmer in an iron foundry at Palmyra, Mo. They were fierce enemies, and one of their frequent quarrels led to Richards threatening to put Duff's hand under the hammer. Duff dared him to try. A fearful encounter ensued, but Richards proved stronger enough for his purpose, and Duff lost his hand.

Repairs to the Baptist Church at Fredericton are completed, and from an interior standpoint the edifice will now compare favorably with any church of the size in the province. The amount expended in making improvements was \$4000.

A company, strong in capital, and composed of leading citizens of Edinburgh, Dundee, and Montreal has been formed to promote the settlement of about 400,000 acres of land bought from the Canadian Pacific Syndicate.

Dan Rice, the clown, married a Penney Island, Scotch woman, in a village of the name of the church and circus was not happy, and the wife is suing for a divorce.

THIS PAPER is published at No. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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