

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

W. C. ANSLAW

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Vol. XXIII.—No. 41.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, July 23, 1890.

Whole No. 1185.

THE LARGEST IMPORTATION YET.

Nearly two Car Loads

FURNITURE.

During the past few days, I have received and now ready for inspection the largest and best selection of Furniture ever shown on the North Shore.

The goods are direct from the very best Manufacturer of Upper Canada, and for style, price and workmanship they cannot be equalled. Among this large and varied assortment is the following:—

19 Bed Room Sets from \$20.00 to \$60.00, Walnut with White Marble Tops from \$42.50 to \$75.00.

7 New Designs in Parlor Suits in the New Damask with Plush Trimmings from \$42.50 to \$75.00.

Also Lounges, Sofas, What Nots, Centre Tables, Ramic Chairs, Matresses, Pillows, Extension Tables, &c., &c.

B. FAIREY,
Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 5, 1890.

Law and Collection Office.

M. ADAMS.

Barriester & Attorney at Law.

Solicitor in Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.

Real Estate & Fire Insurance Agent.

CLAIMS collected in all parts of the Dominion.

Office: NEWCASTLE, N. B.

L. J. TWEEDE

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER AT LAW.

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.

Chatham, N. B.

OFFICE—Old Bank Montreal.

J. D. PHINNEY.

Barriester & Attorney at Law.

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Richibucto, N. B.

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

May 4, 1885.

O. J. MacCULLY, M.A., M.D.

Mem. Soc. Col. Surg., London.

SPECIAL AT.

ISRAELS OF EYE, EAR & THROAT.

Off: Cor. Waterland and New Street.

Moncton, Nov. 12, 88.

Charles J. Thomson.

Agent Mutual L.F. Insurance Company of New York.

THE LARGEST INSURANCE COMPANY in the World.

Barriester, Prior for Estates.

Notary Public, &c.

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

OFFICE.

Engine House, Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

Dr. R. Nicholson.

Office and Residence.

McGILLIM ST., NEWCASTLE.

Jan. 22, 1888.

Dr. W. A. Ferguson.

OFFICE at stairs in SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN'S building. Read new Wavey's Hotel.

Newcastle March 12, 1889.

KEARY HOUSE

(Formerly WILBUR'S HOTEL.)

BATHURST, N. B.

THOS. F. KEARY, Proprietor.

This Hotel has been entirely refitted and re-furnished throughout. Stage connects with all trains. Every convenience for the Hotel. Excellent food and drink. Rooms from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day. Bathing. Cool Sample Rooms for our \$1.50.

TEAMS \$1.50 per day with Sample Rooms \$1.75.

Richibucto Drug Store.

W. MacLaren, Proprietor.

Dealer in

Drugs.

Patent Medicine.

Toilet Articles.

Smokers' Goods, etc.

Prices Moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Richibucto, Feb. 12, 1889.

BRICK FOR SALE.

70,000 Good Hard Brick, for delivery by either rail or water.

Apply to

CHAS. VYE, Jr.

South Main Road, Northumberland.

March 25, 1890.



NEW YORK STEAMSHIP CO. N.Y.

THE REGULAR LINE.

THE IRON STEAMSHIP

VALENCIA,

1600 TONS, (Capt. F. L. MILLER).

Leaves ST. JOHN for NEW YORK

via Eastport, Me., Rockland, Me., and 1 Cottage City, Mass.

EVERY FRIDAY AT 3 P. M.

(Eastern Standard Time) Returning,

steamer will leave

at 4 P. M. East River, Clinton,

Street, New York, every

Tuesday at 5 P. M.

for Rockland, Me., Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B.

Freight on through bills of lading to and from all points South and West of New York, and from New York to all points in the Maritime Provinces. Cheapest Fare and Lowest Rates.

Shippers and Importers can save TIME AND MONEY by ordering all goods to be forwarded by the New York Steamship Company.

N. L. NEWCOMB, General Manager,

63 Broadway, New York.

or FRANK ROWAN, Agent,

225 Prince William Street, St. John.

of each week will further notice.

All Liberals are requested to attend.

E. P. Williston, Secretary.

P. Hennessy, President.

Newcastle, 15th March, 1890.

Dunlap, Cooke & Co.

Merchant Tailors.

Amherst, N. S.

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

Dunlap, Cooke & Co.

Amherst, March 20, 1890.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Messrs. Adams & Plueco

respectfully notify the people of New Castle and the surrounding country that they have opened a

New Merchant Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT

In Messrs. out land & Creghan building, Newcastle, where they are prepared to make up

STYLISH

AND

WELL FITTING CLOTHING

at moderate charges. Call and examine our Samples.

ADAMS & PLUECO.

Newcastle, Oct. 29, 1889.

Brandram Bros. & Co.

WHITE LEADS.

—AND—

COLORED PAINTS.

25 TONS

Now in Store at Lowest Price.

W. H. Thorne & Co.,

Market square.

St. John, N. B.

PAINTING, Paperhanging, &c.

M. C. Conroy takes the liberty of informing the public that he is prepared to do Painting, Paperhanging, Glazing, Staining, Hardwood Finishing, Colouring, &c., old painted Furniture repainted as good as new. Orders may be left at Mr. Hanson's Store, or Box 53 P. O. Boarding House near station.

Newcastle, June 5, 1890.

Victor Hugo.

Victor Hugo will leave Newcastle every Tuesday afternoon for Douglastown, and will stand in Chatham every Wednesday as usual. Thursday mornings commencing June 19th he will take the early train for Miramichi, where he will stand Thursday until 6 o'clock, and then travel as far as Schomberg's Thursday evening, where he will remain until Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, returning to Newcastle same day.

Newcastle, June 5, 1890.

James Conway,

Groom.

Newcastle, June 5, 1890.

DON'T GIVE UP

The use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. One bottle may not cure "right off" a complaint of years' period until a cure is effected. As a general rule, improvement follows shortly after beginning the use of this medicine. With many people, the effect is immediately noticeable; but some constitutions are less susceptible to medicinal influences than others, and the curative process may, therefore, in such cases, be less prompt. Perseverance in using this remedy is sure to bring reward at last. Sooner or later, the most stubborn blood diseases yield to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For several years, in the spring months, I used to be troubled with a drowsy, tired feeling, and a dull pain in the small of my back, so bad, at times, as to prevent my being able to walk, the least sudden motion causing me severe distress. Frequently, boils and rashes would break out on various parts of the body. By the advice of friends and my family physician, I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla and continued it till the poison in my blood was thoroughly eradicated. My system was all run down; my skin rough and of yellowish hue. I tried various remedies, and while some of them gave me temporary relief, none of them did any permanent good. At last I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, continuing it exclusively for a considerable time, and am pleased to say that it completely

Cured Me.

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

"For years I suffered from scrofula and several so-called blood-purifiers being of no avail, I was at last advised by a friend to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did and now feel like a new man, being fully restored to health."—C. N. Frink, Decorah, Iowa.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists, \$1.00 per bottle.

ESTEY'S

Iron & Quinine Tonic

"This Medicine combining Iron and Quinine with the most powerful and completely Cures Dyspepsia, indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Anemia, Chills and Fever and Neuritis. It is an undoubted remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all Blood and Quinine Tonic. It does not injure the system, causes headache, or produce constipation—other Iron Medicines do.

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscular and nervous system.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lascitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

The genuine has my trade mark and signature on the wrapper.

Prepared only by E. M. Estey, Moncton, N. B.

See his determined demeanour, and wearied by her struggles, the wretched girl at length called out:

"Let me up, Rerrick; what is to be, will be, but I must leave this place and go with you if you take the miller's money, for I can look no more upon this as a home; but do not grasp me so cruelly, you choke me, and bethink you that in a very short time, and time now presses, the family will have returned!"

Somehow softened by these entreaties, the miller slightly relaxed the pressure of his fingers from her throat and ultimately believing in the sincerity of her utterances, let go his hold.

Janet then desired him, if he wished to secure his booty to follow her to her master's bedroom, in which he kept his money concealed. Arriving in this room she pointed out to him a strong iron-bound box which she assured him, contained the miller's money, and said, "Here, wrench it open, and, in the meantime, I will hasten to my room, and get ready what few things I have, so that I may go along with you."

He granted this request, but urged the necessity for haste, upon her. She took him at his word, and immediately withdrew from the scene of his burglarious operations.

Rerrick was not long in forcing the chest open, and becoming intent on the destruction of its contents, heeded her not, but she, the brave heroine, returning, crept cautiously and quietly along the passage in which the door, opening into the room in which was the spoil, was situated, and suddenly springing to the door seized the key, and turning it suddenly, imprisoned her visitor in her master's chamber!

Success in this, she ran to the door of the mill, and seeing her master's little boy, who had been left at home, shrieked to him to fly to the church for his father, and that quickly, as she might be murdered if he did not hasten home! The poor little fellow, instinctively believing that there must be something dreadfully wrong, hurried along as fast as his tender limbs could carry him, in the direction by which his father must return; and then our heroine, sitting down on the doorstep, endeavored to calm herself.

Suddenly her ears were pierced by a shrill scream from a whistle, which had been blown by the malefactor, from the grated window of the room in which he had been so ingeniously made a prisoner. She heard him shout to someone outside, telling him to catch the child and kill the girl. At first Jenny thought this was

Selected Literature.

A SMART LASSIE.

It is many generations ago since the miller, who managed the mill which was attached to the Abbey of St. Erconbert, in the parish of New Abbey, Kirkcubrightshire, had gone forth one Sabbath morning, accompanied by his family, to attend divine worship at a neighboring church, leaving as the sole occupants of the mill a livery servant, named Janet, and his youngest child, a little boy, who was young to be taken along with the others. Jenny was a strong, intelligent and quick-witted girl, whom the worthy miller had brought up from infancy, and who regarded him with the most intense affection on account of his money, and unvarying kindness.

Janet, after a time, became busily engaged in preparation, of a culinary nature, for the return of the church-going party, when she was surprised, and by no means disagreeably so, by the entrance of a visitor, in the person of a quoniam sweetheart of hers, named Rerrick Loch-die. This "Rerrick" was a disgraceful idle and wicked scoundrel, who had, through his misdeeds, been forbidden by the honest miller ever to set foot within his door, but his very wrong-doings, combined with the fact that every one seemed to despise him, simply created in the ingenious bosom of Jenny an honest feeling of sympathy, for one who was really an irreclaimable blackguard. Jenny appeared to be and really was delighted to see Rerrick, and, telling him so, soon placed a good dinner before him, and whilst he was eating, endeavored to divert him with the latest gossip of the neighborhood. As he was discussing his ample meal, he, as if by accident, let fall his knife, and then turned to Janet saying to her in rather a jocular manner, "Pick up that, lass!"

The good natured girl stooped down to do so, but, when in the act of rising, the treacherous ruffian grasped her firmly by the throat with one hand, thus stifling any cries which she might have endeavored to give utterance to, whilst with the other he drew a dagger, which he had concealed under his coat, and placing its sharp point immediately over her heart, said, with a terrible imprecation:

"Now, girl, where is your master's money? Tell me, and quickly too, or I shall have your life! Take your choice!"

Here was a terrible position for even the most stout-hearted to be placed in, but in this instance it was an innocent girl who was thus threatened. With the tears streaming copiously from her eyes, she, in agonizing accents, implored him to forego his dreadful threats and designs. But to no purpose. His threats were renewed, and his cry was "Your master's money or your life!"

Seeing his determined demeanour, and wearied by her struggles, the wretched girl at length called out:

"Let me up, Rerrick; what is to be, will be, but I must leave this place and go with you if you take the miller's money, for I can look no more upon this as a home; but do not grasp me so cruelly, you choke me, and bethink you that in a very short time, and time now presses, the family will have returned!"

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but a ruse on her prisoner's part, but presently, to her increased alarm, she saw just as the child had reached a little brook which flowed between the hollow made by two hills, another ruffian who sprang up and seized the child, in compliance with Rerrick's order, and ran quickly towards the mill. Now was the moment of danger, but quickly collecting herself, into the mill retreated Jenny, her door which she firmly secured, and then took her station in an upper position of the building. She had scarcely accomplished this, when the robber, with the child in his clutches, approached the barricaded door, and, after ineffectual efforts to force an entrance, hurled the most awful threats and curses at her, at the same time threatening to kill the child.

"Cut the bast's throat," roared the ruffian from within, "that will bring her to her senses!"

To all that was said and threatened Jenny had but one answer: "I put my trust in God! Never shall ye set foot within these walls, whilst I have life to prevent ye!"

The ruffian who was on the outside, hid his young prisoner down on the eaves and then searching about for combustible, with which to set the door on fire, suddenly espied the only possible entrance to the mill! This was an extensive opening in the wall, communicating with the ponderous wheel and its attendant machinery. Now this was a point which had been left utterly unprotected, because the simple minded and honest occupier of the mill never dreamt that any one would ever endeavor to seek an entrance by such a dangerous inlet, but the ruffian determined to make instant and effectual use of his discovery, by, now that he was out of the girl's sight, creeping in.

In the meanwhile a thousand thoughts agitated Janet's mind, when suddenly a heaven-inspired idea struck her. "To-day is the Sabbath, and on it the mill is never worked. Supposed I were to set it going, the neighbor, and most probably the miller, would be bound to observe this most unusual sight, and curiosity, if caught else, may make them hasten here to enquire into the cause. The thought has been given me by God, and I will act upon it!"

She at once did so. For her it was but an instant's labor to set the machinery in motion. At this very moment the ruffian, who was endeavoring to creep in through the opening in the wall, and got, as he thought, safely lodged in the interior of the great drum-wheel; but his dismay was indescribable when he began to feel himself whirled about by its rotation. His cries were most appalling, his shrieks were truly frightful, and his curses most horrible. Jenny hearing his yell hurried to the spot, and, seeing him caught like a reptile, as he was, in this trap, left him to his fate, as he well knew he would be more frightened than hurt if he kept within his rotary prison. Meanwhile the wheel made revolution after revolution in a steady, monotonous manner, carrying with it its unlooked for appendage, from the mouth of which curses continued to issue, until, feeling, sense, and perception failed, and he saw and heard no more.

A loud knocking at the mill door now attracted the girl's attention, who, proceeding thence, found that there were her master and his family, accompanied by several of his neighbors, who the unaccounted appearance of the mill-sails in full swing on a Sunday had attracted, so that they had hastened home from church to ascertain the cause. Jenny, in a few words, soon told all, and the machinery having been stopped, the almost inanimate villain was dragged forth from his prison in the great wheel, whilst the other ruffian who had been imprisoned in the room was brought out and finally secured. Both were then sent off to the royal burgh of Kirkcubright, and in due time came under the hands of the town executioner.

It was not long before Jenny became a bride. The happy man was a miller's son, who had long borne for her an unrequited passion. They lived thenceforth happily for many years, and died at a good age, surrounded by a flourishing family. To the latest hour of her life the brave-hearted Jenny would shudder as she told of her danger and deliverance.

A SINGULAR TRADITION.

Among the Senneio Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth, he also made three men all of whom were fair-complexioned; and that after making them he led them to the margin of a small lake, and bade them leap in and wash.

One obeyed, and came out of the water pure and fairer than before; the second hesitated a moment, during which time the water, agitated by the first, became muddy, and when he bathed he came up copper-colored; the third did not leap in till the water became black with mud, and he came out his own color.

Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages, and out of pity for his misfortune in color, gave the black man the first choice. He took hold of each of the packages, and, having felt the weight chose the heaviest; the copper colored chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest.

When the packages were opened, the first was found to contain spears, bows, and all the implements of labor; the second enveloped hunting, fishing and warlike apparatus; the third gave the white man pens, ink and paper, the engines of the mind—the means of mental improvement—the social link of humanity—the foundation of the white man's superiority.

HOW THE AIR BRAKE WORKS.

(Chicago Journal.)

Said a railroad man to me to-day: "I'll bet not one in a hundred of the people who travel on railroad trains understand how the pressure of air is used to apply the brakes to a train. When the air brake was first invented the air was turned into the cylinder under each car when the car was to be stopped, and the pressure was exerted to force the brakes up against the wheels. But at the present day the brakes are held against the wheels by springs, and the air is turned into the cylinders to push the brakes away from the wheels as long as the train is in motion. When it is desired to stop the train the air is let out, and then the springs apply the brakes and stop the train. The last method has great advantages over the old way on the score of safety."

"Whenever an accident happens to a train one of the first effects is apt to be to rupture the air pipes leading from the engine to the cylinders under the cars; and that of itself stops the train instantly. It is very important for everybody to understand this matter, because a child five years old can stop a train in thirty seconds from any car in the train if he simply understands how. You will see, if you look for it, that there is a sort of rope projecting from the toilet room of every car. That connects with the air pipes under the train. If you catch hold of it and give it a little jerk it will stop the train before it has gone a hundred yards."

A GUN FENCE.

It is common to hear about a "solid wall of bayonets" in war time, but at the barracks is a veritable wall of them now. When the late war was declared off the Union government found itself in possession of a vast number of muskets, useless because there was nobody to be shot with them. They were stored up for awhile in various arsenals, until radical improvements made them utterly worthless. And when our old gun gets worthless it is the most intensely worthless thing extant. So these guns that cost millions were not worth paying rent for storing. At this place a fence was built with them. The gun barrels, with bayonets fixed, were stood up four inches apart for a quarter of a mile, and then secured by bars of iron, forged from old guns, with holes pierced to admit the old muskets. It is the most formidable fence I ever saw. The bayonets, which in many instances have given death wounds, are rusted now until they could not be removed from the barrels. The posts of this unique old fence are of old cannon.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Indignant physician—Man, what have you done? You sent my patient the wrong prescription, and it killed him. Druggist—Vat was der matter mit you? Last week I send your older patient der right ber-scription, and dot killed him. How can somedody please soch a man?

Temperance.

THE BAR.

MRS. N. J. STODOLSKY.

The Union Advocate, Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1890.

THE KENT ELECTION.

As the day approaches for the nomination of candidates to represent Kent County in the Dominion Parliament, the excitement of the contest becomes more intensified, and each clique seems to be working more and more energetically as the time approaches. From information received the four candidates are still in the field, Messrs. Leger, McInerney, Jardine and Sayre, but efforts are being made to induce Messrs. Jardine and Sayre to retire and thus leave the contest between Mr. Leger, the Acadia nominee, and Mr. McInerney, as the nominees of the English speaking electors. Objection has been raised to Mr. McInerney as being a Liberal, a Vice President of the Liberal Association of New Brunswick, but Mr. McInerney has spoken out boldly in reference to what was for the best interest of the County, and that was for the return of a supporter of the present government of Sir John A. Macdonald, and he offers his services as that supporter. Report says that he will receive a large French vote and if his promises are to be relied upon by the English speaking Liberal Conservatives of Kent he will doubtless receive a large vote. The Acadia candidate, but it appears they are not at all united upon the candidate nominated at a said to be representative convention held some time ago at Buctouche, and hence many of them favor one or other of the English speaking nominees. Mr. Jardine has very many friends throughout the county and is spoken of very highly and his large business connections give him good prospects of success. Mr. Sayre, a well known lawyer of Kent, is the Liberal candidate, and there is said to be but little prospect of his receiving a large enough vote to elect him unless the Liberal Conservative vote is so cut up among three candidates that the Liberal vote, by being united on Mr. Sayre might possibly elect him.

Three professed party men should not be in the field as candidates where only one representative is required, and it would be in the interest of the party that one at least should retire before nomination day.

The question of nationality seems to us to be a very poor one upon which to claim the representation of a constituency, the best man should be selected irrespective of nationality or religion. Ability, consistency and good character are of much greater importance to the interests of a constituency than the fact of a man being born of French, Scotch, Irish or English parents. Select the best man to be got and then endeavor to elect him by a large majority as possible and thus show your confidence in him and the chances are it will not be misplaced.

A despatch to the *Globe* of Monday says:—"Hon. M. Adams is addressing meetings in McInerney's behalf and Solicitor General Tweedie will also stump Welford and other English districts for him. In the church at Buctouche, Sunday, Father McDonald spoke in depreciation of the alleged protestants of the American Portier and other outside agents of Leger to the French people of Kent against their Irish co-religionists."

Mr. Adams left for Kent by the accommodation train on Monday at noon and is expected to remain until after the election.

Prize Essay.

We have been favored with a copy of a neat little volume containing the Prize Essay on "Practical, Sanitary and Economic Cooking, Adapted to Persons of Moderate and Small Means," by Mrs. Mary Hanna Abel, and published by the American Public Health Association. The Essay was the result of the contest of the "Lomb Prize Essays," of a first prize of \$500, and a second prize of \$200 for the best essay on the above subject. The table of contents seems of especial interest to the well-being of every family presenting as it does much valuable information in reference to food and their preparation. The work contains many valuable receipts and bills of fare for families of six persons for every day in the week, calculated most closely as to what is required for suitable nourishment of the body, and costing as arranged in Classes, Class I., 78c per day or 18c per person; Class II., 81.26c per day or 21c per head; Class III., \$1.38 per day or 25c per head. This work also contains a list of twelve cold dinners and the best manner of arranging the necessary articles. In this regard the author pertinently says: "If a man is to eat a cold dinner for months or even for weeks, it is quite worth while to make that dinner as good as it can be, and to pack it nicely for carrying. Every one knows how one can take the edge off of a keen appetite to find his sandwich smeared with apple pie, or his cake soaked with vinegar from the pickles. That a box or basket of given dimensions should hold as much as possible, and keep the different kinds of food separate it must be divided into compartments."

"Simplest—An oblong basket, divide into two compartments by a piece of pasteboard cut so that it will fit snugly, then line the two compartments with nice wrapping paper put in fresh every day. It may be divided into four parts in the same way. A close fitting tin spice box is nice for holding cheese. A tiny 'salve box' should contain salt and pepper mixed. Several straps on the cover of the basket inside, for holding knife and spoon. Put a strap around the basket that you may hang from it a little pail containing cold soups recommended for drinks in summer. Cold puddings should be wrapped in strong writing paper, then in wrapping paper and pinned close."

The little book should be a valuable addition to the kitchen library, containing as it does most valuable information. Single copies bound in cloth cost 40 cents, bound in paper 35 cents. For sale at bookstores or on application to Essay Department, American Public Health Association, 2, O. Beaver 259, Rochester, N. Y.

Presbytery of Miramichi.

The court met at Dalhousie on Tuesday the 8th inst., thirteen ministers and three elders were present. The Rev. A. F. Thompson, Bathurst, was appointed moderator for the year. The clerk, Rev. N. H. McKay, was re-elected, but in his absence, Rev. Wm. Hamilton was appointed to act pro tem.

After sustaining commissions in favor of certain elders, the Presbytery proceeded to consider the motion of Mr. Joseph McCoy had given notice of a meeting of Presbytery, and a standing order of business for each meeting. It was ultimately agreed that there shall be six ordinary meetings of this Presbytery held in each year, viz. on the third Tuesday of January, and on the second Tuesday of March, May, July, Sept. and November.

To secure the mature consideration of all parts of the business of the Presbytery, the following order shall be observed, and the items specified shall be taken up and disposed of first at the meeting for which they were set down.

1. January 1st. Reports of Sabbath School Committee, 2nd, reports of committee on State of Religion, 3rd, report of Committee on Temperance, 4th, congregations shall pay Treasurer of Presbytery their contributions to Presbytery Fund.

II. March 1st. Supplemental congregations will submit the necessary reports connected with application for supplement from the Augmentation or Home Mission Fund, 2nd, Report of committee on Sabbath observance, 3rd, Commissioners to the General Assembly to be appointed, 4th, Fields for Catechists to be determined.

III. May, Name and standing of students residing within the bounds to be called for, 2nd, The financial committee will submit a tabulated statement of the statistical and financial returns from congregations within the bounds, 3rd, Appointment of the convener of the Home Mission Committee for the ensuing year, 4th, Appoint subjects to students residing within the bounds, 5th, Appoint members to represent Presbytery on Assembly's committee on bills and overtures.

IV. July 1st. Representative elders will present their commissions from sessions and the Roll be made up for the year, 2nd, Commissioners from the General Assembly will report their diligence, 3rd, Auditors will be appointed to examine the Treasurer's books for the year and report during the session of Presbytery, 4th, Standing committees for the year will be appointed, except the convener of the Home Mission Committee already appointed, 5th, Session records to be called for and examined.

V. September. Candidates for the ministry to be introduced and with 2nd, Financial committee will furnish estimate of expenditures for the year and propose mode of meeting the same.

VI. November. Remits from General Assembly considered.

The Rev. Wm. Hamilton submitted his accounts as Treasurer of Presbytery Fund. The fund was found to be in a satisfactory condition. The account was attested as correct, and Mr. Hamilton was thanked for his diligence and re-appointed.

Commissioners to the late General Assembly held at Ottawa made a report which was extremely satisfactory and thanked for their diligence.

Committees were appointed to visit Redbank and Welford in the interests of the Augmentation Fund.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Thompson, McKay, Aitken, Hamilton and McCoy, with Dr. Duncan and J. B. McKennie, elders, were appointed to deal with the subject of Romish aggression.

Rev. J. A. McLean was appointed Moderator of Port Daniel session in place of Mr. Baird who desired to be relieved.

Ministers were appointed to dispense the Lord's Supper at the following Mission Stations: Miscou and Carleton Place, New Brunswick, and other outside agents of Leger to the French people of Kent against their Irish co-religionists."

The following committees were appointed, the same put first being convener: Augmentation: Rev. Wm. Aitken and J. O. Johnston, with Mr. John Nicholson, elder.

Home Missions: Revs. Wm. Hamilton, Neil McKay, Geo. Fisher and A. F. Thompson, with Messrs. D. Stewart and J. B. McKennie, elders.

Sabbath Observance: Revs. Isaac Baird, John Robertson and Wm. McLeod.

Sabbath Schools: Revs. Neil McKay and A. H. Cameron, with Mr. George Haddow, elder.

State of Religion: Revs. Jas. Robb, George and J. D. Murray, with W. S. Lough, elder.

Statistics: Revs. Joseph McCoy, Geo. Fisher and F. W. George, elders.

Systematic Beneficence: Revs. A. F. Carr and A. F. Thompson, with Mr. Wm. Anderson, elder.

Temperance: Rev. J. H. Cameron and J. A. McLean, with D. Stewart, elder.

Miramichi Yacht Club Race.

Mr. John T. Bell, of Richibucto, is one of the most skillful of New Brunswick yachtsmen, and after one of the luckiest and the luckiest. He has come here on three occasions with boats, and won every time, though it is certain he did not always have the fastest boat. His "White Wings" was no match at all for Fisherman, but he won by getting a puff out of a cove which he had gone to look for at the end of a drifting match. His Eagle would have been beaten by Fisherman if time allowance had been reckoned at that time. On Tuesday he had a fast boat, but luck and good judgment favored him so much that it is by no means certain that she is a match for Fisherman or Kitchin in a good breeze to the windward. The race was no test of the weatherly qualities of the boats, because it was a run from start to finish with the exception of about a mile and a half. It was a splinter day.

The wind was light and westerly, and the start was delayed until an hour or low water, so that there would not be an adverse current to beat back against. The J. Bell was the first to cross, and had a good lead at the start. With her working mainsail winged out as spinners she skinned along at a great rate, opening the gap between herself and the others rapidly. It was a beautiful sight to see the six boats racing on the river with their big sail spread. Just below Douglastown an East wind was met. Splinters were taken in and sheets flattened for the best to Mairhead's boat being in the race having excited a good deal of public interest in it. The J. Bell rounded, scored and the best down from the stars. Starling and Blundy were caught on the home stretch with a very long lead which grew longer all the time. Starling and Blundy hung on to Kitchin well, and both of them beat her on time allowance.

The chief interest of the race, after Bell got a sure lead, was the close contest between Starling and Blundy. The latter crossed the line ahead. Both were together at Douglastown and the best down from the stars. Starling and Blundy were caught on the home stretch with a very long lead which grew longer all the time. Starling and Blundy hung on to Kitchin well, and both of them beat her on time allowance.

The following is the result, and the correct time of each: J. Bell, 1 45 35; Kitchin, 1 56 30; Blundy, 1 57 52; Starling, 2 0 12; Kitchin, 2 0 27; Fisherman, 2 0 31.

Mr. Bell was greatly pleased with the treatment he received from Miramichi yachtsmen, and says he will come again. The prize money, \$25 did not pay him for his time and trouble, of course, and it was felt that the love of sport alone had impelled him to come so far to sail for so small a prize. We cannot guarantee him the race every time, but we can guarantee him a hearty welcome and good treatment, from the yacht club.

As Mr. Bell did not join the club before sailing, he did not have the privilege of talking the Commodore's silver cup and the McIntosh flag home with him. These were captured by Kitchin, the leading club boat, and the cup is now Mr. James Miller's property, Kitchin having won it twice. There were no entries in the second class for Mr. Wain's cup and the cash prize. In the absence of Mr. Street, Mr. H. S. V. Parker, of the New York Herald, acted as Judge, with Mr. Sadler, Col. Call and Hon. L. J. Tweedie as starters and timekeepers. The steamer Laura accompanied the race.

The winning boat was built last winter by Long of Richibucto. She is 24 ft. 7 in. long on water line, 7 ft. 10 in. beam, and is fitted with a square centerboard. Her racing mainsail is 12 ft. 2 in. high, and is 25 ft. long on the boom and 11 ft. on the gaff. If she can carry all of it to windward in a stiff breeze she must be a great boat.

The next race will be August 28th, from Black Brook to Oak Point buoy and back, for the Vice Commodore's pennant, which is now held by Mr. Frank Loughie—World.

Restigouche S. S. Convention.

The Sabbath School Convention of the County of Restigouche met on the first of the last in the Presbyterian church at River Charles, which was opened by devotional exercises conducted by Rev. T. Nicholson.

Mr. J. G. Galtbrath, President, made a very suitable opening address, in which he reminded the delegates of their responsibilities and privileges as convened for the purpose of taking into consideration matters of interest in reference to Sabbath Schools within the bounds, Mr. R. Currie, Clerk, Miss Annie Hamilton presided at the organ. The roll was called, when a large number of delegates responded to their names. A great many persons assembled to listen to the proceedings. Several committees were appointed to mature the various matters assigned to them, to be laid before the Convention.

Mr. George Haddow, Secretary, gave a very full and clear statistical report made from the returns from the different Sabbath Schools, in which he showed that there was an increase in the number of Schools and also in the attendance of pupils, &c. &c. Rev. Mr. Fisher spoke of the encouraging statements made in the report, which was cordially adopted.

Messrs. McIntyre, McMillan, Scott, Duncan, and Jamieson gave reports, as vice presidents, of the schools in their respective districts, which they had visited, which were adopted.

Rev. Mr. Fisher was appointed to conduct the exercises, and President of the Sabbath Schools in the Eastern Section of the county of Bonaventure, with a view of securing their co-operation in joining the convention of Restigouche, so that one convention may comprise both counties; and to report at next meeting.

Messrs. McIntyre and McMillan gave brief addresses on the best method of conducting a Sabbath School, which they illustrated by facts drawn from their own experience. The convention adjourned for dinner, closing with the benediction.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. Mr. Fisher opened the meeting by leading the devotional exercises. Mr. J. H. Galtbrath, President, is the chair. Minutes read and approved.

A number of questions pertaining to Sabbath School work, handed in by delegates, which had been submitted to a committee, were answered by Mr. Parsons.

The Rev. R. Haddow, of Milton, Ont., according to appointment, delivered an address on "The Service of Song" in Sabbath Schools. He arranged his remarks under three heads, 1st Hymns, 2nd Music, 3rd Singing. Under the first head, he drew at large on the character of hymns which should be selected for Sabbath School. He objected to many hymns, which are found in various hymnals, on the ground of their defects in poetry, sentiment, etc. Under the second head, he dwelt on the necessity of young people being trained in the art of music to the highest possible degree, so that they may skillfully and intelligently engage in the service of praise. Under the third, he stated that all pupils should sing, and pointed out various methods that might be adopted to get them to do so. The whole address was listened to with deep attention. There were remarks of approval by several speakers, a cordial vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Haddow.

Rev. R. Haddow and his sister Bessie sang a hymn adapted to Sabbath Schools with fine effect.

Rev. Mr. Gerrard was called to the platform, and gave an excellent address on music in S. Schools. In the same connection, Mr. Wm. Firth spoke on the desirability of congregations, S. S. Teachers, and others, encouraging their classes in their various localities, and gave illustrations of the results of such classes.

Adjourned to meet at 7.30. Closed with benediction.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention met, and was opened by devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. R. Haddow, J. Galtbrath, president in the chair. Minutes read and approved.

Rev. Isaac Baird gave an address of welcome to the delegates, in which he also spoke of the responsibility of parents and teachers, to which Messrs. Haddow and Galtbrath replied.

Mr. Parsons, of Woodstock, according to appointment, gave an outline of the proceedings of International Sabbath School convention, recently held in Pittsburgh, to which he was a delegate, which received the cordial thanks of the meeting. Closed with the benediction.

WEDNESDAY FORENOON.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Messrs. Fisher and Carr, minutes read and approved. Additional questions were answered by Mr. Parsons.

One question was "Should the shorter Catechism be taught in the Sabbath Schools," which was handed to Rev. T. Nicholson, who stated that the subject was beyond the control of the Convention, and that the objects of the Convention were the mutual instruction and encouragement of Sabbath School teachers belonging to the various denominations in the County, and not the control of the exercises of Sabbath Schools.

According to appointment, Rev. Mr. Carr gave an address on "The qualifications of teachers." Rev. Messrs. Nicholson, Baird and Fisher spoke of the address in terms of high appreciation, and moved that Mr. Carr be requested to publish the address to the goodly number of delegates, which was cordially adopted.

A hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Carr for his excellent address. Mr. Haddow stated that he had heard, with deep regret, of the sudden death of Mrs. John Moore, Campbellton, the beloved wife of one who expected to be with us, and take part in our deliberations, and moved a very suitable minute expressing the sympathy of the association with the bereaved relatives; and that a copy be sent to Mr. Moore; which was seconded by Rev. Mr. Carr, his pastor, in a very impressive manner, which the meeting with evident emotion approved.

After receiving reports of Committees Meeting adjourned. Closed with benediction.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. Messrs. Gerrard and Carr conducted devotional exercises. President

Galtbrath, Chorus. Minutes read and approved. The Committee for nomination of officers, gave in the report, and recommended the following persons as officers: In the next year, Mr. Wm. Firth, President, Messrs. R. M. Currie, Scott, Duncan, Jamieson, Fair and McMillan, Vice-Presidents. Mr. George Haddow, Secretary-Treasurer, (re-elected), Mr. John McIntyre, Clerk. By request Rev. Mr. Gerrard sang one of his favorite pieces "Waiting at the Pool" which charmed the audience.

Mr. Parsons gave an example, with a class, how an object lesson may be conducted with the use of the black-board; which received the warm thanks of the audience.

Rev. Mr. Fisher, in the name of the people of Dalhousie, invited the Convention to meet in that town next year, which was responded to by a unanimous vote.

The officers were installed in their various offices. Mr. Galtbrath, spoke highly of the session of Mr. Wm. Firth as his successor; and of the esteem in which he held him, as the only S. S. Teacher he ever had; and then conducted Mr. Firth to the chair. Mr. Firth in assuming the duties of his office, gave a fine address, in which he briefly alluded to the important business which had been transacted, and especially referred to Mr. Carr's address, as an object lesson that could be said on the duties of S. S. Teachers.

The convention adjourned to meet next year in Dalhousie in July, day to be determined by the Ex-Committee according to circumstances. Closed with prayer by the Rev. J. Baird.

The Convention just held in River Charles is generally considered as one of the most successful held in the County. The large number of people assembled were all hospitably entertained by the generous people of Charles and vicinity.

A large number of teams drove from different towns as they vied with each other in their attentions. All went to their respective homes with pleasant memories of Charles. There is one regret felt by some that the Rev. R. Haddow was not requested to hand his excellent address on "The Service of Song in the Sabbath Schools" to the Convention for publication.

Restigouche Notes.

The Rev. R. Haddow, one of the speakers of the convention held in River Charles, son of George Haddow, Esq., of Dalhousie, a Presbyterian minister of Milton, Ont., is a fluent speaker, is gifted with a melodious voice, and has the power of attracting an audience. He is not a declamatory speaker, for his words distill as the dew. Although he is an excellent scholar his taste is rather for elegant diction than for words containing fire or six Latin or Greek roots. There is no danger of him insulting a congregation as a minister in Scotland recently did, by saying, after giving out his text, "let us see what his text adumbrates," nor exclaiming as another minister, when called to visit an old man on a sick bed, pompously went to him and asked him, "what induced you to send for me?" The old man being dead did not catch his words as his better half "what did the minister say," she replied and said, "he says what the dead did you send for him?" No; Mr. Haddow would kindly tell him "the old story" in fine thoughts, in simple language, and sweetly sing to him one of the songs of Zion.

Inch Arran Hotel, Restigouche, is not so well patronized this season as formerly. Two years ago there were from two to three hundred guests; this year there are comparatively few. The cause is chiefly assigned to the fact that visitors from Montreal are resorting to St. Andrews this season as the distance is shorter, and the weather, contrary to a longer warmer. The short line railway is evidently doing injury to the hotel.

A great number of American and Canadian gentlemen are on the Restigouche river fishing with the rod, and are very successful. Fabulous prices have been paid to settlers for land along the banks of the river to have the right to fish. Some have even received a fortune for their land.

Nest's Creek—Miss Stella McNair, of this place, has received a first class license as a reward for her attendance at the Normal School last term. She has received an appointment to the department of Campbellton School, taught so well by her sister, whose death we so recently lamented. We wish her all success in her new sphere of labor.

Mr. J. McMillan has resigned the position of teacher of River Charles school. As may be seen in another column, the trustees advertise for a first class male teacher to teach the highest department of the Superior School. There is an assistant.

Base Ball.

"Allen's Corn-killers" played a game of Base-Ball with the Chatham Club on Friday afternoon, on the Newcastle grounds.

There was quite a large number of spectators present.

The following is the score: Corn-killers 0 5 1 4 3 7 x—20 Chatham Club 0 5 1 1 0 1 0 7—10 This makes the 5th victory for the "Corn-killers"—all with different Clubs. As yet they have not been beaten.

A Club from Richibucto played the Chatham Club on Monday afternoon on the grounds of the latter.

The Score was 22 to 13 in favor of Chatham.

The Richibucto's are fast looking lot of fellows and good ball players; no doubt on a good diamond they would prove a match for the Chatham boys.

Mr. Allen asked them over to play the "Corn-killers" but they could not spare the time.

We trust they may come later in the season.

Caught in the Act.

Camp Oronde.

Mr. Stabler, of Newcastle, and Mr. A. Weir, of Toronto, spent Monday with us fishing, they succeeded in killing four fish, Mr. Weir landed two salmon and one grilse. Mr. Stabler although less fortunate enjoyed a good day's sport. Mr. Weir killed the second salmon under rather difficult circumstances, the fish made directly for the canoe and, going completely under it, broke the tip of the rod. Mr. Weir then jumped out of the canoe and finding he still had the salmon on the line determined to try and land him, and after fifty minutes of assiduous work with rod and line as has been seen on the River, killed his fish, the entire camp, ladies and gentlemen, turned out to watch the contest. All congratulated Mr. Weir on his success; they returned to Newcastle highly pleased with their day's outing especially Mr. Weir; we hope to see them again.

SOJOURNER.

FOOTSTEPS OF THE NIO.

Court Miramichi I. O. F., holds a Pic Nic on Beaver's Island today.

Court Happy Retreat, I. O. F., Derby, will hold a grand picnic on the farm of Mr. Ephraim Betts, on Thursday of next week. A most entertaining programme is provided for the entertainment of patrons. Read the advertisement. We are tempted to state that passengers from Newcastle can leave Newcastle by the Indian Point branch train at 4 o'clock and arrangements will be made to return them by either train or steamer.

Northumberland Prohibitory Alliance.

The first annual meeting of the Northumberland Prohibitory Alliance will be held in the Sons of Temperance Hall, Newcastle, on Monday, (Thursday), July 24th, at 10 a.m. A full attendance of members is requested. A public temperance meeting will be held in the same hall on Thursday evening to commence at 8 o'clock. See advertisement for particulars.

Grand Bazaar.

A grand bazaar, fancy sale, promenade concert, etc., under the auspices of the R. C. congregation of Chatham, in aid of the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu, Chatham, opens in the Chatham skating rink, on Tuesday next, July 29th, from 2 o'clock until 10 p.m. on Tuesday, and on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 7 o'clock p.m. until 10 p.m. A band will be in attendance, admission 10 cents. Arrangements are being made with the Nelson for the benefit of patrons from Newcastle, which when perfected will be well known. See advertisement for particulars.

Not Pay Enough.

Some weeks ago the postmistress at Flatlands resigned her position, but the P. O. Department has not yet accepted the same. The salary is so small that the department cannot get anyone there to accept the office, and the result is a great inconvenience to the many strangers in that district. Stamps are not to be put on letters known as Metapedia—Restigouche Pioneer.

Thanks.

Some weeks ago in referring to some amendments to the School law we stated that we had no man of the school law of a late date to refer to in a matter under discussion in the ADVOCATE. We have been favored by the Chief Superintendent of the Board of Education with a copy bearing date 1887, for which we return our thanks.

Prof. Ashley.

King of Dentists, draws teeth without pain from 9 till 5 o'clock, and gives a grand entertainment in the Masonic Hall each evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 10 cents. Read his advertisement.

Struck Oil.

Oil has at last been struck in Gaspar's hole, it is running at the rate of 20 barrels a day. Oil lands are consequently in demand.

Pilo's Cure for Consumption and Remedy for Catarrh are sold by E. Lee Street, Newcastle.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1890.

The session of Congress, which will probably close within the next few weeks, has been exceedingly poor one for claimants. Speaker Reed early in the winter decided the fact that he was not disposed to encourage legislation looking to the raising of public money for claims against the government, private or otherwise, and he has been sustained by a large contingent in the House.

The government is not likely to become a convincing fact to the large army of claimants, but it has proved a great deal in the present session. There are many who claim that have been pending for years. The proper claims of the justice of which can be established, in the majority of cases have been assigned and reassigned so often that the claimants have been totally obliterated in the operation. There is a sufficient privileged business on hand, such as appropriation bills and conference reports, to cut off private bills, even when they are of the regular order of the rules. Friday is the day of the week set apart for the consideration of private bills, but if the records of the House during the last six months be looked up it will be observed that Fridays have in almost every instance been used in the consideration of privileged business, or of bills of some particular matter through the operation of special orders. Had the speaker inaugurated a generous policy towards claims in general, minor claims would have been pushed through, which in the aggregate would have taken many millions out of the Treasury. It is an entirely conservative estimate to say that the Speaker has saved to the public Treasury, so far at least, not less than \$300,000,000. From the financial point of view, it will be seen that the \$7,000,000 per annum which the United States government pays as a bounty to speaker Reed is not an unprofitable investment, as it returns more than a fourfold percent. Early in the session it was apparent that the Treasury surplus was vanishing. The question was to prevent an ultimate deficit. The speaker, on behalf of himself and his party, undertook to defend it by the plan that could be best defended on the stump. It may yet be necessary to defend the river and harbor bill to prevent a deficit, but the speaker has not shirked his responsibility, and, by his policy, he has saved the Treasury, and it is necessary and not impossible the task of the speaker, whose state is full of claims, with a coast that is a breeding of law.

The belief is growing that the Republicans in the South mean to force the Federal Election bill through that body in one way or another.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

Many who a few weeks ago admitted that the bill could not be passed now take a very different view of it. They have discovered how the more radical Republicans are using every device and bringing to bear all sorts of pressure to force the more conservative Senators into line for the bill, and they already perceive that these things are having the expected result. The determination of the Virginia Republicans to put no stick in the wheel this fall was taken with a view to influencing public opinion in favor of the passage of the law. At the Republican senatorial caucus the other night thirty-one of the thirty-six Senators present favored changing the rules of the Senate so that debate can be shut off. And even Democrats have no confidence now that the other Republican Senators will hold out against the caucus, dictation. It is believed that at the second caucus, to be held early this week, the Senate will be forced into line in favor of changing the rules. But even if this is not done there are those who hold that Mr. Ingalls will not hesitate to force a closure of the debate regardless of the rules of the Senate if that comes necessary in order to pass the bill.

The United States Senate has the reputation of being a conservative body, but it can make some quick changes. Its action is related to the silver bill may be cited as an instance. On June 17th the Senate, by a majority of seven, passed a bill providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. But the House of Representatives refused to accept that bill, and on July 10th, by a majority of thirteen, the same United States Senate passed a bill which was as far from being a free silver coinage bill as the first one. The Senate who indulged in this radical change were all Republicans. For discipline and entire obedience to the party whip the Republican party is commendable.

A bill fixing eight hours as the limit of a day's work for Government laborers was favorably reported to the House last week. For years there has been on the statute books a law intended to effect the same purpose, but it has been practically a dead letter from its enactment. There does not seem to be much use of enforcing the statute books with laws of this kind if Government officials are too negligent to enforce them.

Two Papers for the Price of One.

We have made an arrangement for combination with Farm-Poultry, a monthly poultry paper published at Boston, Mass. By this arrangement we are enabled to furnish both the ADVOCATE and Farm-Poultry at the single price of our paper, namely, \$1.50.

