

WEAK MEN and **WOMEN** can quickly gain strength and vitality by using **ROYAL BAKING POWDER**. It is a pure, healthful, and strengthening food. It is the best for all families. It is the best for all families. It is the best for all families.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

S. R. FOSTER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IT NAILS AND CUT SPIKES

TACKS, BRADS, FINISHING NAILS, SHOE NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS, &c.

Office, Warehouse and Manufactory,
KOROS STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B.
Apr 10 1888

Intercolonial Railway
89, SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, '89.

On and after, Monday, November 18th, 1888, the daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Will leave Newcastle
For St. John and Halifax
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UNDERTAKING.
The Subscriber is now prepared to attend to all orders for Coffins and Caskets.

Coffins and Caskets
All kinds and will supply British, Roman and the FURNISHING, &c.

GEORGE BROWN.
Newcastle, June 29, 1888.

REPAIRING.
J. O. BIEDERMANN, PIANOFORTE and ORGAN TUNER.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
Regular visits made to the Northern Counties, of which due notice will be given.

Orders for tuning, &c., can be sent to the Advocate Office, Newcastle.

J. O. BIEDERMANN.
St. John, May 6, 1887.

Dunlap, Cooke & Co.
Merchant Tailors, Amherst, N.S.

Our representative visits the different towns on the North Shore every two months; in anticipation of our samples is respectfully solicited.

Dunlap, Cooke & Co.
Amherst, May 31, 1889.

NOTICE.
I offer For Sale or to Let

Dwelling House 411
in Pleasant Street, Newcastle, now occupied by Mr. J. W. Davidson.

The House is suitable for a small family. Terms of sale easy.

J. D. PHINNEY,
Richibucto, N.B.

Apply also to Mr. J. H. PHINNEY, Newcastle, Aug. 1, 1889.

Baking Soda.
IN STORE: 150 KEBS.

A. A. BABAN & CO.
Newcastle, Aug. 16.

TAKE NOTICE.
Just received and on hand, a fresh supply of the following goods such as:

Herbina Bitters, Bunko Blood Bitters, Beef Wine and Iron, Quinine Wine and Iron, Quinine Wine, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Hoff's Malt Extract, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Warner's Safe Cure, Hoffman's Headache Powders, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at the Newcastle Dispensing Store.

E. Lee Street.
P. S.—A supply of Drive Wheel Oils on hand.

SEASONABLE GOODS.
GODFREY & CO., NEWCASTLE.

STOVES.
Star, Waterloo, Niagara and Charter Oak Cook Stoves, Parlor, Hall and Shop Stoves for firewood or coal.

THE WATER LOT,
with buildings thereon, on Oatley St., adjoining the Ferry Slip.

THE LOT,
with House, Barn, and Out-buildings thereon situated on Henry St., now occupied by Mr. John G. Kethro.

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with buildings thereon, situated on Oatley St., adjoining the Ferry Slip.

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

* OCTOBER.

DATE	Time	Barometer	Thermometer	Maximum	Minimum
Sun. 6	8 a.m.	30.242	46.3		
	8 p.m.	30.247	49.3		
Mon. 7	8 a.m.	30.150	52.8		
	8 p.m.	30.142	53.4		
Tues. 8	8 a.m.	30.170	55.6		
	8 p.m.	30.165	56.7		
Wed. 9	8 a.m.	30.168	55.8		
	8 p.m.	30.160	55.3		
Thurs. 10	8 a.m.	30.154	49.3		
	8 p.m.	30.150	49.3		
Fri. 11	8 a.m.	30.178	45.3		
	8 p.m.	30.178	45.3		
Sat. 12	8 a.m.	30.198	41.3		
	8 p.m.	30.198	41.3		

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

Miscellaneous.
Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets the nerves, cures diarrhoea and wind colic, always feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mother's friend. 35 doses, 55 cents.

When a bald-headed man removes his hat to salute a lady, it does not remind one of a leafless branch, although it is a naked bow.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.
Gents—I took a severe cold, which settled in my throat and lungs and caused me to entirely lose my voice. For six weeks I suffered great pain and discomfort and tried numerous remedies. My wife advised me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT and the effect was magical. After only three doses and an outward application, my voice returned and I was able to speak in the Army that night, a privilege I had been unable to enjoy for six weeks. These facts can be verified by numbers of people in this town.

CHARLES PLUMMER.
Yarmouth.

Johnson says the greatest magician of the age are the paper-makers. They transfer the leg's rage into sheets for editors to lie on.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.
This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the Cough, croup, Whooping Cough, and Bronchitis, while it's wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since it's first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00. Your Lungs are Sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Pectoral Plaster. Sold by E. Lee Street.

"Out dear sister," said the Nebraska pastor, "after going to bed—she is, if there be any better land than can be found right here in the Missouri bottoms."

Answer This Question.
Why do so many people who are around us seem to prefer to suffer and be miserable by indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming Up of the Stomach, Skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them.

Sold by E. Lee Street.

Is marriage a mis-take? No, not when you marry a widow. It's not a mis-take, but a mis-fortune, when you court a rich girl and don't get her.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.
Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is a welcome cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Head-Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 25 cents.

Sold by E. Lee Street.

You may grasp me some stunted crucian," said a miserly old miser, "water." "Mum!" cried the astonished miser. "Don't you understand me? I want dried crabs." "O, yes!" Bring 'em right away."

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.
To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumed it if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, 164 West Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont.

A correspondent who is always writing to know what to do in any emergency wants to know what he should do if attacked by footpads in a dark alley. We should say that the proper thing would be to advertise for help.

THE NEWCASTLE NEWS.
When Baby was sick, we gave him Castoria. When she became a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A British idea of the "American Language."—Our Last Duke (to the Latest American Beauty).—You are fond of art, Miss Ten Brock—do you paint? Miss T. B.—"Well, Duke, you're playing it rather low down. I reckon I don't paint, but I do paint."

Job Printing, plain and in colors in first class style at this Establishment.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested his wonderful cure for suffering thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, he will send free of charge, to all who desire it, his receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail, addressing with stamp, name of paper: W. A. NOBLE, 149 Peter's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Wife—"What would you do if a lady got into a horse-car when all the seats were occupied?" Husband—"Look out the window to be sure. Do you think I'd be impolite enough to embarrass a woman by staring her out of countenance?"

Farm and Household.
RUST AND ITS CAUSES.

The wet weather this year is responsible doubtless for more than an usual rust in grain, especially oats. The grain, however, was unusually large and the abundance of applying it caused it to burst under the outside stalk, especially where the outside stalk was weakened by fungus growths caused by rain itself. The air is filled with what scientists call bacteria, minute germs invisible to the naked eye, and whose work accounts for many phenomena otherwise inexplicable. There is still another reason why wet weather should produce rust. During rain, which bring down these bacteria from the air, the power of plants to absorb carbonic acid gas from the atmosphere is suspended. It is the element from which the woody fibre of plants is derived, and that allows it not exclusively from common air. The plant filled with nitrogenous matter from the food brought up by its roots from the soil, and its accustomed proportion of carbon, which while its leaves are wet it cannot absorb. The plant is therefore sick, or out of condition, in much the same way that an animal is when fed with an unbalanced ration. The effect of warm rains is to increase the fermentation in the soil, and thus supply plant roots with an additional proportion of nitrogen. With this out of condition of one kind of food and stoppage of another, our fungus growths, most of it not all of which are enormous feeders of nitrogen, begin their existence on the plant. A fungus growth spreads with wonderful rapidity under favorable conditions, as is most commonly seen in the sudden growth of mushrooms. After rust strikes a field it does not take long to irreparably ruin it. The rust lives on the juice of the plants, so that though dry, cool weather follows it cannot perfectly mature the grain. The potato rot, like the rust of grain, is due to a fungus growth caused by excessive moisture, and too much growth of leaf and top. As the potato is largely composed of carbon or starch, the unbalanced ration of too much nitrogen and too little carbon affects it more quickly than it will grain. Too much late manure, or even plowing under a growth of green clover just before planting, may cause the potatoes to rot even when the weather is not excessively wet. The wasting away of sound potatoes is devoid of much smell. They will dry up rather than rot. So soon, however, as rot strikes a field of potatoes, there arises the intolerable stench which signifies the quick decomposition of nitrogenous rather than of carbonaceous matter. We know a farmer who has long made a practice of digging potatoes as soon as possible after rot has struck them, removing the sound ones to an air-tight underground cellar, and there confining them, while the air in the room is thoroughly saturated with carbonic acid gas from a pan of burning coals. He informs us that in some cases where the rot had commenced this method stopped it, and caused the rot to dry up, as it sometimes will, and thus make what is called a dry rot.

The increasing prevalence of rust in grain, rot in potatoes and rot in grapes gives interest to a speculative and also really important question, whether the small proportion of carbonic acid gas in our atmosphere has not a tendency to diminish.

In some cases potash, phosphates and lime have been recommended as preventives of rust. They do insure bright, clean straw in ordinary seasons and are probably helpful, through the obstruction which these minerals in the sap offer to prevent the carbonic acid gas from a pan of burning coals. They do insure bright, clean straw in ordinary seasons and are probably helpful, through the obstruction which these minerals in the sap offer to prevent the carbonic acid gas from a pan of burning coals.

None of these mineral fertilizers tend to excessive growth of leaf and top as do nitrogenous manures. Hence they tend to make grain rather than straw, while an unbalanced ration at the other extreme tends the other way.—*Am. Cul.*

WHY THE LEAVES TURN.
"Probably not one person in a thousand knows why leaves change their color in the fall," remarked an eminent botanist, the other day. "The common and fashionable idea is that this red and golden glory we see now is caused by frost. A true and scientific explanation of the cause of the coloring of leaves would necessitate a long and intricate discussion. Stated briefly and in proper language, these causes are these: The green matter in the tissue of a leaf is composed of two colors, red and blue. When the sap ceases to flow in the fall, and the natural growth of tree ceases, oxidation of the tissue takes place. Under certain conditions the green of the leaf changes to red; under different conditions it takes on a yellow or brown tint. This difference in color is due to the difference in combination of the original constituents of the green tissue and to

the varying conditions of climate, exposure and soil. A dry, cold climate produces more brilliant foliage than one that is damp and warm. This is the reason that our Canadian autumns are so much more gorgeous than those of England. There are several things about leaves that even science cannot explain. For instance, why one or two trees growing side by side of the same age and having the same exposure, should take on a brilliant red in the fall and the other should turn yellow; or why one branch of a tree should be highly colored and the rest of the tree have a yellow tint, are questions that are impossible to answer as why one member of a family should be perfectly healthy and another sickly. Mistles and oaks have the brightest colors."—*Field and Forest.*

ABOUT EATING FRUIT.
Leading American pomological authority is credited with giving the following advice that fruit should only be eaten at meal time. "And there is no doubt that many people eat too much fruit, good as it may be when properly used, especially between meals. Another writer says that plenty of fruit in its season eaten while it is ripe and fresh, is no doubt an excellent thing for the health and promoter of good digestion, a healthy liver and pure blood. But our hygienic friends, especially if they are of vegetarian sympathies, are sometimes likely to become a little 'cranky' on this subject and to carry the advocacy of fruit-eating to an extreme. Judgment is needed in eating fruit as in other things, and selecting should be made to suit the individual and his present condition. Fruit of any kind may easily be eaten to excess, the fruit enthusiasts to the contrary notwithstanding. Much is said about the benefit of eating fruit in the morning or before breakfast. But many persons cannot eat fruit before breakfast with good results, and many do not relish it in the morning at all. Some do not like to eat it at meals. Such persons ought to force their taste and convert fruit into a distasteful medicine. The appetite is generally speaking, the best guide as to what fruit should be eaten when, and how much, in case the person is in ordinary health. If he is not, he should, of course, get his physician's opinion on the subject."

BARRELLING APPLES.
In pecking a barrel of apples, choose a solid place in the ground and place the barrel upon a solid piece of plank. Lay the first course of apples with the stem ends down, not selecting special samples for this course, but taking the apples just as they come and placing them so as to make a solid row in the bottom. The next row also should be put in carefully, with the blossom end down. The barrel should be carefully shaken down on that solid plank after each basketful. When the pecker comes to the top he evens the apples off according to the variety. One variety will press down where another, and that is where a little judgment and experience is required. A man must know every variety he is packing in order to know how many to put in the barrel—whether he will fill it to the chime an inch above the chime, or even farther. Then the last row has to be placed so as to be in an equal position before putting the press on the stems up, so that when you press on them they will press down evenly and level, and afterward on opening the barrel you cannot tell at which end you commenced. That is a barrel packed properly it will carry and pack thoroughly.

CLOVER FOR FOWLS.
Not every poultry-keeper understands the necessity of green food for all poultry, including water fowl. It is no less necessary in winter than in summer. If you have not clover, red clover just at the time it is shooting to seed, cut and dried in the shade, forms an admirable substitute for green food. Cut some short every day, scald and feed liberally. It will come nearer filling the place of green grass than any other substitute that can be given.

Green plants in summer furnish a large portion of the food of the gallinaceous tribe. It is well known that geese and ducks will eat so close on green pasture as to kill the grass. It is no less true of fowls where they are kept confined. Hence, it stands to reason that to keep poultry in perfect health in winter, they should be supplied liberally with green food.

Where fowls have the range of the backyard, they will eagerly pick up such bits of clover and green leaves as they can find. It is as wise economy to furnish it to them in some way easy to take as to prepare other food properly. Try it and report progress.

SKILL IN BREEDING.
The man who attains great success in breeding seem to be possessed with an uncommon amount of sense verging almost on genius. It was by such men that distinctive breeds of cattle and sheep have been produced. Studying closely the prevailing characteristics of individual specimens, they only mated those whose good qualities would harmonize with the ideal they had always in mind. Of course, mistakes were sometimes made, but new specimens were procured and the process continued. Good feeding has much to do with success, especially where flesh and fat were the desired qualities, but no amount of feeding uncombined with skill could change a scrub herd or flock into anything else than it is. It would be like trying to make a polished gentleman from an untaught savage, merely by putting him into the clothes of a civilized and refined man.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

WORMS.

It is the general opinion of all kinds of farmers that the most effective way of getting rid of worms from their stock is by using **WORMS**. It is the general opinion of all kinds of farmers that the most effective way of getting rid of worms from their stock is by using **WORMS**. It is the general opinion of all kinds of farmers that the most effective way of getting rid of worms from their stock is by using **WORMS**.

FARM NOTES.
If you expect your cows to give a large flow of milk, give them food that is conducive to milk secretion.

Save the horse just as much as you can in every way. In that way you preserve its value and usefulness.

Look out for the animal's condition when the pasture begins to fail. It is a critical time with cows and sheep.

When a hog gets sick remove it from the herd. It will not only bear the sick animal but may save the spread of contagion.

Chloride of lime will disinfect the manure heap if the odor therefrom is disagreeable. The heap is now liable to free-zing, and should be tarred or occasionally or it will lose in value. When handling the manure dry dirt should be added.

Professor Cook, Lansing, Mich., says: "I find that my sheep never did so well as since I have given them alfalfa. Not only do they thrive in winter, but they drop their lambs without trouble, and the lambs are more strong, vigorous and hearty."

Receipts of potatoes at Boston have run light and prices are advanced. Houlton Hebrons sold at seventy to seventy-five cents, and other Hebrons at sixty-five to seventy cents. The best Rose ruled at fifty-five to sixty cents, and others at fifty-five to sixty cents.

Cows would be much better off if they had more rest exercises. Sick cows amounting to a large percentage of the stock of many farmers are a source of loss to the farmer. The bull is shamefully neglected in this regard, and many a stallion does not have half the exercise he requires. Exercise is a cheap preventive of disease. Perhaps it is too cheap. If it cost as much as a lot of high-priced drugs many a would value it more highly. The muscles can be hardened and strengthened only by exercise, and unless they are hardened the system cannot successfully resist the attack of disease at all times. Exercise hardens and strengthens the muscles; it increases the circulation, and with the increase of force in circulation effects matter is more perfectly disintegrated and is more perfectly carried out of the system.

"Good Luck purchased twenty-eight ewes and lambs last Summer, sheltered in barn; fed and watered regularly; oat and raised further thirty-one lambs which the old were because the buyer said his wool was in 'condition equal to the best.' This man says that sheep pay. Bad Luck, his neighbor, took twenty-eight ewes and lambs, same breed; lost six ewes and all but three lambs; had not sheared up to date; these were losing wool, and what wool left so full of burrs he dreaded to shear. He says sheep don't pay."

Orchard grass will thrive well on damp locations. It is an excellent grass, but 'stools,' which gives it an uneven appearance in the fields. As it becomes more compact each season it soon forms an even pasture.

Never fool with a horse that has the glanders, if you are ever so fortunate as to have one with the disease. Shoot quick and bury deep.

MAKE HENS LAY.
NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER.

WE SEND BY MAIL SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER. LARGE 24 POUND CAN FOR \$2.00. SMALL PACKS 50 CENTS PER PAID.

Sheridan's Condition Powder
Is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. It is a perfect food for hens, and it is a perfect food for hens, and it is a perfect food for hens.

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