

The Union Advocate

Established 1867. NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1896.

Novascotia Societies.

MEETINGS FOLLOW: NORTH BRITAIN... NEWCASTLE DIVISION No. 45 S. of T. in the Temperance Hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

COURT MIRAMICHI No. 163 I. O. F. in their rooms, Masonic Hall, on the evening of the fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock.

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

ASSOCIATED ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN, Miramichi Lodge No. 11, in its Lodge room on public wharf on the first Tuesday in each month at 7.30 p. m.

"NO SURRENDER" L. O. L. No. 47 in their lodge room on the first Friday of each month at 8 o'clock.

COURT HAPPY RETRIAL No. 159 I. O. F. in Forester's Hall, Derby, on the evening of the 3rd Thursday of each month at 7.30 o'clock.

Resigned.

Starting news arrived from Ottawa on Monday of the resignations of the following members of the government, Hon. Messrs. Foster, Tupper, Haggart, Montague, Ives, Dickey and Wood.

It is supposed to be taken with a view of forcing the resignation of Premier Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Sir Charles Tupper to be Premier and to form a new government.

It may be a question whether Premier, Bowell will allow himself to be crowded out in this manner and be forced to tender his resignation. With the French consensibilities (declaring against the proposed remedial legislation there seems to be no other course for him to pursue, as he would undoubtedly have much difficulty just at the present crisis, of filling up the vacancies in his government.

To enable Sir Charles Tupper to accept the office of Premier and the duty of forming a new government he will probably be appointed to one of the vacant seats in the Senate for Nova Scotia, then the government would be formed, a dissolution and the general elections at once brought on.

The following members of the government refused to sign the resignation—Hon. Messrs. Daly, Caron, Oimmet, Ferguson, Sir Frank Smith.

In the meantime the course of events are being closely watched and the parliament proceedings at Ottawa watched eagerly for, and the result of the party caucus to take place yesterday or to-day will decide the course to be followed.

The following extracts are taken from St. John Globe's Ottawa despatches:—Ottawa, Jan. 5.—At 6.30 o'clock Saturday evening, while Sir Mackenzie Bowell was holding a lengthy interview with Sir Charles, the high commissioner, a message arrived from Minister Foster, the bearer of an official looking letter, which was at once laid upon the premier's desk.

That document bore the signatures of Foster, Tupper, Dickey, Haggart, Montague, Ives, and Wood, each tendering Sir Mackenzie his resignation. Those who refused to sign were, Daly, Couston, Caron, Oimmet, Ferguson and Sir Frank Smith.

On Friday the first formal step towards resigning themselves of Sir Mackenzie's leadership was taken, Haggart and Montague having been deputized to wait upon the premier and inform him that a majority of his cabinet had reached the conclusion that in the interests of the party it was desirable that there should be a change in the leadership. The ground taken was that the government's policy respecting the Manitoba school case had been repudiated in the Roman Catholic and strongly Protestant constituencies and that these elections had developed a condition of affairs that meant a change or collapse.

It was at the termination of this interview with Haggart and Montague that Sir Mackenzie confronted Montague with having written anonymous letters charging the Postmaster General with having accepted \$25,000 to secure from Parliament a certain railway charter. The suggestions of Montague and Haggart having been indignantly rejected by Sir Mackenzie, his opponents saw that more stringent measures must be resorted to or the plot would fail. A meeting was held on Saturday morning, and during the day the document was signed by the seven ministers mentioned above conveying to the Premier their resignations from his cabinet.

About 9 o'clock last night Caron, Oimmet and Couston visited the Premier's office, where they remained until after midnight. It is understood that the Governor General has been using his best efforts to day towards bringing about reconciliation among his recalcitrant ministerial advisers. The Rideau Club to-day has been the rendezvous of the striking ministers, between whom and the Bowell wing negotiations have been going on looking towards a settlement. The ins to-night appear confident that they will yet win, although the odds are no less confident that Caron will carry their point in opposing Bowell out. When the sub-committee of the Privy Council appointed to draft the remedial bill started to work the fight began, for the Protestant members positively refused to meet the demands of Oimmet as to what the provisions of the bill should be. There was a deadlock, for neither side would yield a point, the Protestant wing insisting that if Oimmet and Caron could not hold the Quebec constituency with a promise of remedial legislation Ontario constituencies could not be sacrificed by the introduction of a bill as broad a character as had at first been proposed.

A caucus of Conservatives will be held at Ottawa to consider the situation.

Sir Charles Tupper will probably accept the leadership. It is generally supposed that Sir Mackenzie Bowell will be a member of the reconstructed Ministry. That he will not go to England as high commissioner he asserts most positively. In this connection a suggestion has been made that he might accept the Lieutenant Governorship of Ontario, and the Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick take a seat in the Cabinet. With Sir Charles Tupper at the head of the government it is altogether likely that the minister of justice would not accept a portfolio.

A special despatch to the Montreal Times, dated Ottawa, Jan. 6th, gives the following temporary appointments to fill the vacant portfolios:—Sir M. Bowell, acting Minister of Finance; Sir A. P. Caron, acting Minister of Militia; Hon. John Couston, acting Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. Mr. Daly, acting Minister of Justice; Hon. Mr. Oimmet, acting Minister of Railways and Canals; Hon. Mr. Ferguson, acting Minister of Agriculture.

By this it will be seen that Sir Mackenzie Bowell is Premier still and has little intention of being crowded out.

Miramichi Wood Trade. From J. B. Snowball's Miramichi Wood Trade Circular for 1895 we take the following:—

Chatham, N. B., Dec. 31st. 1895.—The year just ended has shown very little improvement to shippers over 1894. A few early sales to United States ports were made at fair prices, but later sales were made at a loss, and prices did not leave any margin of profit. The advance in price in the European markets came late to be of any benefit, as the extra rates of freight and fall insurance were not balanced by it.

A much more feeling is however evinced at all spruce producing points, and stocks whether new or old, are held at fairly advanced prices.

The winter, so far, has been the most unfavorable for logging for the past twenty years—a cold, wet, disagreeable fall followed an unusually dry summer, snow came without frost in the ground, and low lands, which have been the stay of operators for the past few years, are not accessible, while late extensive thaws and the disappearance of snow, combine to make operations more difficult and expensive than for many years.

The export from Miramichi has been 82 millions superficial feet, against 99 millions in 1894, which is 5 millions below the average of the past twelve years; that from St. John, 123 millions against 133 in 1894, or 10 millions less than the average of the past twelve years. The total shipment from the Province of New Brunswick for the year was 291 millions superficial feet, against 329 millions superficial feet in 1894. The reductions were from St. John, Miramichi, Richibucto and Sackville.

The stock of merchantable spruce deals wintering here is 6,630 St. Petersburg standards, against 3,600 standards last year, and 7,600 standards in 1893, the total for the past 10 years being 6,508 St. Petersburg standards.

South American business has slightly increased this year, and results were satisfactory. There are several orders already in the market for next season's shipment, and this business will be largely increased as soon as our shippers understand it, and get over existing prejudices. The size of each cargo is from 350 to 450 tons, and the cost is from \$100 to \$150 per ton, and the stock must be fairly weather seasoned.

The export to France increased in anticipation of the important duty being reduced in that country. The total shipment to Canada products only came into force on the 1st October of this year, so that the trade on this side is not benefited much by it, but a more extended business is looked for next season. The Operators in the Province of Nova Scotia, being exempt from crown land or stumpage tax, find more profit in their business than do the producers from the New Brunswick forests, and although the quality and specification of their exports are generally inferior to ours, still their stock finds a ready market at a price, and they, for years, had been forcing their production to its utmost limit.

SHIPPERS' EXPORTS FOR 12 YEARS FROM 1884 TO 1895, INCLUSIVE, WERE:—1884—108 millions sup. feet. 1885—87 do. do. 1886—72 do. do. 1887—68 do. do. 1888—73 do. do. 1889—88 do. do. 1890—72 do. do. 1891—72 do. do. 1892—85 do. do. 1893—83 do. do. 1894—96 do. do. 1895—82 do. do.

The shipments for the past season were as follows:—J. B. Snowball, 38 vessels, 28,781 tons, 26,277,735 superficial feet deals, scantlings and boards, 160,910 pieces palings, 398,900 laths. W. M. McKay, 29 vessels, 27,307 tons, 28,040,169 superficial feet deals etc. D. J. Ritchie, 21 vessels, 12,920 tons, 12,743,803 superficial feet deals etc. Ernest Hutchison, 8 vessels, 6,902 tons, 5,342,490 superficial feet deals etc. F. E. Neale, 11 vessels, 6,499 tons, 5,917,576 superficial feet deals etc. Geo. Burchill & Sons, 6 vessels, 4,502 tons, 4,077,000 superficial feet deals etc. 36,490 pieces palings. Clark, Skilling & Co., 3 vessels, 3,022 tons, 2,777,157 superficial feet spool wood. James Aiton, 519,093 superficial feet spool wood.

Totals, 8 shippers, 116 vessels, 89,771 tons, 82,407,575 superficial feet deals etc. 822,610 pieces palings, 3,749,378 superficial feet spool wood, 298,900 laths. The shipments were distributed as follows:—Great Britain, 53 vessels, 47,753 tons; Ireland, 42 vessels, 47,753 tons; France, 14 vessels, 9,400 tons; Spain, 2 vessels, 1,324 tons; Africa, 2 vessels, 1,299 tons; Australia, 1 vessel, 964 tons.

From Dalhousie the following shipments were made:—Geo. Moffat & Co., 16 vessels, 7,161 tons, 6,677,193 superficial feet deals etc. 164 tons pine timber. Price Bros. & Co., 5 vessels, 7,407 tons, 6,670,891 sup. feet deals etc.

Geo. Dutch, 3 vessels, 1,372 tons, 1,361,563 sup. feet deals etc. McNeil, 2 vessels, 1,079 tons, 675,823 sup. feet deals etc. 302,801 sup. feet of spool wood. King Bros., 5 vessels, 3,166 tons, 2,371,900 sup. feet deals etc. Totals, 5 shippers, 31 vessels, 20,185 tons, 17,157,119 sup. feet deals etc. 164 tons pine timber, 302,801 sup. feet spool wood.

The shipments from Campbellton were as follows:—W. M. McKay, 9 vessels, 8,363 tons, 7,347,820 sup. feet deals etc. W. M. McKay & J. McKinlay, 1 vessel, 218 tons, 106,677 sup. feet deals etc. 69,900 sup. feet spool wood. W. Richards & J. D. Sowerby, 1 vessel, 998 tons, 934,414 sup. feet deals etc. Totals, 5 shippers, 11 vessels, 10,079 tons, 8,410,215 sup. feet deals etc. 649,900 sup. feet spool wood.

From Bathurst the following were shipped:—St. Lawrence Lumber Co., in liquidation, 12 vessels, 8,977 tons, 8,917,000 sup. feet deals etc. 29 tons birch timber, 5,288 birch squares. The following are the shipments from Richibucto:—J. & E. Jardine, 5 vessels, 3,461 tons, 3,270,677 sup. feet deals etc. Ed. Walker, 4 vessels, 1,100 tons, 1,149,333 sup. feet deals etc. Total, 2 shippers, 9 vessels, 4,561 tons, 4,420,210 sup. feet deals etc.

After the installation of officers in the C. M. B. A. branch 29, Chatham, Thursday night, the members repaired to upstairs in St. Patrick's hall, where a musical entertainment of no mean order was given. There were many invited guests present, and the hall and stage were decorated for the occasion. Ex-President W. T. Connors delivered an address of greeting. He extended a welcome to the visitors, spoke of the musical treat in store for them under the direction of Prof. Harrington, and gave some very interesting figures concerning the C. M. B. A. The Chatham branch was formed with 17 members and now has 71 in good standing. After speaking at some length Mr. Connors invited all present who were not members of C. M. B. A. to make application at once. The following programme was then carried out:—Instrumental music by orchestra; song, Silver Bells, by Geo. Hildebrand assisted by a chorus of nine young ladies; instrumental music by Miss Hildebrand; song, Promise me, by Miss Annie Flanagan; address by Rev. Edward Murdoch, instrumental music by Mrs. W. T. Connors; song, Dreaming as She Sleeps, by Miss Lawlor; instrumental music by Miss Buckley; duet, What are the Wild Waves Saying, by Miss Blake and Simon, Mrs. W. T. Connors accompanied; instrumental music by Miss Hildebrand; song, He's With the Angels Now, by Mrs. Robt. Allen; address by Rev. H. T. Joyce.

Before singing God Save the Queen W. T. Connors thanked all present for their attendance there and expressed the hope now that as the C. M. B. A. had made a move in the way of a musical entertainment, there were lots of musical talent in its ranks, it would continue and before long give another exhibition.—Sun.

Death of Mr. Edward Jack. Mr. Edward Jack, of Fredericton, the well-known civil engineer, died on Tuesday evening after a severe illness of about ten days. Mr. Jack was born in England, and was 70 years of age and had been a resident of Fredericton for a great many years. In early life he studied law, and was called to the bar in 1850. In a short time he abandoned the law for civil engineering. For many years Mr. Jack had charge of the stamper department of the crown lands office, but resigned five years ago. He has since been engaged in prospecting and looking after the timber operations. No man in New Brunswick knew more about the physical geography and natural resources of his native province than did Mr. Jack. He was an elder in St. Paul's Presbyterian church, and although the friends through the country who will hear of his death with profound regret. Mr. Melrose Jack, of St. Andrews, is the only surviving brother. Mrs. J. T. Neville, of St. John, is his widow. He is survived by Mr. Morris, of St. Andrews, and his sisters, Mr. D. Russell Jack, of this city is a nephew. The remains have been brought here for burial.—St. John Globe let.

An Interesting Announcement for our Readers. We have secured for the exclusive use of THE ADVOCATE a series of articles on the Sandwich Islands by the distinguished historian and novelist, John R. Musick. These articles are being prepared by the author on the spot. He is now in Honolulu, and will visit each of the islands of the Hawaiian group. They will have the peculiar freshness that can only be given to such when written at the place on the very days the writer labors them. They will be a series of descriptive and historical articles, or letters, about that country. Mr. Musick will furnish us with therefore articles rich in descriptive content, filled with authentic history and facts, and lightened by incidents of travel and adventures, making them more fascinating than a novel.

The Sandwich Islanders are to-day attracting considerable attention, and yet, such as they are talked about and mentioned as they have been mixed in American politics for the last forty years, the mass of Canadian readers know but little of the social life and customs of the Islanders, and could not tell off-hand whether they lived in modern houses, in huts, wigwags, or caves.

It will be the object of these letters not only to briefly sketch the past and present of the Hawaiian Islands, but to carry the reader directly into the private life of the people who inhabit them; their past and present government, the overthrow of monarchy, and the setting up of a Republic will be narrated from a non-political standpoint. These letters will contain hundreds of items of great interest, all told in a highly entertaining, instructive, and instructive manner. In a short, we have a rich treat for our readers for the entire winter.

We urge you to get your neighbors and friends elsewhere to subscribe for the Advocate. The article is slow, will be worth more than the subscription price of this paper. There always remains these letters are exclusive; no other paper in this vicinity can furnish them. They are for the ADVOCATE.

Personal.

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

Misses Sadie and Annie Harriman left on Thursday morning's express for St. John where they will remain for a few weeks with friends there.

Mr. Burton J. Crocker, who has been teaching school at Lytleton, and Mr. Walter H. Crocker, who has been teaching school at Chatham, both sons of Mr. Christopher Crocker, of Derby, left on Thursday night's express to attend business college at Belleville, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, of Boiestown, are visiting Mr. James Rundle here.

Mr. Sinclair was the recipient of a "London badge" from Lord and Lady Aberdeen similar to that received by Hon. J. P. Burchill.

Rev. R. S. Crisp is expected to preach in the Methodist Church morning and evening at 10 o'clock on the 10th and 11th inst. He will deliver a temperance address in the Temperance hall, commencing at 3.45. On Monday evening he will deliver a lecture in the Methodist Church on the "Growth of Civilization." Admission 10 cents.

The professional card of Mr. J. DeVeber Neales, barrister at law, will be found under the head of new advertisements.

Mr. Neales has hung up his shingle in the Creighton building where he may be found during business hours.

Methodist S. Entertainment. A very pleasant entertainment was held in the Methodist Church on Monday evening last week in which the scholars of the Sunday School went through a very entertaining programme, with a goodly number present in the audience.

The following was the PROGRAMME. Opening Speech by Nelson Atkinson. Recitation by Claude Withersell. Chorus "The Birthday of Our Lord." Recitation by Florence Crocker. Dialogue by Percy Price & Clinton Withersell.

Recitation by Flossy Sinclair. Chorus "Pipes on Earth." Song "Little Lights" by the infant class. Recitation by Katie Troy. Bell Exercise by the Girls. Recitation by Freddie McKern.

Chorus "Pipes on Earth." Recitations by Mary Anslow, Jack Troy, and Annie Clark, and Song by the boys. Recitation by Edith McLean. Recitation by seven little girls.

Recitation by Mrs. W. T. Connors. Recitation by Annie Harrison. Embrace Exercise. Chorus, "Happy Christmas."

Rev. Mr. Crisp made a few remarks in which he congratulated the Superintendent and officers on the very satisfactory way the School was progressing. Collection was taken up and benediction pronounced after which the children received the "good things" from the Christmas tree.

Scott Act Sustained. The voting upon the question of the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act in Westmorland on Monday last resulted in the retention of the Act by a good majority, about 400 to 1 it is thought.

Going to Sackville. A. H. McCready, who has served three years on the local staff of the Sun, severs his connection with this paper to-day, to take the control of that excellent village weekly, the Sackville Post. Mr. McCready was new to newspaper work, but he entered the service of this paper. He was not looking for a very high salary, but made it his business to give the paper the best service of which he was capable. As a consequence he will be much missed by his colleagues on the staff, and his going is a loss to the paper. He is a man of high character and high ability, and his departure will be a loss to the Sun in wishing him all possible success in his new field of labor.—West.

Advising Axioms. By J. WALTER THOMPSON, OF NEW YORK. Lack of trade is bitter but results from good advertising are sweet. "Art is long but life is short." Don't make your "ad." too long or too short. "The effect ceases with the cause." Therefore, advertise with constancy. "Ads" should be written in glowing language, but not necessarily in glib language. A motto of New Mexico: "It increases as you get it." So does an "ad." Is yours going? "The burden which is well borne becomes light," and the "ad." well printed brings heavy results. "Better be wise than rich," says an old proverb, but the majority by far would rather advertise and get rich.

Scott Act Cases. Summons have been served on the following persons for violation of the Canada Temperance Act—R. H. Armstrong, Newcastle; Daniel McAllister, Richibucto; Elizabeth McCormack, Chatham.

The liquor seized by Inspector McKenzie on the premises of Michael Kane was replenished, and the case argued before His Honor Judge Wilkinson, who deferred his decision for two weeks. The replainer has been discharged, and the seizure declared to be a lawful one.

Sir John C. Allen. FREDERICK, Jan. 4.—Sir John C. Allen's condition for the past three or four days has not been as favorable as heretofore, and his friends have been much concerned about him. For two days past Sir John has been attacked with constant vomiting. It has been impossible for him to retain food of any kind. His condition is such that he requires most attentive watching and medical advice. Last evening prayers were offered up for Sir John in church, St. Ann's.—St. John Record.

Industrial Canada.

The roll of case-journals in Canada has been augmented by the publication of Industrial Canada, which, bearing the date of January, 1896, comes to us from the Publisher, Mr. W. Sandfield Johnston, 31, Adelaide St., west, Toronto. The title indicates that Industrial Canada, which is published by the Industrial Canada Commission, is a journal of industrial and manufacturing topics and is the case, as articles on the Agriculture of Canada, The Canadian Lumber Industry, Commercial Trades with Foreign Countries, The Electric Industry, Electrical Progress, The Telephone in Canada, Canada's Great Chance, indicate. It is evident that the journal is in the hands of those who have had a familiar acquaintance with case-journalism, being shown by the practical character of the articles we have named. Industrial Canada, will, apparently, give more than ordinary attention to Canadian mining interests.

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Opening of Dominion Parliament.

Ottawa, Jan. 2.—This day at 3 p. m. His Excellency the Governor General proceeded to the Chamber of the Senate in the Parliament building and took his seat upon the throne. The members of the Senate being assembled His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present His Excellency was pleased to open the sixth session of the seventh Parliament of the Dominion of Canada with the following speech:—

Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: In accordance with the announcement made during the last session, in advance of the usual period, I have the honor to inform you that the Dominion of Canada has been blessed in a cause for the deepest thankfulness to the giver of all good. I congratulate you upon the evidence of increased activity in the valuable services of the same trust constituted in the opportunities obtained for visiting a number of the Indian reservations, and also the Indian Industrial school. On the former I was received with hearty demonstrations of loyalty and good will in connection with the latter, the proofs of proficiency and intelligence on the part of the children were highly encouraging as to the work of the Indian Department as a whole. The manner in which it is directed and administered appears to be very satisfactory. A reference to these topics would be incomplete without an allusion to the valuable services of the Northwest Mounted police, which may justly be regarded by Canadians generally as indispensable under present conditions to the well-being of the extreme and promising portions of the Dominion in which they are stationed.

Immediately after the prorogation of parliament my government communicated through the Lieut. Governor of Manitoba with the government of that province in order to ascertain upon what lines the local authorities of Manitoba would be prepared to promote amendments to the acts respecting education in schools in that province, and whether any arrangement was possible with the Manitoba government which would render access to the federal parliament in this connection unnecessary. I regret to say that the Lieut. Governor of Manitoba has declined to entertain favorably these suggestions and thereby rendering it necessary for my government in pursuance of its declared policy to introduce legislation in regard to this subject. The papers will be laid before you.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP SERVICE. I am happy to inform you that the representation of my government and the suggestions of the Imperial Conference respecting steamship communications have resulted in an announcement by the Imperial authorities on their willingness to grant the same to the Dominion of Canada. The Atlantic postal service, which will, I trust, ensure the successful establishment of a line of steamers between the United Kingdom and Canada which in point of speed and equipment shall fully meet all requirements.

My government has also learned with satisfaction that it is the intention of the Secretary of the Colonies to appoint a committee to consider a proposed Pacific cable to connect Canada with Australia. You will I am sure share the gratification with which my advisors welcome those announcements as affording further evidence of the desire of His Majesty's government to draw closer to each other, and the mother land, the outlying portions of the Queen's dominions. The papers on these subjects will also be submitted to you.

Your attention will be asked to measures intended to provide for the better arming of our militia and the strengthening of Canadian defenses.

The growth of population in the Northwest Territory has called for additional representation in parliament, a bill for this purpose will be laid before you.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the commission appointed by Great Britain and the United States for the purpose of delimiting the boundary between Alaska and Canada, have concluded their labours and have signed a joint report for presentation to the respective governments. This report will be laid before parliament in due time.

At the request of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a delegate of my government visited England last summer to confer with the Imperial authorities upon the question of copyright. His report will be laid before you and I do not think that this subject will again require your earnest attention.

You will also be asked to consider measures for the extension and development of our trade in agricultural products with the United Kingdom and other markets.

The accounts of the past and the estimates of the ensuing year will be laid before you, the latter have been framed with every regard for economy consistent with the requirements of the public service. You will be pleased to learn that the revenues of the country show a gradual and continuous increase, and that the promised equilibrium between income and expenditure on consolidated fund account for the current year bids fair to be realized.

Honorable gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I commend these subjects to you, and others which may come before you in your earnest consideration relying upon your wisdom and prudence under the wise guidance of the high trust committed to your care.

After the speech was delivered an adjournment of both Senate and Commons took place until Tuesday, Jan. 7th, when the business of the session will commence.

Yesterday Mr. Gordon Livingston, of Harcourt, received a postal card from his brother David W. Livingston, of whom we have had no tidings for upwards of twelve years, and who had been considered dead years ago. The postal card was written in Orville, California, U. S. Dec. 29. Times 31st.

Merivine Tonic. The North American Nervine Tonic for sale at L. Lee Street's drug store.

DIRECTORY OF DIVISIONS OF SOUS OF TEMPERATURE IN THE NORTHERN COUNTRIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Table with columns: NAME, LOCATION, NORTHBRITAIN COUNTY, and NORTH OF MONTREAL. Lists various locations and their corresponding county divisions.

Late Literary Notes. No one ever thought of introducing so expensive a feature as lithographic color work in the days when the leading magazines sold for 8d. a year and 3d. cents a copy. But times change, and the magazines change with them. It has remained for The Compositian, sold at one dollar a year, to put in an extensive lithographic plant capable of printing 200,000 pages per day (one color). The January issue presents as a frontispiece a water color drawing by Eric Pape, illustrating the last story by Robert Louis Stevenson, which has probably never been excelled even in the pages of the finest dollar French periodicals. The cover of The Compositian is also changed, a drawing of page length by the famous Paris artist, Ross, in lithographic colors on white paper takes the place of the manilla back with its red strip. Hereafter the cover is to be a fresh surprise each month.

Good Luck. On Saturday last Mr. Stanley Hovey, of Lunenburg, came upon six caribou on the South West Miramichi, and in 20 minutes he bagged three of them. He brought two of the heads to the city with him and magnificent ones they are. He will sell them at a reasonable figure. Mr. Hovey is one of the crack shots who attended Sussex last summer and takes as sure an aim when firing at a caribou as he does when shooting at a bull's-eye.—(Gleaner).

Death of a Sister of Charity. Sister St. Agathe (Miss Beale Carrol, daughter of Mr. Thos. Carrol, of Bay du Vin) died at the Hotel Eden on Friday of consumption. The funeral services were held Monday forenoon. Pontifical high mass was celebrated by the Bishop, assisted by Fathers Joyner and deValley. She was teacher in the writing class in the convent school, and taught to the last. She had been a Sister of Charity five or six years.—World.

Builds up the System. "We have never found any medicine to compare with Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have used it for indigestion and constipation and find that it builds up the whole system and gives relief in cases of catarrh."—Wm. E. Weldon, Montreal, N. B.

Sabbath Services. Newcastle Methodist Church: Rev. R. S. Crisp will preach at 11 a. m. At 8.30 the Annual Missionary meeting will be held when addresses will be delivered by Revs. R. S. and James Crisp. Collection on behalf of Miss A. 2.30 Sunday School and Bible classes.

Temperance Meeting. At the Temperance Hall on Sunday afternoon at 3.45, Rev. R. S. Crisp will deliver a Temperance address under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. Mr. Crisp has taken quite an active part in the Scott Act Campaign in Westmorland during the past few days and will no doubt favor us with a very interesting address.

Annual

PYNY-PECTORAL. Positively Cures COUGHS AND COLDS. In a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific remedy, tried and true, soothing and healing in its action.

METEOROLOGICAL. Reported to the Dominion Government by J. F. ... DECEMBER-JANUARY. Table with columns for DATE, Direction of Wind, Force of Wind, Barometer, Thermometer, Maximum Humidity, Minimum Humidity.

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

PROVISIONS ETC. I have on hand a large stock which I offer at reasonable rates. My stock comprises in part Test, Sugar, M. Sesame, Harley, Pork, Ham, Bacon, Butter, Lard, Soap, etc.

FARM FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale by private bargain The Farm. It is situated on the N. W. corner of the lot, and is about 100 acres in extent.

HOUSE AND BARN. On the premises, the house contains 8 rooms. For terms and particulars apply to W. C. ANSLAW.

PATENTS. Our office is now open for the reception of applications for patents in all the various branches of mechanical, electrical, and chemical inventions.

DR. CATES, DENTIST. Will occupy his dental office over Mr. Thomas Russell's store, in the City building, from the 25th to the 31st of each month.

Say I Where are you GOING. I am off for McLeod's. To get by Fall Salt & Winter Overcoat.

GOOD GOODS QUICK SALES, MODERATE PRICES. Our stock is now open for sale. S. McLEOD, Newcastle, Sept. 16, 1895.

TAILORING. I wish to remind my patrons and the public generally that I am still carrying on the Tailoring in the old stand over Messrs. Sutherland and Croghan's Store. I have a fine LINEN SAMPLES to select from.

AND FANCY GOODS. My stock of Winter Millinery is now complete consisting of Hats, Bonnets, Toggles, Veils, etc. J. R. McDONALD, Newcastle, Dec. 24, 1895.

Hall's Hair Renewer contains the natural food and color-matter for the hair, and medical herbs for the scalp, curing grayness, baldness, dandruff, and scalp sores.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a sure cure for Headache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly. For sale by E. Lee Street.

The Bashi Ose—They say that there are bacilli on a woman's lips. I wonder what they are like? She (encouragingly)—Why don't you try and find out?

It Saves Lives Every Day. Thousands of cases of Consumption, Asthma, Croup, Colds and Croup are cured every day by Shiloh's Cure For sale by E. Lee Street.

Man overboard—Help! help! Stranger—Why don't you swim? I don't know how. 'Be gorry, y've got an illegals chance to learn.

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So saying the Pueblo lad put a strong stick under the basket handle and elevating the load to his shoulder, started down the mountain.

Sam Modus was a white man, who had a small country store about three miles from the village where Chico lived.

'What have you there, I say?' 'Berries from the mountain,' answered Chico, coloring beneath the searching eyes of the country merchant.

'Oh, some mountain raspberries' beginning to eat from the basket. 'They're fine. What do you want for them?'

'Some crackers and sugar,' returned Chico, looking with natural boyish longing at the pretty striped sticks of candy in the glass jars on the shelf.

'Are you Jose Pisanio's boy?' abruptly asked the storekeeper. 'Yes, sir,' said Chico.

'I thought so,' Modus returned, taking up the basket of raspberries. 'Well, boy, your father owed me thirty cents when he died last spring, and I'll just keep these and call it square.'

'Don't keep the basket,' cried Chico in alarm. 'My mother will miss it. It is the last one my father made. Keep the berries, but let me have the basket.'

'No, I won't let you have the basket,' Modus answered gruffly. 'That is the way with you Indians. You are always trying to get out of paying your debts.'

Chico knew that statement to be unjust, and his dark face flushed with indignation. He was well enough posted, too, on the markets of the territory to know that his raspberries were worth more than thirty cents.

'The account has been running so long that I must have a little interest,' he said. 'Please let me have a few crackers for my mother,' pleaded Chico. 'She is sick, and—'

'There, there! Go home, and let's have no more whining here. Folks will be coming in to trade soon, and I don't want any scene,' said Modus with a frown.

Chico said no more, but walked away with very bitter feelings toward the unjust merchant. 'I'll pay him back,' said the Pueblo lad, his eyes flashing angrily.

'Sometime there will be a chance. Then, white man, look out! The vengeful fires of his race filled Chico's heart, and as he went moodily on homeward he thought only of revenge. But he did not want to take his angry spirit with him to the adobe where his mother lay sick, so he sat down on a rock by the river until he should be calmer.

While he sat there Miss Thompson, his teacher at the mission school, came down the path, a basket on her arm. She greeted him kindly. Then noticing his anger-clouded face, she said, 'What has vexed you, boy?'

above his home. This was done in order to get ahead of a rival trader, who was coming on the next day to trade with the Indians.

Having transacted the business which had brought him to the Indian village, Modus started back in his boat. But the river was now a torrent; his oars were torn from his hands, and he was soon at the mercy of the roaring water.

As Chico gazed at the terror-stricken merchant in his boat his heart beat with strange agitation. Would it be worth while to try to rescue the man? Did he really care to risk his life for such a one? Could he ask for a greater revenge than to see the miserly old merchant sink beneath those dark waves? These questions chased each other in rapid succession through the Indian lad's mind.

But a swift reaction of conscience took place. If he let his enemy drown without putting forth one effort to save him, would he ever forget it? No, no! That white face would always rise up and deny him peace. Then he thought of all Miss Thompson's good teachings, and his face flushed guiltily as a full sense of the awful wickedness of such a revenge came to him.

'Yes I will return, 'good for evil,' I will try to save him,' Chico quickly decided. But even while he was making this noble, brave resolution, a dead pine-tree drifted down the river and upset the little boat.

The next morning Modus was struggling willily in the water. He could not swim, and he believed he must sink. 'Cling to the tree!' shouted Chico.

The man heard, and grasping a large limb as it brushed past him he was able at last to draw himself on top of the floating tree. The man's wild struggles in securing a firm hold on the tree swept it around out of the mad current. Presently it was caught by eddying waters and turned towards a broad irrigating ditch, used by the Indians to carry water to their grain fields and vineyards.

Then Chico snatched his larva from his pony that was grazing near by, and tossing one end of it to Modus, he said: 'I'll draw you round, and I'll draw you to the bank.'

'The merchant did so, but he was too utterly exhausted from terror and struggling in the flood to help himself further; and had it not been for the strong arms of the Pueblo boy he would never have reached the bank alive.

'Why, Chico,' exclaimed his teacher, whom he met while hurrying towards his mother's adobe, 'what has made you so wet?'

'I've been taking my revenge,' he said with a smile. 'Your revenge?' she asked. 'Yes, on Mr. Modus.' 'Oh, Chico!'

'Yes, I've pulled him out of the river, and he gave her a full account of the rescue. 'That was a noble revenge; the only kind to take on our enemies—'good for evil,' she said encouragingly.

The next morning he found his father's basket, filled with many good things before the door of the adobe. This was the way the gruff merchant had taken to thank him for his generous revenge.—'Reformed Church Record.'

Farm and Household. DIPPING POULTRY. Early last spring I dipped my fowls in a mixture of half a pint of kerosene and five gallons of warm water. This killed the large grey lice with which they were infested. Later, when the peeps appeared, the process was repeated. Sitting hens were taken from their nests and given a bath; chicks, as they hatched, were dipped, and thus all vermin was destroyed. The hen-house was sprayed with the same mixture, thoroughly cleaned and emptied of everything but a block for pounding bone, boxes for nests, and movable roosts made of green cedar poles fastened together in pairs and set up on cedar legs eighteen inches high. The nests are kept clear of vermin by occasionally inverting them over a blaze made of their straw filling. The roosts stand out from the wall to prevent their acquiring vermin from that source, though cedar is said to be proof against them. The house is twenty feet square, with a sand floor which is cleaned every

other day and freshly spaded, or coated with a layer of road dust. The fowls are confined in a park of 120 feet circuit. Every morning they are fed a hot mash of bran and potatoes, slightly salted and stirred up with the liquor from boiled meat scraps. Twice a week a handful of sulphur is thrown into this mash. Corn is given on the cob to make them work a little for their food. Scraps from the meat market made them a meal every second day. For greens they have fresh, crisp pig weeds, turnip tops and onions. With tomatoes and refuse fruit they are abundantly supplied.

All summer, from twenty-eight hens, I have an abundance of eggs, and now that they are molting the egg supply keeps up from fourteen to seventeen a day. Every evening the hens are let out to eat grass and seeds. Sun-flowers grow within easy reach to which they freely bet themselves. Later, I shall dip them again to destroy all body lice that may remain, and put them in the best of trim for the winter. I am convinced that their productiveness is due largely to freedom from vermin; cleanliness and care in feeding, do the rest.

I keep a daily record, and an account with all outlay and income from my poultry, and I know just what they are doing.—M. A. Hoyt, in the 'Journal of Agriculture.'

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ness use a 'Mist' cough Loozings 10 cents. They clear the throat in a minute. For sale by all druggists and the KEY MEDICINE CO. 395 Yonge street, Toronto.

For a Little Horse. To make use of two pairs of stocking legs by cutting one of them over into feet. The best method of doing this is to cut out a heel of a folded piece of the upper part of the leg where the stocking is generally heaviest and the remainder of the foot from the lower part. There must be a seam at the bottom of the heel and one seam the length of the foot over the instep. The foot is sewn to the heel, and the perfect foot with the heel is united to the whole leg. There are excellent patterns for this work published at 10 cents. If soft open seams are used and catstitched down to make them less prominent the work must be done with hardly notice the difference between regularly made hosiery and these made over stockings, which save such expenditure in a large family.

BATHING THE SCALP. Though most hairdressers insist that the scalp should not be bathed often than once a month, it is very important that it should not be neglected. It is far better to err in washing the scalp too often than to wholly neglect it, as women with long hair are tempted to do because of the difficulty of drying it. The best materials for washing the scalp are white castile soap and warm water, softened with a tablespoonful of ammonia and a teaspoonful of borax to every quart. Scrub thoroughly with the tips of the fingers, applying castile soap and warm water, ammonia and borax to the scalp, but keeping it off the hair as much as possible unless the hair is unnatural-ly oily, when soap will do it no harm. Wash the hair only sufficiently to remove the dirt from it. Rinse the scalp and hair in warm water, softened with ammonia if the water is hard, and continue to rinse the scalp and hair until the water used shows in cloudy effect, but is perfectly clear. Dry the hair as quickly and thoroughly as possible by wringing it in absorbent cloths a small portion at a time, and by fanning a small part at a time before a fire. In this way long hair may be quickly dried. If the individual is liable to take cold easily it may be safest to use a little bay rum on the scalp, but the best hairdressers avoid this, as they believe strong spirits like bay rum and all strong alkali preparations are injurious to the hair, making it dry. Every one agrees that the hair should be clipped or singed off at the ends at least once in two months to prevent the hairs splitting at the ends.

MENDING STOCKINGS. It sometimes happens that the feet of stockings are past darned while the legs are still in perfect condition. Good woolen hosiery, which every one ought to wear for health's sake in cold weather, is expensive, and economical mothers are often forced

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. It was originated in 1810 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, an old-fashioned, noble-hearted Family Physician, to cure all ailments that are the result of irritation and inflammation, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, etc.

Miramichi Foundry STEAM ENGINE & BOILER WORKS CHATHAM, N. B. JOSEPH M. RUDDOCK, PROPRIETOR. Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Machinery of all kinds; Steamers of any size constructed and furnished, complete.

IRON PIPE, VALVES AND FITTINGS of all kinds. Designs, Plans and Estimates on Application.

JUST ARRIVED. A lot of large, fat Canso HERRING. The usual big stock of Flour, Meal, Pork, Beef, Mollasses, Codfish, Paint Oil, White Lead, Home Light Oil, Beans, Pot Barley, Granulated and Yellow Sugars, Plastering Lime.

P. HENNESSY. NEWCASTLE, SEPT. 24, 1895.

THIS PAPER may be sold for the advertiser. The paper was established in 1857, and is now looked upon as the best advertising medium in its Northern Section of New Brunswick.

THE 'Union Advocate' is published every Wednesday Morning. The paper was established in 1857, and is now looked upon as the best advertising medium in its Northern Section of New Brunswick.

Advertisement for a business or service, mentioning 'The Union Advocate' as a medium for advertising.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. A LIFE SAVED BY TAKING AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctor pronounced me incurable. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It was completely cured, and I believe it saved my life.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Highest Quality at World's Fair. Ayer's Pills the Best Family Physic.