

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

W. C. ANSLOW

Vol. XXIV.—No. 27.

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Newcastle, Wednesday, April 15, 1891.

Whole No. 1223

CLOSING UP BUSINESS.

12,000 DOLLARS Worth of DRY GOODS AND FURNITURE TO BE SACRIFICED. ALL GOODS Must be sold by FIRST of MAY.

Come and get some BARGAINS. DRY GOODS AT LESS THAN COST PRICE. FURNITURE do. do.

This SALE is Imperative, every Article Must be Sold Before 1st of MAY. Bedroom Sets FROM \$13.00. PARLOR Suites from \$26.00. CHAIRS FROM 25cts. TABLES AT LESS THAN COST TO MANUFACTURE. All Goods to be sold at a GREAT SACRIFICE. TERMS PROMPT CASH. All Accounts owing me must be settled by the 15th APRIL, 1891. Positively no more Credit to any one.

B. FAIREY, Newcastle.

Newcastle, March 20, 1891.

L. J. TWEEDIE, ATTORNEY & BARRISTER AT LAW. NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. Chatham N. B.

J. D. PHINNEY, Barrister & Attorney at Law. NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. RICHMOND, N. B. OFFICE—COURT HOUSE SQUARE, May 4, 1890.

G. J. MACCULLY, M.A., M.D. Mem. BOT. COL. SERG., LONDON. SPECIALIST, DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT. Office: Cor. Waterland and Main Street, Moncton, Nov. 12, 88.

Charles J. Thomson, Agent MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. THE LARGEST INSURANCE COMPANY in the World; Agent for the Commercial and Collecting Agency.

Dr. R. Nicholson, Office and Residence, McCULLAM ST., NEWCASTLE, Jan. 22, 1889.

Dr. W. A. Ferguson, RESIDENCE and OFFICE in house owned by Mr. R. H. Grimes, at foot of Street's Hill, Newcastle, Jan. 2, 1891.

Dr. H. A. FISH, Newcastle, N. B. July 23, 1890.

W. A. Wilson, M. D. Physician and Surgeon, DERBY, N. B. Derby, Nov. 15, 1890.

Bank of Montreal. Capital \$12,000,000. Rest \$6,000,000. A Savings Department has been opened in connection with the Branch. Interest allowed at current rates. F. E. WINSLOW, Manager Chatham Branch.

Wonders

Are wrought by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor in restoring gray hair to its original color, promoting a new growth, preventing the hair from falling, keeping it soft, silky, and abundant, and the scalp cool, healthy, and free from dandruff or humors. The universal testimony is that this preparation has no equal as a dressing, and is, therefore, indispensable to every well-furnished toilet.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for some time and it has worked wonders for me. I was troubled with dandruff and was rapidly becoming bald; but since using the Vigor my hair is perfectly clear of dandruff, and the hair has ceased coming out. I now have a good growth of the same color as when I was a young man. I can heartily recommend any one suffering from dandruff or loss of hair to use Ayer's Hair Vigor as a dressing."—Mrs. Lydia O. Moody, East Freetown, Me.

"Some time ago my wife's hair began to come out quite freely. I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and she used it for some time, and her hair has grown again, and is now as thick and as black as when she was young. I can heartily recommend it to all who are troubled with falling hair, or who are desiring to restore their hair to its original color."—Vincent Jones, Richmond, Ind.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

THE EMULSION OF PURE FRESH COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

No other Emulsion is so easy to take. It does not separate nor spoil. It is always sweet as cream. The most sensitive stomach can retain it.

Scrofulous and Wasting Diseases. Chronic Cough. Loss of Appetite. Mental and Nervous Prostration. General Debility, &c.

Beware of all imitations. Ask for "The D. & L." Emulsion, and refuse all others. PRICE 50c. AND \$1 PER BOTTLE.

ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL. The great objection to many persons in taking Cod Liver Oil is its disagreeable taste, and it is this preparation that is so palatable.

CREAM. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c PER BOTTLE.

PEARLINE. 25 Cases PYLE'S PEARLINE. For sale low. A. J. BARBAG & CO. Moncton, N. B., Sept. 5, 190.

DO YOU KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE? ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. NO BETTER REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, CONSUMPTION, &c.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARBETTER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Selected Literature.

POOR ARTIST'S TRIUMPH.

BY WILL H. EMBREDS.

In an old house, in an obscure street of Nuremberg, there lived a little hump-backed man, whose face was wrinkled, and in a somewhat morose expression, and who, doubtless, to the many difficulties which had beset his path through life, and the cruel ridicule cast upon him by more fortunate but unfeeling neighbors. This unfortunate individual, Samuel Duhobret, by name, was about thirty-five years old, and obtained a livelihood by painting large signs (such as hang before the door) and the coarse tapistry which was formerly much in vogue in Germany.

By some sudden change of fortune (at most the only one he had ever known) and in consequence of the generous liberality of Albrecht Durer, the painter and engraver, he had been admitted as a pupil into that great master's school, out of charity, for he was too poor to pay the high fee charged for instruction.

Here he studied hard, and was an example of indefatigable industry, for he was always there by daybreak, and seldom left till darkness closed in, either studying or helping Durer in his daily accounts.

This was the name Durer gave to his wife, Agnes, the daughter of Hans Frei.

Marianne Durer possessed a tractable temper, which caused much domestic trouble, and often brought discomfort to her husband's pupils; but having a particular aversion to Duhobret, she vented all her spleen upon him, for the others were either too cunning to be made to reach them, or else they purchased their peace by obsequiating the female tyrant. Yet, in spite of all her slavish propensities, and the many contemptible but galling things put upon Duhobret, he had not a taint of envy or malice in his heart. He was the most even-tempered mortal living, and would frequently give his services to those who were the most bitter toward him.

The only pain he knew was after his day's work at the studio was over, and he had returned to his poor lodging, a lonely room at the top of the house, where he would often work till long after midnight to earn the scanty means of subsistence, or to push forward a picture which stood upon his easel.

After several years of this arduous toil his strength began to fail, and sickness laid him low. One night, after he had reached home with considerable difficulty, he went to the well to fill his earthen pail, but a mist covered his eyes, and a sudden dizziness caused him to reel like a drunken man. At last he regained his room and went to bed.

In the morning he was in a burning fever; an internal fire seemed to dry up his blood and scorch his brain. He was delirious during his lucid intervals, for he laid low. One night, after he had reached home with considerable difficulty, he went to the well to fill his earthen pail, but a mist covered his eyes, and a sudden dizziness caused him to reel like a drunken man. At last he regained his room and went to bed.

Duhobret lay tossing and fro in delirium for four days, quenching his thirst during his lucid intervals, for he feverish impulses, by draughts of water, now stale, from the pail which he had filled on the evening when he had first felt sick. It was the early morning of the fourth day when Samuel discovered that he was too weak to get out and refill it, he had no mind for his services to his bed-side to send. Death seemed very near, he could almost feel the icy finger at his heart, while his tongue clung to the roof of his mouth, and his throat was hot and dry as a lime-lick.

"Oh, God," he prayed, "let me not die here with thirst to relieve me. Oh, Thy who didst thirst upon the cross, hear my cry, and send me relief. Oh, Holy Mother, pray for me now in the hour of my distress, pray that one drop of water may be brought to cool my parched tongue!"

The darkness of the night began to pass away; the sun shone forth with golden radiance and threw long bright rays upon the floor of his room, but it brought no relief and little hope of succor from the outside world.

In the same house there lived a poor girl, named Bertha, who was a cripple. A disease of the hip-bone, engendered by a fall when an infant, had maimed the beautiful proportions of her body, and caused her to limp, and use a crutch.

She was not pretty, but she had a tender heart, and she had often pitied the poor hump-backed lodger up stairs, at whose door she had often knocked, and who had often pitied her, for it was the common talk of the neighborhood that she was a wizard. This report was strengthened by the certainty that Duhobret was not altogether ignorant of the science of letters.

He could read and write—great things in the days of which we write—and once he had been seen to enter his house bearing under his arm a ponderous book, fastened by huge brass clasps. This last was proof incontrovertible of his alliance to black art, and he was generally feared.

Then, besides, he was seldom absent in the daylight, except when he went to church on Sunday; and no one had ever been seen visiting him, nor had he ever

joined with his neighbors in the flag of Elizabeth wine with which they went to regale themselves on holiday times.

Bertha had missed his regular footsteps on the stairs, and she began to wonder what had become of the solitary lodger, so she turned to her widowed mother for an explanation.

"Mother, I have not seen Herr Duhobret lately, and I don't think he has left the house. Do you know what is the matter?"

"No, child, not I; maybe he's working some mighty spell, which our Lady deliver us from," said the old dame.

"Oh, mother, don't say such things of the poor man; I'm sure he does not look like a wizard; and as for his book, look at the clerical pen and teach others to read, and they are not wizards. Besides, I've often seen him at church, and he looks very devout. I think he must be sick. May I go and see? Maybe he wants something, and you know that he has no one to send."

The mother rather reluctantly assented, and Bertha caught up her crutch and ascended the stairs to Duhobret's room.

Having knocked at the door several times, at last she heard a faint sound, which she interpreted into an invitation to enter. Accordingly she lifted the latch and went into the poor little room where Duhobret still lay unconscious.

She quickly divined what was wanted, and ran and filled the pitcher with water.

When she came back she began to bathe the burning temples of the sick man, and brush back the thick locks of matted hair which hung wildly about his eyes. Presently he became conscious of the figure so noiseless beside him, and gasped out: "Water! water!"

"She held up the pitcher while he took a long, deep draught of the cooling liquid, and as he drank, new life seemed to flow into his veins. He leaped up to his feet, his eyes filling with tears of gratitude.

"Oh, fraulien," he said, "you have saved my life. I did not think there was one who could be so good to me."

"Can I help you to something more, she asked. "I thought you were sick, so I came to see if I could help you."

"There was no fear of magic spells; she had forgotten her thought of his being a wizard in her pity for the sick man."

"If you could be so kind, there is one thing I would like. Go to that cabinet. You will find a little medicine. Will you take it to the apothecary and get me some medicine? I have a high fever."

"Oh, no, I will fetch my mother; she is quite a skillful nurse, and she shall make you some herb-tea, and you will soon be well!"

Bertha withdrew, and soon returned with her mother. After examining him, the latter said: "Dear me! he has a fever, sure enough. She was satisfied, however, that Duhobret was not in any imminent danger, and soon retired to make the necessary decoction of herbs.

Need we tell how Bertha watched by the bedside and tended her patient, being relieved by her mother, who administered the herb-tea, together with some nutmeg-broths, and he was finally on his legs again, yet still too weak to work.

Then they invited him to come down to their rooms, and he played upon the flute for them, to make the time pass away.

One day, while down there, as her mother sat busily spinning, Bertha was knitting, and she ventured to ask a question which had long been troubling her mind.

"Do you know, neighbor, that people say you are a great wizard?"

"Do they?" asked Duhobret, much surprised.

"Yes, indeed; but I don't believe it, she replied.

"You are right, Bertha. I am no wizard, nor do I ever believe in witchcraft. I am very glad I was right. But you are a learned man, are you not?"

"Oh, no, I can read a little, and I suppose that is almost sufficient to give cause for the assertion. When I was young I was taught by the Benedictines, and loved to study, but now I am content if I may some day become a painter, though I fear me I am too old to do much."

It was life-like. Could he not almost see the leaves as they moved in the breeze? Did not the clouds seem the veryst ethereal, intangible matter, instead of dabs of paint? Poor Samuel! in an ecstasy of joy—mingled with regret at the necessity of parting from what he considered then the perfection of art—he seized upon his picture and left the house to seek a purchaser.

He had not gone more than a few paces along the narrow street, rendered almost dark by the over-hanging houses, when a crowd of noisy urchins, who had not seen him for some little time, ran up to him, shouting:

"There goes old humpy the wizard!"

"One more bold than the rest, tugged at the picture which was concealed beneath the long cloak worn at the time, and then as he rushed before Duhobret, he fell heavily to the ground and asked:

"Are you hurt my little man?"

But the boy, finding himself in the arms of the reputed wizard, kicked and struggled violently, while the ill-starred Duhobret still held him and endeavored to pacify his perturbed spirit.

The others then tried to release their comrade by shouting for help and throwing stones, one of which struck Samuel in the head and caused the blood to flow freely. He looked around him confusedly for a moment, but seeing the people flocking to the scene of the disturbance, he drew his cloak around him and retreated as rapidly as possible. No one attempted to follow him until he had turned out of sight, and then they concluded it hopeless, and gathered around the boy to see what glamor had been cast upon him. Nothing strange was perceptible in the boy's appearance, but as the parents very wisely remarked: "It isn't likely to show at first."

Duhobret, as we have already seen, retreated, but now he stepped before a pump to wash the blood from his face. He then passed on to the principal street by the town hall and market place. Here he saw a small crowd collected around one of the booths which answered the purpose of stores. Having inquired the cause, he found there was to be a sale of pictures, the collection of a wealthy connoisseur.

Determined to try his luck here, Duhobret elbowed his way to the platform where the auctioneer stood, and timidly asked:

"Can you sell this picture, sir?"

"Who is it by?"

"Myself. I am a pupil of Albrecht Durer."

"Humph! That's no recommendation. He is only an engraver." (The general opinion at that time was that Durer was a first class engraver, but no painter.)

"Indeed, sir, the great Raphael at Rome thinks that Durer has inaugurated a new era in German art," answered Duhobret.

"Well, perhaps so; I don't pretend to pass an opinion myself; I only say what I hear. But what do you call your picture?"

"I represent the Abbey of Newbourg and the surrounding landscape."

"What do you expect for it?" Asked the man of business.

"Whatever it is worth. Whatever it will fetch, replied Duhobret, his hopes sinking very low at the cold indifference of the auctioneer, who really understood very little about paintings.

"I don't suppose you will get more than five thalers for it, but I will sell it for you. What's your name?"

Duhobret told him, and then retreated into a corner to watch the sale, which was about to commence. Several oil paintings were disposed of—that secured the poor artist much better than his own—at such low prices that he almost despair of getting as much as had been estimated to him. At last his picture was announced.

"Here is a fine view of the abbey of Newbourg, by Duhobret, one of Durer's pupils. What is bid for this? Who bids five thalers? Who bids three?"

"Let me look at that picture," said a tall man in black, and as he pushed forward, several others, whose curiosity was aroused and who took an interest in the sale, pushed closer around the picture. In truth, it was well executed. The coloring was brilliant, and the perspective was much nearer the present state of perfection than were most pictures of those times; yet Duhobret was unconscious of where its excellence lay, or he would have expected much more than the paltry five thalers which had been estimated as its value.

"Twenty thalers," eighty, and ninety, were outbid by the offer of one hundred thalers."

Poor Duhobret was astonished. He clasped his hands with joy, and with uplifted eyes, softly murmured: "Thank Heaven!"

"Five hundred," came from the man in black.

in black with a clear, sonorous voice. Then came a pause, while the picture dealer calculated whether his funds would allow him to bid any more.

"Six thousand thalers!" came at last, just as the auctioneer was about to knock it down to the man in black.

"Then you can't have it," whispered the latter, adding in a low tone: "Ten thousand!" and folded his arms, while a gleam of triumph shot from his eyes, as he saw the crest fallen picture-dealer backing out from the crowd that pressed eagerly around.

And where was Duhobret? He had climbed up on a box and stood like one petrified, with his hands clasped, and his face beaming with pleasure, until several of the spectators saw him, and raised a loud laugh at his grotesque appearance. Then he got down and moved toward the door, where he remained until the end of the sale.

Then he presented himself before the tall stranger, and taking off his hat, made a low obeisance.

The man in black put his hand to his purse, which hung at his girdle, and threw him a small silver coin, waving his hand to indicate that he wanted no thanks.

Duhobret stooped, picked it up, and handing it back, said:

"If you please your honor, I am the painter of the picture you have just bought!"

The tall man consulted with the auctioneer, then drew out a wallet and wrote.

"Here friend," he said, "is an order on my bank for your money. Upon presenting it you will be paid."

When Duhobret took it, he found that it was the Count Dunkelsbach who had bought his picture. He was one of the richest nobles and most unassuming patrons in Germany.

Overwhelmed with joy at such sudden and unexpected good fortune, he hastened home to acquaint his friends with his altered circumstances, and repay them for the disinterested friendship they had evinced toward him.

When he entered the room he ran toward the old dame and her crippled daughter, and seizing each by the hand commenced to shake them as if at work at a pump-handle, exclaiming:

"Congratulate me, my friends. I am rich! I am happy?"

They were astonished, and thought the poor fellow had surely gone mad.

"Well, neighbor," said the old dame, "don't shake the life out of me."

Then he explained all, and they gladdened his heart by their kind wishes. But there was something more that Duhobret wanted.

"My dear madam," said he, "you may know what has been my wish for some time past—in fact since first Bertha came and ministered to me when I was sick. I would wed her. I know she will make a good wife, for she has already been so good to me. I will try and make her a good husband. What say you? And what does Bertha say? Will you be mine, Bertha?"

The old dame broke the silence which followed this request.

"Dear me, neighbor; first you took my breath away with your good news, and then you shaming had, and now you want my daughter! Go to! that's almost too much to expect from an old woman who is alone in the world."

"Hold, there! I don't want to take her away. We can all live together, and I will be a good son to you; so, mother dear—for you know you were almost like a mother to me—grant my wish!"

"Well, if you can make such an arrangement, all I can say is, if Bertha is willing, take her, and may heaven bless you!" So saying, she turned toward Bertha for her answer.

"Well, Bertha, will you accept me?" asked Samuel.

"Yes, Samuel, I will be your wife, for I love you," said Bertha, blushing like a rose.

The promise having been given, you may be sure that no time was lost in getting the conjugal knot tied. One morning they walked out together, with a few friends following to the cathedral, where good Father Hoeken married and blessed them.

When next Duhobret made his appearance until it has a temple wheel in his machinery; it is just as important as the Sunday school or any other wheel. A Presbyterian Church is not properly managed until there stands in its pulpit a thorough, uncompromising teetotaler. If you put a bottle in the pulpit it will trickle into every pew of the congregation. God pity the minister to whom a young man can say: "You told me there was no harm." Let it be done with what is falsely called moderation. You can't pump half way down Niagara. The place to cut off a wolf's tail is close behind the ears.—Rev. Dr. Cooper.

Assistant Postmaster Gayler to a Herald reporter, as he handled a tarnished copper lock which lay upon his desk. "This lock makes it practically impossible for any interference to go undetected. Examine this lock, and you will see that each time you turn the key, the register moves up one number. I lock it on the number 1,234. Now you unlock it. See the number now is 1,235. And you cannot get it back to the first number, do what you may. All our locks begin at 1 and stop at 9,999, giving them a life of service of thirty-three years. When the last number is reached it is sent back to work any more unless it is sent back to the factory and 'reset.' This fact is unknown to the rote agent who runs between Altoona and Harrisburg in 1881, when the lock was first adopted by the government. He had no difficulty in presenting a key to open the lock, and figured that he could manage to go through the contents of his pouch, and by the use of a turning lathe, which he took in the car with him, he could soon read the numbers flying till he would get back to the number charged against him on leaving the post office at Harrisburg. It was mail lock No. 102, registered out on No. 23. After going through the contents of the pouch, and getting a good swag he placed his lock in the lathe and commenced to turn. It didn't take very long to make 9,000 revolutions on the lathe, but when the lock refused to go past 9,999 the fellow got frightened and, throwing his body down on the floor of the car, he jumped off and took to the woods. This was a warning to others, and we scarcely ever hear of an attempt to tuck this lock. It is the best kind of a protection against so-called honest fellows who don't mind stealing a few hundred if they risk nothing—fellows who are in positions of trust. It simply keeps watch, and one of the most sure and dispositive, it just tells you. That's all. But it tells every time and can't be bribed."—Scientific American.

If there is such a thing as real, downright mortification on this earth, it is in the feeling of the man who, himself intending to cheat, finds that he has picked up the small end of a horse trade.

Temperance.

UNCLE BILLY'S STORY.

Here is what he said: When I was a drunkard I could never get my barn more than half full. The first year I signed the pledge I filled my barn; the second year I filled my barn, and had two stacks; this year I filled my barn, and have four stacks. When I was a drunkard I owned only an old cow, and I think she must have been ashamed of me as she was red in the face; and now I own five good cows, and three good horses as ever looked through a collar.

When I was a drunkard I trudged from place to place on foot; now I can ride in a carriage of my own. When I was a drunkard I was three hundred dollars in debt; since I signed the bill announced I have paid the debt, and have purchased two hundred acres of wild land, and I have the deed in my possession; two of my sons are teetotalers, and are living on that lot. When I was a drunkard I used to swear; I have ceased to be profane. The last year of my drunkenness my doctor's bill amounted to \$800; since I signed the pledge I have not been called upon to expend a cent for medicine.

BURNING UP.

"But, doctor, I must have some kind of a stimulant," cried the invalid, earnestly; "I am cold, and it warms me." "Precisely," came the doctor's crusty answer. "See here, this stick is cold; taking up a stick of wood from the box as near the hearth, and tossing it into the fire; 'now it is warm; but is it the stick benefited?' The sick man watched the wood first send out little puffs of smoke, and then burst into flame, and replied: 'Of course not, it is burning itself.' 'And so are you when you warm yourself with alcohol; you are literally burning up the delicate tissues of your stomach and brain.'"

I hold that no Church is fully organized until it has a temperance wheel in its machinery; it is just as important as the Sunday school or any other wheel. A Presbyterian Church is not properly managed until there stands in its pulpit a thorough, uncompromising teetotaler. If you put a bottle in the pulpit it will trickle into every pew of the congregation. God pity the minister to whom a young man can say: "You told me there was no harm." Let it be done with what is falsely called moderation. You can't pump half way down Niagara. The place to cut off a wolf's tail is close behind the ears.—Rev. Dr. Cooper.

LOCKS USED ON UNITED STATES MAIL POUCHES.

It is a very risky thing nowadays for a mail agent to interfere with the lock on the mail pouches in his care," said

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria,

BUY YOUR SEEDS AT FOUNTAIN HEAD DRUG STORE.

Restoration of the river, Ed river, Metapedia bridge, rock cutting, bridge, Shyriani bridge, Decker bridge, Fraser bridge.

Mr. Ryan in passing the various counties in review described with some minuteness the character of the structure he proposed putting up in the different localities.

Mr. Stockton thought the financial course of the government was in contravention of the doctrine formerly advanced by the present leader of the government.

Hon. Mr. Blair—Not beyond our income on ordinary services.

Dr. Stockton—Perhaps not, but if we continue running debt from year to year, eventually our position will be hazardous.

Hon. Mr. Ryan—If the stampage had not been reduced could we take \$250,000 out of the ordinary revenues for this purpose?

Mr. Speaker White said he had avoided taking part in contentious discussions but on this question he felt like congratulating the government.

Hon. Mr. Ryan said cedar cribs filled in with stone were to be erected with these bridges, and he was evidently in favor of stone piers.

New Advertisements. Servant Wanted. A Good Servant Girl is wanted to do General Housework.

Cottage to Let. THE newly erected Cottage on the Queen's Highway adjoining the Subscribers residence containing 7 Rooms.

WATCH FOUND. ON Sunday last a WATCH was found in the vicinity that he has arranged to be in that town every

HOUSE CLEANING. Marbeline, Calsomine, Whiting, Plaster Paris, Brooms, Whitewash Brushes, Scrub Brushes.

AT GEO. STABLES PUBLIC SQUARE. BARGAINS IN GLASS, CROCKERYWARE.

MR. B. R. BOUTHILLIER. Eggs to announce to his patrons in Newcastle the vicinity that he has arranged to be in that town every

WANTED. A GOOD SALESMAN in every town and township is wanted to sell for us Dr. Talmage's great book on the life of Christ.

To Rent. THE STORE AND HOUSE now occupied by Mrs. W. Johnson, fronting the Square, Newcastle.

FARM FOR SALE. The Hoggs farm situated on the southern side of the Northwest Miramichi River, about half a mile above the I. C. R. Bridge.

Intercolonial Railway. '91, WINTER ARRANGEMENT '91. On and after Monday, the 15th March 1891 the trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

New Advertisements. SALE - - - SALE! THE Subscriber offers for Sale The House and Premises situated near the Post Office, Newcastle.

Coat Makers. THREE Good Coat Makers Wanted at once. Highest Wages Paid.

HOUSE CLEANERS. CAN GET KALSOmine, MARBLEINE, LONDON & PARIS WHITING PLASTER PARIS AND WHITEWASH BRUSHES at the

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

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS. The Best and most varied assortment of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers in Newcastle is at the

DUNLAP, COOKE & CO. Merchant Tailors and GENERAL OUTFITTERS, AMHERST, N. S.



G. W. COOKE, representing the above firm is now in Newcastle. The Range of SCOTCH & ENGLISH TWEEDS, ORSTEDS, TROUSERINGS, ETC., carried by this well known Firm is IMMENSE.

2 ONLY 2 TWO WEEKS MORE. This Week you can Buy DRY GOODS at nearly half-price, and in many lines at less.

Boys' Suits from \$1.25, these must be sold. Beautiful All Wool Dress Goods from 11c. per yard.

ROOM PAPER. This Week you can Buy it from 3c. per roll at B. FAIREY'S. Colored Quilts from 75c., and a Lot of Fancy Goods at about half the Original Cost.

MONEY. We have a sum of \$1000.00 to loan on first class security at 6% per annum.

SAULTER BRICK STORE. It is said, Seeing is Believing and Feeling is the NAKED TRUTH.

JNO. FERGUSON. Newcastle, April 7, 1891.

1 Grand Square Piano. TERMS:—All sums under \$100.00 Cash, over that amount 3 Months credit on approved Joint Notes.

SEED WHEAT. The Subscriber has on hand and offers for Sale a quantity of Colorado Seed Wheat, and in order to fully place its merits before the public he has arranged to sell it at a

On 5 and 10 Box lots of Chicago Cognac We can do better than anyone. John Hopkins, 186 Union Street, St. John, April 8, 1891.

Notice of Sale. To the Executors, Administrators and Assigns of the late William Scott, late of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Merchants, deceased, and all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage in and to the said late William Scott, late of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Merchants, deceased, and all others whom it may concern.

Notice of Sale. To the Executors, Administrators and Assigns of the late William Scott, late of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Merchants, deceased, and all others whom it may concern.

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DISSOLVING THE SPECIFIC DYSPEPSIA. Dyspepsia aids Digestion. Dyspepsia cures Indigestion. The most serious and long-standing cases of Chronic Dyspepsia positively cured by Dyspepsia.

WHAT! NEVER! Only Encore Dyes. Just the thing for Home Dyeing. COLORS. BRIGHT AND FAST.

S. R. Foster & Son. WIRE NAILS, WIRE BRADS, Steel and Iron cut NAILS, And SPIRES, TACKS, BRADS, SPOE NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS, ETC.

ALWAYS FIRST. JUST Received for Spring At Sucherland & Creaghan's Newcastle.

178 PIECES comprising:— Gibson's New Dress Gingham for 6c. worth 10c. fine New Designs, Checks, Sc. 12c. New American Zephyr Gingham 10c. 12c. Rich Patterns, New Shades Zephyr Cloth 12c. worth 18c. The very finest French Texture new Pattern Gingham 15c. worth 22c.

Wholesale and Retail. SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN. Newcastle, March 21, 1891.

CLEARING OUT SALE. AT COST. I am now offering the balance of my SPRING STOCK of MEN'S, BOYS', and YOUTHS' Ready Made CLOTHING AT COST TO CLEAR.

COST FOR CASH. As I wish to make room for my Fall Stock. This sale will continue for three weeks from July 23rd.

PUNGS AND SLEIGHS. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND SINGLE AND DOUBLE SEATED PUNGS. Some extra light single Pungs, all built of the best materials and well finished, and which he asks inspection.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE. 60 AND 62 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, St. John. TABLE CUTLERY WITH IVORY, PLATED AND CELLULOID HANDLES. KNIVES AND FORKS AT ALL PRICES.

Large Assortment of POCKET KNIVES by the best Makers. Plated FORKS and SPOONS in variety. Our assortment is as large, and prices as low as in any of the trade.

B & C. BOOTS and SHOES. New Goods arriving daily. Our Spring Stock will soon be complete. We are preparing for a big rush in the line.

TAILORING. Mr. J. R. McDONALD has pleasure to announce to the people of Newcastle and vicinity that he is prepared to make up GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS of all kinds in the most fashionable Styles.

MUNN & CO. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN PATENTS. A complete list of information and abstracts of the law, showing how to obtain Patents, Copyrights, Trade Marks, etc., and how to defend them.

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USE JARDINE & CO'S. SPICES IN 1-4 LB. PACKAGES. PATENTS

Bartlett's Shoe Blacking. Just received. 100 GROSS No. 2 SIZE. For sale low to the trade.

Miramichi Steam Brick Works. The Suber wishes to call attention to the Brick Manufactured by them which are of regular size to the solid foot and perfect in shape and hardness.

FRESH BEEF. 40,000 lbs. Fresh Beef For Sale. Apply to John Windsor.

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

Armour & Swift's Chicago Bologna. SHORT ROLL BACON & SAUSAGES. JOHN HOPKINS.

Selling at Cost. The Subscriber having taken stock intends making a change in his business and will dispose of his various stock at cost.

Best feed known FOR HORSES & CATTLE. DOUBLE THE PRICE. JAMES BROWN.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker mouth, and Headache.

ESTEY'S Iron & Quinine Tonic. This medicine combining Iron and Quinine with vegetable tonics, purifies and corrects Curves, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Anemia, Chills and Feverish Neuralgia.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. EVERY MAN who finds his mental faculties dulled or his physical powers sapped by overwork, should take these PILLS.

Clifton House. Princess and 43 Gemin Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

A. N. Peters, Prop'r. Heated by Steam throughout. Prompt attention and moderate charges.

LAMP CHIMNEYS. JUST RECEIVED. 100 C. A. AND B. SIZES. A. J. BABANG & CO.

LIME - LIME. RECEIVED THIS WEEK. 1 Car Load HORNBOOK'S 1 " " MORROW'S. A. J. BABANG & CO.

The Cold Winter. Owing to the extreme cold have advanced in Price. I am now paying the ADVANCE on all kinds. JAMES BROWN.

Make New Rich Blood! This is a wonderful discovery. No other medicine will purify the blood so thoroughly as this.

Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER. DIRECTLY TO THE SPOT INSTANTANEOUS IN ITS ACTION. FOR CRAMPS, CHILLS, COLIC, DIARRHOGA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla The Best Blood Medicine. So say Leading Physicians and Druggists, and their opinion is endorsed by thousands.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla has won its reputation by years of valuable service to the community. It is the best." - R. S. Lang, Druggist, 21 Northmarket St., Lowell, Mass.

Don't fail to get Ayer's Sarsaparilla. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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METEOROLOGICAL.

Reported for the Dominion Government by T. J. Connors.

MARCH-APRIL.

Table with columns: DATE, Station, Barometer, Thermometer, Wind, Clouds, etc. Data for March and April.

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

Miscellaneous. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a most excellent preparation for the hair.

Humanity is a good deal like the cat that is never so affectionate as when it is hungry.

What a debt of gratitude the world owes to such men as Dr. Ayer and Jenner - the latter for the great discovery of vaccination, and the former for his Extract of Sarsaparilla - the best of blood purifiers!

Never tell an up-and-down lie - tell a round one, so that nobody can get at the bottom of it.

For restoring the color, thickening the growth, and beautifying the hair, and for preventing baldness, Hair's Hair Renewer is unsurpassed.

Unequaled attractions for a poultry show; Hen-pecked husband.

Why go about hawking and spitting when Nasal Balm will remove every vestige of your catarrh, and thus relieve you of this disagreeable habit?

In cases of cold in the head, Nasal Balm gives instant relief, and there is no case of catarrh it will not cure if used according to directions.

A man who stands the hazard of the dye: The buyer of silk goods.

Bathe freely with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment then rub hard night and morning, or plentifully.

"God said, but not good by," as the father said after strapping his heir to bed.

Instant relief for croup, by using Johnson's Anodyne Liniment internally as well as externally.

What special shell do tourists bring home from the sea-shore? Satchel.

Mothers, if your boys come in lame from their games, bathe in Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

The greatest wrongs people commit against each other are those of which they are not conscious.

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, is perfectly harmless, and relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhoea and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives refreshing and natural sleep.

A crossing sweeper may not be a reformer, but he often makes a sweeping change.

Ward's Liniment for Rheumatism. A veritable turn-coat: The wearer of a reversible ulster.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by a simple vegetable remedy the formula of simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested his wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, gives in his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming his paper, W. A. NOYES, 829 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. Apr. 23 17. cov

An old saying - that the end of love is matrimony.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure. This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without parallel in the history of medicine.

Since its 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 the Price 10 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00. Cure your Lungs are sore, Chest or Sacrum, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster.

Bakers, it would seem, are a very shifty lot - they always sell what they knead most.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker mouth, and Headache.

Honesty may be the best policy in principle, but in practice it isn't a principle of the policy game.

We have a speedy and positive cure for catarrh, diptheria, canker mouth and headache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Ward's Liniment is the best. When a rope is a guy it supports something. When a man is a guy somebody else usually supports him.

MISSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO. Gentlemen, - I take pleasure in giving my testimony to your well known MINARD'S LINIMENT, as I feel that it saved my life.

Every time the soldier handles his musket in drill it has something to do with the way he will handle it in battle.

Why is it expedient that a boy should be behind his studies? - Because, if he were not so, he could not pursue them.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Man, she gave to Castoria. When he had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NORTH SYDNEY, April 3. - The following additional sealing news was received to-day from Newfoundland: Terra Nova arrived this morning with 37,000 and reports speaking the Eagle, Sunday. The Jackman had 21,000 young and old hogs. The Nimrod passed Cape Race at 6 a. m. loaded. A steamer supposed to be the Panther passed Cape Race to-day full. The Falcon is in Green's pond loaded.

Calcutta, April 2. - A despatch from Govdn, one of those who escaped from Manipur, says: "The British force advanced March 24 in order to arrest Chief Jubrai who had deposed the rajah of Manipur. The Manipurs resisted and a general engagement ensued. We ran short of ammunition and retreated to the residence at Manipur. The Manipurs then attacked and shelled the residence. Chief Commissioner Quinton, Political Agent Grimwood and Colonel Skeels, who was in command of a detachment of Ghoorkas, finding that our ammunition was almost gone, notified the enemy that we were disposed to arrange terms for a cessation of hostilities. To this the enemy seemed to agree, and consequently the chief commissioner's agent, Colonel Skeels, accompanied by Messrs. Cassens and Simpson, went out to meet Chief Jubrai but the chief commissioner and those who were with him were treacherously seized and held as prisoners. After the capture of the British officers mentioned the Manipurs resumed their attack upon the residency. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of March 25th we were obliged to retreat, finding it impossible to defend the place along with the ammunition lasted. Then they fought their way out and escaped across the hills. They met Covley, who escorted them to Lakhimpur. A detachment of troops stationed at Langtchal was cut up. Some time ago a gentleman in Baddelet's dog which he valued very highly. Search was made for him in vain until four months later some parties were cleaning out their well and found the body of the missing dog. The dog had evidently been poisoned and going to the well for water had tumbled in. The people who owned the well had been drinking the water of the carcass for all that time. - Sydney Reporter.

Farm and Household. DRAINAGE. JOHN MCKAT'S ADDRESS BEFORE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, NEW GLASGOW, MARCH, 1891.

In bringing this important subject before this convention, it is not my intention to go into elaborate detail, but merely in a general manner to call attention to some of the advantages to be reaped by its adoption, and some of the evils consequent to its neglect, thereby hoping to draw the attention of others to this assembly much better able to grapple with the subject, and to be linked with our agricultural prosperity.

The chief objects of drainage are to facilitate the cultivation of wet soil and to increase the effect of cultivation, to open up the soil and subsoil for the circulation of air, amidst the matter organic and inorganic, which require its influence for their conversion into available plant

food, and the replacing of stagnant water in the soil by plant grown on the farm case, live, by showers of spring and summer rains with plant food in suspension or solution.

Nearly all lands require drainage in some measure, there being very few that in some of their parts are not too wet for economical cultivation and rearing, and in these days of close competition that will restrict markets everything that will help us to lessen the cost of producing our crops and the resultant products of their consumption calls for the urgent attention of each of us.

In wet seasons like last fall, how many acres were left unplowed on account of being too wet, and if the adverse fall should be followed by a wet and backward spring - which is not an altogether unknown thing in Nova Scotia, who can measure the resultant loss in the yield of our crops? Underdraining is the wand the farmer must use to modify the injury resulting from not only excessively wet seasons, but also from prolonged dry ones.

One of the most noticeable and beneficial effects of drainage on our fields is the raising of the soil level, which is a high temperature of the soil as compared with the undrainage. On undrained fields saturated with snow water it is impossible for the spring showers to enter the soil. But on drained fields the rain which falls at this season of the year warms the soil, and passes down to the level of the drainage, imparting to the soil their heat. On drained land the temperature is also increased by the admission of warm air which occupies the space vacated by the drainage. The soil is carried off by the drains, and the action of the drainage in warming the soil results from its diminishing surface evaporation, which is such a cooling process, and which is the only process whereby the cold water is removed from the soil in the spring; this always means from days to a fortnight less in getting on these fields. Every farmer knows at how much less cost and trouble work can be done, if done at the proper time, than a week or two earlier. One of the drawbacks of our climate is the shortness of the season. In some countries if you do not do this work, it may be next year it must be done at the old time, or the chances are not at all in your favor. The factor underlying it other in enabling the progressive farmer to avoid the delays so often fraught with failure. At this season of the year one of the worst defects consequent to cropping wet fields takes place by the silent and insidious way in which the frost breaks the roots of our grass crops, particularly clover, destroying their structure, and all our chances for a profitable crop. Underdrain the water and this soil is largely banded, and the frost in winter is washed; thus the frost in winter demons of winter, which lurk so long in the path of our Nova Scotia spring may be tamed and a greatly increased harvest reaped every year.

Again where drainage is neglected the nitrogenous riches of the air escape from our earth by the rain of spring and summer, instead of being absorbed by the soil for the growth of plants as the water filters down, is carried away by furrows and surface streams. These streams also carry away elements of fertility and thus have been taken from the soil. The drainage and thorough cultivation which go to constitute a profitable crop are carried off to our rivers, which bear them on to the sea on our northern shore. No statistician can ever tell how much plant food is carried off to the sea in this way. Scotland has been the first to see the Atlantic as the direct outlet for our neglect in this matter. Manure, too, is applied at a loss to wet land, from the fact that a soil saturated with water cannot absorb and retain the soluble elements of plant food contained in the manure and as a result the bulk of the elements is washed away from the surface or evaporated into the atmosphere. All crops take up through their roots the food furnished by the soil in a state of solution, and if the soil is saturated with water but should be as concentrated as possible.

We might go on multiplying the benefits derived from drainage, such as the improvement of the texture of our soils, facilitating field work, the saving of our crops from failure in bad seasons, lengthening the season of the year, the giving of a deep soil for the roots of plants, lessening the labor of keeping down weeds, preventing the cutting up of our fields by surface washing, hastening harvest and better crops both in quality and quantity. In reading the reports of the judges on prize farms in Ontario, appointed by Agricultural and Arts Association in 1883, one cannot fail to be forcibly reminded of the success in the contest of those farmers who made drainage a prominent feature in their farm economy. The judges speaking of the close relationship between drainage and successful agriculture, say: "There is many a farmer in Canada, after hard years of toil, who has now money lent out, and is drawing his dividend, who would be thousands of dollars richer if the money had been spent years ago in draining his own farm. We are led to speak in this way for we know of many farms owned by well-to-do men who are drawing six or seven per cent for their money when twenty could be obtained by spending it upon their own land." And this is just as applicable to us as to the farmers of Ontario. I know of nothing else which would add so much to the material wealth of our farm as a thorough and judicious system of drainage.

Regarding the cost of the operation, this would vary with the nature of the soil, the local rate of wages,

importance which this subject must occupy in the practice of those who are to outstrip their fellows in coming days. He who does so will be so far left in the race. On the other hand he who now adopts a thorough system of drainage will be amply rewarded with increased returns, enriched soils and more satisfactory results every way. - Temperance Index.

WHAT DO THEY DRINK. What do your fowls drink, water that has been allowed to stand around until it becomes stagnant, or water from vessels that have a regular slime on the bottom and side, or do you give them fresh water, one two or three times a day, according to the weather? We may say the drinking fountains every night, and have our birds start out on a fresh drink. Deasee larks in the drinking vessel; contagion spreads rapidly through the drinking water. We must have more fresh water, and cannot thrive without it. The more fresh water the better health; the more fresh water the more eggs; the more fresh water the more choice meat; and the more fresh water the less loss, and the more clear gain. Mark it down.

FEEDING YOUNG TURKEYS. Turkey breeding pens, and hand-some too, if you go about it in a proper way. There is no pro to a farmer who buys a flock, gets them started and sits down thinking they are able to do their own work without his aid; many have failed and become discouraged on this account, failing to bend forth every effort to care all their batch, as many know that have had any experience at all with young turkeys, that the youngsters always prefer to die rather than live, and a good deal of coaxing is necessary to persuade them to do otherwise. We always remove them from the nest a few hours after they come out of the shell, having a large room basket lined with soft clean flannel cloth, and they being warm-blooded, soon keep warm together. Keeping them in the kitchen for a few days until they learn to eat. Getting them gentle and tame brings about active growth; fear makes them shun food, and this means slow growth.

The preparation of food is very simple. Into half a pint of fresh sweet milk pour an egg well beaten; this is heated and stirred over the fire until it assumes, through boiling, a consistency of jelly. They will eat milk like this. Turkey will eat very little until two days old. A few minutes exercise on the grass on sunny days until they understand the use of their little legs is beneficial. It will create an appetite and the egg custard will disappear quickly. The food should be continued for at least two weeks, with a little chopped lettuce and onion. Feed them four or six times a day; they know when they have had enough. After two weeks, bread dipped in soft boiled egg can be fed; at a month old, bread soaked in sweet milk should be substituted. After this they can go about in the fields, and will very soon find a living on insects and grasshoppers and grain.

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THE "Union Advocate" is published every Wednesday Morning in the city, and is the only paper of its kind in this section of the Province. The paper was established in 1857, and is now looked upon as the best advertising medium in this Northern Section of New Brunswick.

TERMS. Strictly in advance, per year, \$1.00. At end of year, 1.00. Single Copies, 3 cts. RATES OF ADVERTISING. Transient advertising will be charged at the rate of ten cents per square for the first insertion, each succeeding insertion at rate of five cents per line or \$1.00 per inch for the second, and so on. Professional and Business Cards inserted at the rate of \$6.00 per inch. Special rates to business men who wish to order printing blanks, etc., attended to promptly.

W. C. ANGELOW.

FALL & WINTER Millinery, Etc. Now in stock the latest fashionable goods in Velvets, Plushes, Ribbons, Furs and Wigs, all styles and widths, Caps, Hosiery, Dress Trimmings, Collars and Cuffs, Ladies' Robes. Also assorted sizes of the D. & A. Corset, and a variety of Fancy Articles.

Trimmed Millinery always on hand, and Orders Promptly attended to. Mrs. J. Demers, Newcastle, Nov. 24, 1890.

Under-taking. The Subscriber is now prepared to attend to all orders of under-taking. He will keep constantly on hand or make to order, Coffins and Caskets of all kinds, and he will supply BURIAL ROBES and all the furnishings necessary.

BEARS SUPPLIED when required. GEORGE BROWN

Tobacco. Tobacco. JUST RECEIVED. 50 Caddies NAPOLION CHEWING. To arrive this week. 25 Caddies INDEX. 25 BETTS CROWN. A. J. BABANG & Co. Moncton, Sept. 5, 9

MOLASSES. IN STORE. 25 Caddies CHOICE BARBADOS. A. J. BABANG & Co. Moncton Sept. 4 '90.

Dental Notice. Dr. GATES, DENTIST, is obliged to attend to business elsewhere for a number of weeks but will return to Newcastle to his Dental office in due time. Notice of visit will be given in this paper. Newcastle, Sept. 29, 1890.

Drs. G. J. & H. Sprout. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or of amorphous Ether. Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber, or Celluloid. Special attention given to the preservation of the natural teeth, also crown and bridge work. All work guaranteed. Office: Chatham, Newcastle, Telephone No. 15. Newcastle, Sept. 29, 1890.

Surgeon Dentists. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or of amorphous Ether. Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber, or Celluloid. Special attention given to the preservation of the natural teeth, also crown and bridge work. All work guaranteed. Office: Chatham, Newcastle, Telephone No. 15. Newcastle, Sept. 29, 1890.

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