

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J. ANSLAW,

VOL. XI.—No. 34.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, June 19, 1878.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE No. 554.

WAVERLY HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, - - - - - MIRAMICHI, N. B.
This House has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.
LIVERY STABLES, with GOOD OUTFIT, on the premises.
ALEX. STEWART,
Late of Waverly House, St. John's. Proprietor.
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1878. 8

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, - - - - - MIRAMICHI, N. B.
This Hotel is very pleasantly situated, has recently been fitted up in first class style, is in close proximity to the C. Railway Station, and the wants of travellers will be attended to promptly.
Meals prepared at any hour. Oysters served up in every style at short notice.
JOHN FAY, PROPRIETOR.
Newcastle, Oct. 8, 1877. 10

KIRK HOTEL,
THE SUBSCRIBER has rented the new Building erected by Mr. K. Keen, near the Post Office and Custom House, and having newly furnished the same throughout, is prepared to accommodate the **TRAVELLING PUBLIC.**
No pains will be spared to secure the comfort of guests.
COACH will connect with the trains—Good stabling accommodation.
D. KIRK, Proprietor.
Newcastle, May 13, 1878. 13

CANADA HOUSE,
CHATHAM, - - - - - NEW BRUNSWICK.
WM. JOHNSTON, - - - - - Proprietor.
CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house to make it a first class Hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes' walk of steamboat landing. The proprietor returns thanks to the public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.
Good Stabling on the Premises.
May 13th, 1878. 14

"Wilbur House,"
Bathurst, Gloucester County, N. B.
This House, which has been enlarged and thoroughly refurnished, and is now ready to receive the public on Monday next, 12th June.
As regards situation, it is located in a very pleasant town, and being in close proximity to the Bathurst Station, is one of the very best summer resorts for tourists and families who leave the heated cities to seek the invigorating air of the North. The County excels in beautiful scenery and excellent fishing grounds. The hotel is within easy reach of the International Railway, and every effort will be made by the Proprietor to secure the comfort and pleasure of all who may patronize the establishment, which will be conducted in the very best style.
H. WILBUR, Proprietor.
Bathurst, June 6, 1878. 15

ROYAL HOTEL,
KING SQUARE.
I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have leased the Hotel formerly known as the "CONTINENTAL," and thoroughly renovated the same, making it, as the "ROYAL," always had the reputation of being one of the best Hotels in the Province.
Excellent Bill of Fare, first-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodation. Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.
THOS. F. RAYMOND,
St. John, July 9, 1877. 16

NORTHERN HOUSE,
CAMPBELLTON.
THE Subscribing recently bought and fitted up the John McMillan House, is now prepared to accommodate Boarders both private and transient on the most liberal terms.
The commanding view which this House affords of the splendid Restigouche river and adjacent mountains, renders it one of the most attractive Hotels in the North.
Good Salt Water Bathing can be had in the vicinity at any time.
R. DAWSON, PROPRIETOR.
July 14th, 1877. 18

VICTORIA HOTEL,
RIVER DU LOUP.
JOSEPH A. FOUNTAIN, PROPRIETOR.
THIS HOUSE is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station, and is well calculated to meet the requirements of travellers, as neither price or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of guests. Situated on an elevated, airy and healthy spot, it is a most desirable place of residence for the summer season.
October 26, 1877. 31

To Mill Owners and Mechanics.
THOS. B. PEACE,
MANUFACTURER OF
ALL KINDS OF SAWS,
Is prepared to fill orders from any part of the country. His saws are now being widely used, are made of the very finest quality of English Steel, and are warranted to be equal to the best English or American manufacture. A fair trial will prove the correctness of these statements.
All kinds of Repairing Done.
References By Permission:—
HON. WM. MURHEAD, Chatham;
J. B. SNOWBALL, Esq.,
J. B. RITCHIE & Co., Newcastle;
J. FLETCHER, Nelson;
BAKER & Co., North Esk.
SHOP—Water Street, Chatham, N. B.
September 18, 1878. 20

TRUNK FACTORY,
ESTABLISHED 1862.
MR. W. H. KYNOLDS
HAS much pleasure in announcing to his many friends and customers that he has resumed business at No. 203, over A. J. Leidy's Furniture Emporium, where he will be pleased to attend to all orders entrusted to his care with neatness and despatch.
Repairs Promptly attended to.
St. John, Aug. 14, 1877. 16

WILLIAM A. PARK,
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE—Over the Store of William Park, Esq.
Castle Street, - - - - - NEWCASTLE.
May 1, 1877. 2

Law and Collection Offices
—OF—
ADAMS & LAWLOR,
Barristers, Conveyancers, &c.
Solicitors in Bankruptcy, Real Estate, and Fire Insurance Agents.
NEWCASTLE AND BATHURST.
M. ADAMS, R. A. LAWLOR, Bathurst.
March 27th, 1877. 28

L. J. TWEEDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
CHATHAM, - - - - - N. B.
OFFICE—Snowball's Building.
May 12, 1874. 13

M. S. BENSON,
Attorney-at-Law Notary Public,
Conveyancer, &c.
Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.
OFFICE—OVER J. V. BENSON'S DRUG STORE.
CHATHAM, July 12, 1878. 21

WILLET & QUIGLEY,
Solicitors, Barristers, Attorneys,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, CONVEYANCERS, &c.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
JOHN WILLET, RIC D. F. QUIGLEY, LL. B.
March 24, 1878. 21ac-29

A. H. JOHNSON,
BARRISTER AT LAW,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC,
&c., &c.,
CHATHAM, N. B.
July 10, 1877. 21

A. D. SHIRREFF,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Chatham, N. B.
August 29, 1878. 30-31

HERBERT T. DAWSON, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
OFFICE—In Mr. John Dalton's House;
RESIDENCE.
At Mr. Wm. Greenleaf's, opposite Office.
Newcastle, March 26, 1877. 28

DENTISTRY.
Dr. Freeman,
will attend to DENTISTRY in its various branches, as to his other engagements will permit.
Having procured every appliance and the most recent improvements, Dr. F. guarantees all operations and gives special attention to the insertion of
ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
Either on Rubber or a new and improved Base called Celluloid.
Being a resident in the County his patients will find no difficulty in having every guarantee made good.
Newcastle, April 18, 1878. 19c

Confectionery &c.
W. C. HODSWORTH,
CONFECTIONER,
CHATHAM AND NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Chatham—In Store lately occupied by J. V. Benson.
Newcastle—Head of Public Wharf.
Constantly on hand, a great variety of
Plain and Fancy Confectionery,
(Pure and Unadulterated).
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A large importation of
Choice Valencia Oranges, Lemons, Dried Fruits, &c.
Newcastle, March 29, 1878. 29

Goldleaf, Smalts, Acid, &c.
T. B. Barker & Sons,
are now receiving:
30 CARBOYS Sulphuric Acid, 20 carboys Muriatic Acid, 3 cases Black Straining Smalts, 2 cases Blue Smalts, 1 case Fine Beaten Goldleaf, 50 barrels English Whiting, 1 case pure Chloride of Lime, 5 cases Stationery, 1 case Glauber Salts, 4 packages French Brushes and Toilet Goods, 2 bbls. Foreign Glue, 1 case Tin Foil, 1 case Whale Oil Soap, 1 case Ridge's Patent Food.
Wholesale and Retail, by
T. B. BARKER & SONS,
St. John, June 3, 1878. 29

TO LET.
THE commodious STORE lately occupied by Mr. Messrs. W. & J. Anslew, on Castle Street, Newcastle. This store is in a first rate stand for business.
For particulars &c., apply at the "Advocate Office."
Newcastle, April 29, 1878. 29

NOT BURNED OUT.
Leather and Shoe Finding.
THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, begs leave to say to his customers and all others, that he is still able to supply at usual prices, any who may favor him with their patronage.
J. J. CHRISTIE,
65 King Street St. John, July 2, 77.

CUSTOM TAILORING.
T. M. STEWART,
(OF SCOTLAND).
late Cutter for W. S. Morris, Esq., wishes to announce to the people of Newcastle and surrounding District, that he has commenced business over James W. Davidson's store, where with all the modern ideas in cutting, and the latest New York fashions, he is prepared to make up Clothes equal to any made abroad.
A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Newcastle, 22nd April, 1878. 29

London House.
WHOLESALE.
OUR SPRING STOCK
—IS—
NOW OPEN,
—AND IN—
EVERY DEPARTMENT.
We are prepared to fill the Orders of friends, personally or by letter, in our
NEW WAREHOUSES
ON THE OLD SPOT,
REBUILT WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR OUR
General Wholesale Business.
ENTRANCE TO BRICK BLOCK.
3 Market Square,
—AND—
Stone Warehouse,
CHAPMAN'S HILL,
Next to Bank British North America.
DANIEL & BOYD.
May 6, 1878. 29

TO THE TRADE.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES.
C. H. THOMAS & CO.,
NECK-TIE FACTORY,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
SPRING AND SUMMER 1878.
The Latest Novelties in
MEN'S AND BOYS' NECK-WEAR NOW READY.
Please reserve orders for Agent, who will visit the North shortly.
Prices lower than the imported article—Terms favorable.
Frederictown, May 6, 1878. 29

D. B. DUNHAM,
ARCHITECT,
OFFICE—MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE AND PRINCE WILLIAM ST.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
REFERENCES:—
D. J. McLAUGHLIN, STEPHEN WITTAKER, JAS. E. WHITTAKER, S. K. FOSTER, Owners of Commercial Block, King St., G. Y. NOLAN, SIMON JONES, A. L. PALMER, JAS. A. TUTT, JOHN V. ELLIS, DR. MACLACHLAN, HENRY VAUGHAN, DR. HAMILTON, F. TUNNEY, ETC., ETC., ETC.
May 6, 1878. 31c

CARPETS & OILCLOTHS.
A full Stock of the above always on hand.
A. O. SKINNER,
68 KING STREET,
St. John, N. B.
May 6, 1878. 31c

Lamps, Oils, &c.
CHANDLERS,
BRACKET, TABLE and HAND LAMPS.
Chimneys, Wicks, &c.,
AMERICAN & CANADIAN OILS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
J. R. CAMERON,
11 King Street,
St. John, May 6, 1878. 31c

EDWARD B. ROWE,
BOSTON FORWARDING AGENT
—FOR—
FULTON Fresh Fish MARKET,
—AND—
COMMISSION FISH DEALER,
47 Central Wharf,
BOSTON, U. S.
Consignments of Salmon carefully re-loaded and placed in best hands at very low charges.
All packages must be plainly marked care "E. B. ROWE, BOSTON."
Lowest shipping rates obtained and information furnished upon application.
May 6, 1878. 31c

TO LET.
THE commodious STORE lately occupied by Mr. Messrs. W. & J. Anslew, on Castle Street, Newcastle. This store is in a first rate stand for business.
For particulars &c., apply at the "Advocate Office."
Newcastle, April 29, 1878. 29

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65 King Street St. John, July 2, 77.

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A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Newcastle, 22nd April, 1878. 29

INSURANCE BLOCK.
Fire & Marine Insurance Agency,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
Corner of Prince William Street and Market Square.
Application for Fire Insurance may be made to the following Representatives.
NEWCASTLE—A. A. Davidson.
CHATHAM—T. F. Gillespie, W. Wilkinson.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1802.
Capital & Cash Assets exceed £2,000,000.
THE AETNA INSURANCE CO.,
INCORPORATED 1819.
Cash Capital and Assets over \$6,000,000.
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
INCORPORATED 1810.
Cash Capital and Assets over \$2,500,000.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1853.
Dwelling Houses, whether built or in course of construction, as well as furniture, contained therein, insured for terms of One or Three Years, at low rates. Steam Saw Mills, Vessels on the stocks, or in port, Warehouses, Merchandise and Insurable property, of every description covered on the lowest possible terms.

ROBERT MARSHALL,
GENERAL AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC AND BROKER.
Jan. 8, 1878.
AETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
Assets January 1st, 1878. - - - \$24,000,000
Liabilities - - - - - \$10,000,000
Surplus over Liabilities. - - - \$14,000,000
This company is one of the few that has complied with the new law in the Dominion requiring additional deposits.
The company has over Sixty Thousand members, and has paid to Policy Holders over Thirty One Million Dollars, and is unequalled in rates, profits or security. Full information will be given or printed matter forwarded upon application to
W. P. BISHOP, J. R. HARPER, MEDICAL ADVISER, St. John, N. B. ap24

SPECIAL NOTICE.
I HEREBY give notice to my customers in the North that I have appointed M. M. SARGENT, Esq., General Agent for the sale of **BAKER'S ANTI-ALGIC**, who will supply the liniment at the same rates at which it can be obtained from the proprietor, Mr. Sargent was the first to introduce Baker's Liniment into Miramichi, and with his knowledge of a good article he has cheerfully consented to push the sale of this new liniment, which is the best ever offered to the public, both for man and beast. It is used both externally and internally, especially for
Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Tooth Ache and Cough, and a number of other complaints, as will be seen by reference to the label on the bottle. This Liniment is sold strictly upon its own merits. A fair trial will establish its superiority over all other liniments.
JOSEPH BAKER, PROPRIETOR,
MONCTON.
March 20, 1878. 29c

Jas. R. Howie's
CUSTOM TAILORING
AND
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
MARBLE HALL,
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
SPRING STOCK OF
NEW CLOTHS
of the Latest Styles just to hand, to which inspection is respectfully invited.
Fancy Worsteds Coatings, Trousers, Tweeds all makes, &c.
A GOOD FIT GUARANTEED in every case.
Orders from the country especially attended to.
READY-MADE CLOTHING
AND
Cents Furnishing Goods,
of all Descriptions on hand.
Inspection respectfully invited.
JAMES R. HOWIE,
Fredericton, May 2, 1877. 29c

G. A. BLAIR,
Merchant Tailor,
CHATHAM, N. B.
Always on hand a large and select assortment of
BROADCLOTHS, Doekins,
Cassimeres, Beavers, Meltons, &c.
SCOTCH, ENGLISH, & CANADIAN TWEEDS.
Velvet and other Fancy Vestings.
Gentlemen's APPAREL,
Made up promptly, and in the best and most Fashionable Styles.
Orders from a distance will receive Special Attention.
REMEMBER THE STAND.
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's.
Water Street, Chatham.
June 24th, 1878. 29c

D. MAGEE & CO.
MEN'S TWEED AND LINEN HATS;
BLUE SERGE AND LINEN HELMETS;
Spring Styles Satin Hats.
BEST QUALITY—MADE TO ORDER.
A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
HAT STORE, 57 KING STREET.
St. John, April 8, 1878. 29c

WANTED.
A SHOP and OFFICE BOY—one willing to make himself generally useful.
Apply to
DR. FREEMAN.
Newcastle, Sept. 11, 77. 29c

Miscellaneous.
The Opposition Policy.
The following resolution, which was moved in the House of Commons by Sir John Macdonald, represents the commercial policy of the Opposition:—
"That this House is of opinion that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a national Policy, which by a judicious readjustment of the Tariff will benefit and foster the Agricultural, the Mining, the Manufacturing and other interests of the Dominion; that such a Policy will retain in Canada the thousand and one employments, now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of the employment denied them at home; will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, now so sadly depressed; will prevent Canada from being made a sacrifice market; will encourage and develop an active inter-provincial trade; and moving (as it ought to do) in the interests of a reciprocity of Tariffs with our neighbors, so far as the varied interests of Canada may demand, will greatly tend to procure for this country, eventually, a reciprocity of trade."
(Halifax Reporter.)
How They Do It.

One of the strongest points against the present Ottawa Government is its marked increase of the public debt. Mr. Cartwright has only been in office for four or five years, and he has been to London, England, three times to borrow money, without carrying on any great national work to completion. Some money has been spent upon the Canada Central, which seems now to be an abandoned work. Thousands have been expended on the Fort Francis Locks which will be useless as everybody now admits, thanks to Senator Macpherson's trenchant criticism of the Premier's policy in regard to that particular work. The Canada Pacific Railroad between Manitoba and Lake Superior has been built, just as our Local Government undertook the Eastern Extension—here a little and there a little—a thing of shreds and patches. The Canada Pacific, between the two points we have named, has been built, only a piece at each end, with a 180 miles in the middle entirely uncompleted. So it has been with all the Government works. Yet without finishing anything, without making the works practically useful, the Government have sent over three times to borrow money from the London Capitalists, who succeeded in persuading Mr. Cartwright to adopt some new plan that resulted in our getting less net proceeds than ever before.

The result of the Grit effort in the direction of the public debt, may be summed up thus:—
1873-4. \$129,743,400
1874-5. 141,163,200
1875-6. 151,063,400
1876-7. 161,200,000
1877-8. 174,675,900
Total increase of debt since 1873-4, \$44,932,400.
Deducting what are known as "the assets," Mr. Cartwright shows the net debt to be as follows:—
1867. \$75,200,000
1868. 70,737,800
1869. 70,800,000
1870. 72,300,700
1871. 77,708,500
1872. 82,187,000
1873. 99,848,500
1874. 108,348,000
1875. 116,000,400
1876. 124,551,600
1877. 133,000,000
1878. 141,163,200
This shows that the net debt of the Dominion increased during the first six years of the Confederation under Sir John's Administration \$24,000,000. During Mr. Cartwright's management the debt increased in four years \$38,000,000. That is to say the average yearly increase of the net debt under Sir John was \$4,000,000. Under Mr. Mackenzie it has been more than TWICE AS MUCH PER ANNUM—in ACTUAL FIGURES \$8,200,000.

Now in order to see the full difference between the two Administrations in this matter of the public debt, you must recollect that the present Government increased the taxes three millions of dollars more each year. Put these three millions of extra taxation to the \$8,200,000 of extra debt, and you have the proper elements for a comparison between the two Governments in the matter of the public debt. It will stand thus—Sir John's 4,000,000 of dollars increase per annum against Mr. Mackenzie's 11,200,000 dollars increase per annum.

The increase under Sir John was largely due to the Intercolonial Railway—one of the best most substantial and cheapest roads on the continent. That increase was altogether justifiable. For when Mr. Cartwright went over to England on one of his borrowing expeditions, he issued a circular in which, referring to the debt contracted by the late Government, he said:—
"The whole of the debt has been incurred for legitimate objects of public utility."
The conclusion of the whole matter of the public debt is that while the Grits denounced when in opposition the increase of the Public Debt, they have themselves, increased it, notwithstanding the higher taxes levied, at a rate more than double that of the increase under Sir John.

(St. John Globe Reporter.)
Rioting in Quebec.
The Military called out and fire upon the Mob.
Quebec, June 8.—A motley procession wound its way this afternoon through the streets to the Parliament

House seeking an interview with the Premier. Five hundred disaffected workmen demanded of Mr. Joly at the door of the House, that the laborers on the new Departmental Buildings be paid at least \$1.00 per day. Up to the present they have been receiving but fifty, and sixty cents each, not sufficient to keep the body and soul together, much less to support a family with. The Premier informed them that the contractor was willing to pay an additional shilling a day, but this advance the men indignantly spurned, and marched again through the city—to their credit be it said, carefully abstaining from anything that could be construed into a mark of violence.

June 10.—Last night the strikers visited the workshops of the North Shore Railway, and although assured that the employees were receiving more pay than demanded by the strikers, proceeded, owing to the foreman refusing to sign a paper to that effect, to demolish the windows and doors, while some of their number attempted to carry away a quantity of brass and other materials. After doing considerable damage and driving away the employees, the crowd marched off by surrounding Mr. G. E. Pare's match splint factory on the River St. Charles, and on Pare refusing to sign the document they presented to him, closed the establishment, causing the greatest consternation among the female and other employees of the place.

MONTEAL, June 12.—The following has just been received from Quebec:—
The riot here is on the increase. The strikers now number some thousands. "B." Battery were forced to retreat, the riot act not having been read. Capt. Prevost, Adj., and some others of the men are badly cut with stones.

The mob have broken into Renaud's store and stolen therefrom nearly two hundred barrels of flour; compelling carters to take it away.
The Military are marching up and down Paul street at two thirty, attempting to disperse the crowd but without avail.

LATER.
The riot act has just been read.—The Military are firing. One man is reported killed and several wounded.
LATER.
MONTEAL, June 12.—The following was from Quebec at 3.30 p. m.:—
Several rioters and spectators are wounded.
Captains Short and Prevost were badly cut with stones, and some bullets are also believed to have taken effect in their arms and legs.
Two or three of the mob have received sabre cuts from the cavalry. Everything is now quiet. The rioters have dispersed and "B." Battery is now guarding the Parliament House.

QUEBEC, June 13, 1.45 p. m.—The strike has the appearance to-day of terminating quietly on account of the presence of so large a force of military in town.
The Montreal troops, consisting of the Prince of Wales Rifles, Victorias, and Fifth Fusiliers, arrived safely by special train about eight o'clock, and immediately proceeded to the citadel. The different regiments have been relieving each other ever since on duty at the citadel and Parliament House.

The mob met at the Jacques Cartier Hall about 8 a. m. and were addressed by one of their leaders, but refused to follow him in any numbers, and most of them dispersed quietly.
June 13, 3 P. M.—A small assemblage of rioters marched as far as the Esplanade this morning, but then dispersed and hid their flag. A considerable mob has congregated, however, all day near St. Louis gate, principally, no doubt, to watch the interesting movements of the troops back and forward from the citadel.

The Fusiliers were stationed for a time in the skating rink, but relieved other companies at intervals during the day at the Parliament House.—Their excellent music and fine martial appearance gained for them great admiration.

Two or three arrests were made by detectives this morning of parties supposed to have been leaders in the riots, who were conveyed to the jail by the Military. The inquest on Bendone, killed yesterday, commenced to-day before a highly respected jury, and was adjourned till to-morrow, after a witness had proved the identity of deceased. It is believed that medical testimony will establish that the deceased was killed by a bullet shot.

So far everything this afternoon passed off quietly.
(Montreal Witness Report.)
Quebec, June 12.—The strikers' riots are assuming alarming proportions, and the Mayor and authorities are loudly blamed for not taking more active measures to prevent further trouble. This morning B. Battery were called out to St. Roch's, but not being authorized to use arms were forced to retire into Jacques Cartier Hall, being stoned by about 2,000 people. Some of the officers were wounded. The strikers have not yet returned to work, but have succeeded in putting a stop to almost all the work

going on in the city. A number of boats upon which men were employed had been moved across to the other side of the river, where the Levis men are engaged on them. Mr. Climon, contractor for the Provincial Buildings, announces his intention of suing the city for heavy damages for every day on which his men remain idle, through the city not offering them proper protection from the strikers to enable them to go to work.

The strikers have completely destroyed the workshops of Simon Peters, the contractor, and successfully repulsed B. Battery. They are now marching about the city, looking for the different contractors. They visited the St. Louis Hotel in search of Mr. Climon, contractor of the new Departmental buildings, but the leaders were promptly expelled by Mr. William Russell, and Mr. Montgomery, the manager, or the hotel would have been overrun by them. It is expected further mischief will be done by them this afternoon. Mayor Chambers cannot be found, and strong indignation is expressed at inaction. The leaders of the mob are French Communists. To-day they have unfurled the tri color flag. Several of the men of B. Battery, and one officer, have been badly wounded. It is said that Col. Strange is wounded.

The riot has already resulted fatally. At 2.20 the Mayor read the Riot Act at Renaud's building, from which the crowd stole several hundred barrels of flour and refused to be driven by the military. The Cavalry with drawn sabres cut their way through the mob in order to disperse it, but were badly stoned. Capt. Short being knocked from his horse by the blow of a stone on the face. The men of B. Battery fired blank cartridge, but the mob only got infuriated, and the French communists in their ranks developed itself, pillage and bloodshed being evidently their sole desire. About a dozen ball cartridges were then fired, and one of the leading rioters was shot dead at the foot of Dog Hill, and lies in his grave, a most horrid spectacle. Dr. Lemoine arrived immediately, but found his skull broken quite in. No one this morning anticipated anything so serious, the political excitement having caused everything else to be lost sight of.

The rioters attempted to smash Peter's mill and the Mayor called on B. Battery, who were stoned in Grand street till forced to retreat by the mob. They then proceeded up town to look for the contractor of the Parliament buildings. Failing to find him they returned to the Lower Town, and proceeded to sack Renaud's store, as described. Most of the rioters have now dispersed. Several are wounded with stones, sabre cuts on the face, and bullets. The military, though surrounded by a vastly superior force, behaved admirably well. The 5th Royal Rifles are now called out, but everything at present is quiet, and the other military have gone to the Parliament House, where they will remain during to-night's sitting, an attack upon it being feared.

Cricket.
THE AUSTRALIANS DEFEAT THE BEST ENGLISH ELEVEN.
The Australian cricket club has given an awful licking, by nine wickets, to the best English eleven—the "corn stalks" have whipped the "burly" Englishmen. The London Standard devotes a long leader to the event. We read as follows:—
The game commenced with a surprise for the spectators. Mr. W. G. Grace and Mr. Hornby, two of the finest bats in England, went to the wickets, to the bowling of Messrs. Allan and Boyle. The champion batsman made four off the first ball, but at the second was caught at square leg, amid murmurs of surprise from the spectators and not a little, we should imagine, to the astonishment of the Australian team, who scarcely expected to see the most formidable of all the Graces disposed of so easily. But another surprise was to come. Mr. Hornby had made a few turns when a change of bowling took place, Mr. Spofforth relieving Allan, and clean bowling the Lancashire batsman in his second over. Mr. Webbe came next, and was also bowled by Spofforth, and then the bowler absolutely took wickets in three successive balls—an almost unprecedented feat in a high class match like this. Well might the victorious Colonial bowler have said parodying the words of Horatius, "What man of Marleybone comes next to taste Australian cheer?" But the Club, of course, struggled on, being finally disposed of for thirty three runs, about half, or over a third, of what they might reasonably have expected to see placed to the account of Mr. W. G. Grace alone. Mr. Spofforth's bowling, as shown by the analysis, was certainly most remarkable. Out of five overs and three balls he bowled three maidens; only four runs were scored off him, and for these he took six wickets. The thunder of applause that greeted him when he walked back to the Pavilion were never better deserved.

Origin of Great Britain's Emblems.
The intestine wars which so long devastated England were carried on under the symbols of the Red and White Rose. The adherents of the House of Lancaster chose the red rose as their mark of distinction, whilst those of York chose the white. This fratricidal war continued until the union of the roses by the marriage of Henry VII. with Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., in 1486, since which time the rose has continued to be the emblem of England.

When St. Patrick landed in Ireland to convert the Irish, 432, the pagan inhabitants were ready to stone him. He requested to be heard, and endeavored to explain God to them as the Trinity of Unity; but they did not understand him until he plucked a trefoil, or shamrock, from the ground, and said, "Is it not as possible for the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost to be one, as for the three leaves to grow upon a single stalk?" "Then," says Brind, "the Irish were convinced, and became converts of Christianity; and in memory of that event they have ever since worn the shamrock as a badge of honor."

When the Danes invaded Scotland on one occasion, they resolved to adopt a strategem, and in order to prevent the Scots from detecting them they marched barefoot. The Danes thought they should reach the camp in a few minutes, when, on a sudden, a man who went forward was wounded by a stout Scotch thistle, so that he could not help crying out loudly with pain. This noise roused the camp, the Scots flew to arms, and the Danes were vanquished. The thistle was afterwards adopted as the insignia of Scotland.

On a certain occasion King Cadwalla met a Saxon army. In order to distinguish his men from the Saxon he placed a leek in each of their hats; and having gained a decisive victory over their enemies, the leek became ever after the badge of the Welsh.

A Picnic Party Struck by Lightning.
Providence, R. I., May 26.—This afternoon seven men were preparing to have a fish fry on an island in the Waterman reservoir. St. Simedee, when a storm came on and lightning struck the party. William Calvin of Scituate and Daniel Knowlton of Greenville were standing back to back under a tree, were killed. Eugene Knowlton, and Jeremiah Angell, his hired man, were injured, their boots being stripped off, their feet burned and limbs partially paralyzed. The other three were stunned, but not seriously.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—James McMillan, Esq., while walking across a temporary platform between the rear of the store of J. & A. McMillan on Canterbury street and the rear of the new building on Prince Wm. street struck against the upper sash of the window in the latter building, and was thrown to the ground—a distance of about twenty feet. Drs. Hamilton, Botsford and Christie were immediately called in. The shock was a tremendous one, and Mr. McMillan's right arm and leg were broken. His right eye, but that no bones were broken, was very much injured, and the spine. Mr. McMillan was removed to his home on Elliott Row, and although he has suffered considerably we are glad to learn that there is a prospect of his not having sustained any permanent injury. The first news of the accident as it spread through the city produced a deep sensation of sorrow, but the latter news greatly relieved the anxiety of his many friends.—*Globe.*

Edison, the inventor, is fairly overwhelmed with letters begging for new inventions. One party wants him to invent a boneless shad; another asks him to turn his attention to a gas meter that won't always lie in favour of the company; a third desires a pocket-book that will always contain a dollar or two; and while he is about it he might as well include some of his inventive genius into a flight of stairs that won't crack like all possessed, when a man sneaks into the house at night. The women want a carpet that will get up and dust, the baseball captain a hand-vise for catchers, and theatrical managers an electrical machine for "sticks."

METEOROLOGICAL.

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

JUNE

DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Maximum Thermometer.	Minimum Thermometer.
Sun.	8.30 a.m.	30.12	62.7		
"	5.30 p.m.	30.12	73.6		
"	11.45 p.m.	30.12	81.2	78.4	51.0
Mon.	8.30 a.m.	30.12	68.2		
"	5.30 p.m.	30.12	79.8		
"	11.45 p.m.	30.12	88.2	82.7	53.0
Tues.	8.30 a.m.	30.12	68.2		
"	5.30 p.m.	30.12	80.0		
"	11.45 p.m.	30.12	88.0	84.1	50.4
Wed.	8.30 a.m.	30.12	63.0		
"	5.30 p.m.	30.12	75.2		
"	11.45 p.m.	30.12	83.0	80.4	60.2
Thurs.	8.30 a.m.	30.12	59.9		
"	5.30 p.m.	30.12	68.1		
"	11.45 p.m.	30.12	75.4	64.5	48.3
Fri.	8.30 a.m.	30.12	45.1		
"	5.30 p.m.	30.12	57.1		
"	11.45 p.m.	30.12	66.0	60.0	41.0
Sat.	8.30 a.m.	30.12	54.9		
"	5.30 p.m.	30.12	64.2		
"	11.45 p.m.	30.12	72.8	63.5	35.5

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

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

The Farmer's Corner.

Damp Soil and how to improve it.

Some writers believe that soil-dampness is the cause of many diseases. Dr. Bell, in his report on the drainage of King's Co., N. Y., expresses the opinion that not only consumption, but intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatic affections, neuralgia, croup, quinsy, diphtheria, pneumonia, pleurisy, bronchitis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, erysipelas, and diarrhoeal diseases owe their origin in a great measure to this cause.

These considerations indicate the importance of living upon a dry soil, and make it obligatory upon any community whose territory is waterlogged, either wholly or in part, to drain such territory of its surplus water.

By surplus water is meant that which is not held in the soil by capillary attraction; all that water which runs away from a quantity of earth placed in a barrel with holes in the bottom. Such drainage can be easily accomplished. Unglazed tiling, with joints carefully protected, laid at a depth of three or four feet, with proper inclination, and at suitable distances, will drain any soil, however wet, in less than twenty-four hours. To ascertain whether a given locality requires draining, let an excavation be made to the depth of three feet, and, if water is found in it twenty-four hours after the heaviest rain, the locality is unfit for human habitation.

The ill effects of a damp soil are not confined to those immediately living upon it, but extend to a considerable distance; so that every habitation, whether its own location be wet or dry, should concern himself in this matter. It is pre-eminently a subject of general interest.

The evils resulting from a waterlogged soil rapidly increase with an increasing population; and at the same time the difficulties of drainage become greatly increased when a place becomes thickly settled. In fact, it is almost impossible in many cases, after grades are established and permanent improvements made, to accomplish, even at great expense, what in the early history of a place could be done with very little.

It is also important that the water falling upon the roofs of houses should be promptly conducted away, and not allowed to saturate the soil around the foundations and find its way into cellars.

Shade-trees should be so disposed about dwellings as not to interfere with the rapid drying of the surface of the ground. Where trees and shrubbery are massed together indiscriminately, and cover large areas, they shut out the sun's rays, and offer such obstacles to the circulation of the air as to render them in many cases a source of unhealthfulness. Especially is this the case when they are planted in close proximity to dwellings. Trees should be arranged in groups, with ample spaces between; and shrubs, instead of being planted under the trees, should also be arranged in groups by themselves, and should cover but a small proportion of the grounds.

Agricultural Propositions.

Is it not better to cut two tons of hay from one acre of land than to cut two tons from two acres?

If one acre of land can be made to produce 200 bushels of potatoes, is it not better than 200 bushels from two acres?

If the same quantity of manure, and the same amount of labor and ploughing and cultivating, will produce as much corn from one acre of land as could be produced from two acres with only the same amount of labor spread out upon two acres, is it not much better to do so?

Is it much better husbandry to make two spears of grass grow where one grows now than to double the acres?

If cows can be made to eat dried weeds and brakes with a little grass mixed in, what is the use of cultivating land and manuring it to grow herb's grass?

If one can get through this life without doing anything thoroughly, and finally be buried at some one's expense, what is the use of keeping up your farm in good condition and having first-rate crops and first-rate stock?

What is the use of being anybody, when it costs a life of industry and frugality, if one can be nobody without any effort at all?

These propositions can be answered according to the taste and inclination of the individual whether he is somebody or nobody.—N. E. Homestead.

The Rural World says: "In planting trees, shrubs and vines, place no manure in contact with the roots. Many persons think they are doing a nice thing for their trees to sprinkle manure among their roots in the process of planting, but instead they do harm. If you put the manure above the roots when the holes are nearly filled, so when the dirt is replaced it will be fairly covered, good will result from the application. Cow manure or well-rotted stable manure is used with success. To prevent injury from severe frosts, and also to benefit the trees by enriching the ground, coarse manure, containing considerable straw, may be spread over the ground, rather thick, around the stems or trunks, as far as the roots extend."

SPRING SUITS, &C.

I have now on hand a Large Stock of

English and Canadian Tweeds,

all of the Newest Patterns and just the thing for summer wear. Also a few pieces of

SUMMER OVERCOATS.

These cloths can be made up on the premises into fashionable suits of a perfect fit and at reasonable rates.

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LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

HAMS, ROLLED BACON, AND SAUSAGES.

Also—ORANGES and LEMONS, 1 bbl.

CRANBERRIES.

H. WYSE.

Newcastle, April 2, 1878.

EUROPEAN MERCHANDISE.

An English Firm of good standing and long experience, exporting to all parts of the world ENGLISH and EUROPEAN MERCHANDISE, of every description, and Manufacturing in Twelve Departments of Birmingham Goods, will execute Orders with care and despatch, at lowest prices. Direct Orders must be accompanied with all or part cash. Orders through London Agents, cash on delivery of Goods.

Illustrated Book sent on application to JOHN PELL, GLOBE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. Responsible Agents treated with—Foreign Produce sold on Commission.

Sept. 11, 1876. 13

FOR SALE.

A FARM, in the Parish of Dalhousie, fronting on the Restigouche, within one mile and a half of Dalhousie Station, containing (200) Two Hundred Acres, is well wooded and watered, and in every way a desirable property.

Terms and further particulars on application to the subscriber. Address: JAMES S. DUNCAN, Cross Point, Co. Bonaventure, P. Quebec.

Riverdu Loup, 5th March, 1878. 6m

CRANE, WAITE & CO.

OILS!

14 & 16 CENTRAL STREET, - BOSTON, MASS.

MACHINERY AND WOOL OILS, WEST VIRGINIA, TALLOW, CYLINDER, ENGINE & LARD OILS.

April 4, 1877. 1yr

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS,

SHEPARD, N. B.

Extra P. T. Soap, No. 1 P. T. Soap, Common Soap and Candles Manufactured and always in Stock, at Low Rates and Good Terms.

T. W. BELL & CO.

Nov. 26, 1877.

RUBBER BELTING, &C.

The subscriber has taken a

STORE AT 31 KING SQUARE,

AND WILL

FILL ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY

Z. G. GABEL.

St. John, June 25, 1877.

SHEET MUSIC

AND—

MUSIC BOOKS.

I have for sale the following

SHEET MUSIC,

which will be disposed of at 6 cents per copy. By mail postpaid, 7 cents.

1. I cannot sing the old songs.

2. The Olden Days.

3. Who's that tapping at the garden gate?

4. Daisy Darling.

5. The Bloom is on the Rye.

6. Where there's a will there's a way.

7. Matrimonial Swears (Duet).

8. The Good-Bye at the door.

9. Her Bright Smile haunts me still.

10. Good-bye, Sweetheart, goodbye.

11. Come Back to Erin.

12. Ever of thee I'm fondly dreaming.

13. Little Maggie Mae.

14. Lullaby Water (Duet).

15. Put it down to me.

16. Mary of Argyle.

17. The Harp that once thro' Tara's Halls.

18. Comin' thro' the Rye.

19. Rocked in the Cradle of the deep.

20. "THE MUSICAL CASCADE," containing 100 pieces of the "musical" Price \$1.25, boards, \$1.40; cloth, \$1.50.

Also, a few copies of

Temperance Revival Songs,

(words and music) arranged for the use of Reform Clubs. Single copies, 30 cents; per dozen, \$3.25.

Also, a few numbers 1 & 2 Bliss & Sankey Gospel Hymns.

Sheet Music and Music Books promptly ordered, and furnished at publishers' prices.

Two Piano Stools, and a first class organ for sale at \$25 less than catalogue price. A fine instrument, suitable either for a hall, small church, or residence.

JAMES J. ANSLAW, "Advocate" Office.

April 2, 1878.

PATENT

BARREL LIFTERS,

(TWO STYLES.)

A MOST convenient article for Flour and Grain Dealers and all who have to handle barrels.

—ALSO—

PATENT STEP LADDER

AND WASHTUB STAND

Combined, with a Shelf on the Step Ladder for holding a tub or bucket. A most useful article.

Call and see these novelties at the Advocate Office.

W. & J. ANSLAW.

Newcastle, June 4, 1878.

HALL SELLS

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

HALL Sells—

College and School Books.

HALL Sells—

Bibles and Commentaries.

HALL Sells—

All kinds of Books.

HALL Sells—

Room Paper and Paper Blinds.

HALL Sells—

Drawing Paper and Drawing Books.

HALL Sells—

Pocket Paper and Printing Paper.

HALL Sells—

Ledgers, Journals and Day Books.

HALL Sells—

Sheet Music and Music Books.

HALL Sells—

Pens, Pens and Ink.

HALL Sells—

Writing Desks, Opera Glasses, Portfolios, &c., &c.

FREDERICTON, N. B. Oct 2.

INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The International Steamship Company, in connection with Intercolonial Railway will carry Fresh Salmon, at the following through rates:

Port-Bos. New York.

Campbellton, Dalhousie, Per 100 lbs. 90c.

Jaquet River, 60c. 65c. 80c.

Petit Rocher, 50c. 60c. 85c.

Miramichi, 50c. 60c. 85c.

Chatham, 50c. 60c. 85c.

Wolfdord, 50c. 60c. 85c.

Pl. du Chene or Shediac, 40c. 54c. 79c.

We will also make Special Low Rates for full car loads to one address.

The above rates include transfer at St. John and Boston for New York fare.

227 Treatment on Fresh Fish by this line will not be exacted until the first day of November next.

Boxes marked on the ends showing Consignee's name and Residence.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent I. S. S. Co.

St. John, N. B., May 22, 1878. 2m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

International Steamship Co.'y.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 3rd, and until further notice, the Steamers of this Line will make

THREE TRIPS A WEEK,

Leaving Saint John every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

Mornings at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland, and Boston. Leaving Boston same days for Portland, Eastport and St. John.

W. H. CHISHOLM, Agent.

St. John, May 20, 1878.

LOGAN, LINDSAY & COMPANY.

Are receiving to-day—

10 BLS. Eggs; 25 tubs Butter; 30 crates Onions; 10 bbls. Rhubarb; 30 bbls. American Kerosene Oil; 75 bbls. Crushed and Granulated Sugars.

TOBACCOS.

30 boxes No. 1 Crown; 25 boxes Kentucky; 20 boxes Challenge; 100 caddies Rich Dark Corn; 50 tubs Rich Dark Mahogany; 50 caddies Sailors' Solace, etc.

FLOURS.

100 lbs. White Pigeon; 50 bbls. Haxall Extra; 50 bbls. Howard's select.

CHEESE.