

The Union Advocate.

Board of War

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

W. C. ANSLOW

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Vol. XXIV.—No. 42.

Newcastle, Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

WHOLE No. 1238

BABY CARRIAGES.

THE BALANCE OF MY STOCK
AT MUCH BELOW COST.

VERY CHEAP!
VERY GOOD!
B. FAIREY,
PUBLIC WHARF,
NEWCASTLE.

Newcastle, July 18, 1891.

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

OFFICE—Old Bank Montreal.

J. D. PHINNEY,
Barrister & Attorney at Law
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
RICHMOND, N. B.
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE SQUARE.
May 4, 1888.

U. J. MACCULLY, M.A., M.D.
Mem. BOT. COL. SEB., LONDON.
SPECIALIST.
DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT.
Office: Cor. Waterland and Main Street
Moncton, Nov. 12, 1888.

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,
McGILLAM ST.,
NEWCASTLE,
Jan. 24, 1889.

Dr. W. A. Ferguson,
RESIDENCE and OFFICE in house
owned by Mr. R. H. Grimesley, at foot of
Street 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.

J. R. LAWLOR,
Auctioneer and Commission
Merchant,
Newcastle, New Brunswick
Prompt returns made on consignments of
merchandise. Auctions attended to in town
& country.
Newcastle, Oct. 1, 1890.

Geo. Stables,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant.
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Goods of all kinds handled on Commission
and prompt returns made.
Will attend to Auctions in Town and Country
as a satisfactory manner.
Newcastle Arg. 11, '88.

KEARY HOUSE
(Formerly ILBUR'S HOTEL)
BATHURST
THOS. F. KEARY, Proprietor
This Hotel has been entirely refitted and re-
furnished throughout. Stage connects with
all trains. Livery connected with the Hotel.
Yachting Facilities. Some of the best front
and salmon pools within eight miles. Excel-
lent salt water bathing. Good Sample Rooms
for Commercial men.
TERMS, \$1.50 per day, with Sample
Rooms \$1.75

\$3000
A YEAR! I undertake to fully
recommend it as superior to any prescription
known to man.
H. A. AUSTIN, M.D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

B. & C.

Boots and Shoes.
HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
FOOT WEAR,
A lot of Children's
SPRING HEEL BOOTS
just received.
LARGE STOCK!
New Goods! Low Prices!
Money is tight!
A few Dollars possesses great
purchasing power just now. Come
along and get some Bargains.
Bryant and Clark's,
McKEEN'S Building
July 22, 1891.

NOTICE.

DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
TRUSSES, ETC.,
NEWCASTLE MEDICAL HALL.

Dr. Cates, DENTIST
Will be away from Newcastle for a few weeks
but will return as soon as possible to attend
to patients as formerly.

SEE
NOTICE OF RETURN
in This Paper later on.
Newcastle, May 29, 1891.

ESTEY'S
EMULSION
PLEASANT AS MILK
Is the Expression
of the
CHILDREN
and ask for more.
D-1000 people can take
them. Their stomachs cannot retain the ordi-
nary Emulsions. It is easily digested.

THOUSANDS
of bottles of DYSPEPTICURE have been sold
during the past few years without any adverse
effect. It is easily digested. It is easily digested.
DYSPEPTICURE
Ask for Estey's.
Sold Everywhere. Price 50c., Six bottles,
\$2.50.

COAT MAKERS.
THREE Good Coat Makers Wanted a
Good Highest Wages Paid.
J. B. McDONALD
Newcastle, April 13, 1890.

FOR SALE.
A TWO HORSE POWER BAXTER EN-
GINE and Boiler, in use in the Advocate Of-
fice up to three weeks ago. Having put in a
Six horse power boiler, and Four horse engine
have no further use for it. Will be sold low.
W. C. ANSLOW
Newcastle, June 1, 1891.

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

Selected Literature.

DARKIE'S FORTUNE.

It was nearly noon by the big clock
in Aunt Hepsey's kitchen, and
there was a moon mark on the west win-
dow that always told whether the clock
was fast or slow; and then Aunt Hepsey
had a way of going out in the yard,
and looking directly over her head at
the sun, telling for a certainty if the old
clock was gaining or losing. 'Some
folks,' she said, 'always keep their time
pieces to slow, and are forever
ever behind, and and other folks set
their clocks an hour or a half a hour,
and go rushin' along like all possessed,
thinkin' they do more work'n other
folks. It is better to be just with the
sun.'

'Is the dinner almost ready, Darkie?
Wal, this, git that big platter out o' the
settin' room closet, and don't break it for
all this world.'
'Darkie's Lane was one of the town's
poor, whom Aunt Hepsey had taken to
board, and cloth, and send to school,
and that was more than twenty years
ago. Darkie had no family, and though
she may have had youthful aspirations,
she failed to carry out her plans, and
had lived in room after year at the old
farm, satisfied with two dollars a
month, which Aunt Hepsey had agreed
to pay her.

Her saving, thrifty habits would put
to shame the working girls of to day, for
in this time she had saved more than
three hundred dollars, and by an un-
usual stroke of good fortune an uncle's
death had left her three hundred dol-
lars more. All this she put carefully
in the savings bank, to take care of her
when she grew old, she said.
She never spent any money for finery,
or needless dress. The same bonnet and
shawl she treasured year after year, and
when she went to church in the past
the sermon, and faithfully give of her
small earnings, Sunday after Sunday.
Her body had grown bent, and thin,
and old beyond her years from hard
work, and the total absence of affection;
her joints big and knotty, her hands
large and awkward, and now at forty-four
she looked nearly as wrinkled as Aunt
Hepsey's, which, looked like yellow
cracked wax, and she had grown silent
and immovable with her years. This
day had been an unusually busy one for
the two women, for it was laying time
and there was no one but themselves
to look after everything. Since the
death of Aunt Hepsey's husband, having
no children, and had not only been
able to keep the farm but to add to
its value, and make it one of the finest,
thriftiest farms in all the town.

All the morning they had been at
work; first in the early morning hours,
before the 'hired men were awake, they
had churned, and worked over the
yesterday's butter; turned the big curd
cheese and made the big shady milk-
room sweet and clean.
Then they had picked peas and shelled
them, and done the week's washing, and
now the dinner was ready; early
beets and turnips, and new potatoes, and
green apple pie. The men all knew
that Aunt Hepsey was punctual to the
minute; they had often heard her say
she hadn't a minute to spare, and that
she hadn't a woman that could get dinner
ready twelve o'clock, and so they were
always ready for dinner as hungry
men are likely to be.

'Now, Darkie, while they're eatin',
Aunt Hepsey said, 'less you'n I pitch of
that loaf o' hay so'the cart'll be all
ready, 'n' after they're rested a spell,
we'll be eatin' our dinner and s'ik up
the kitchen, and be all ready to ride
down to the south pasture; they's a mas-
sive lot o' m'ney's goin' to waste. I
want to make some rubbers, 'n' I ain't
missed a year o' makin' 'em for fifty years.'

'They were ready in an incredibly short
time and on their way to the south pas-
ture. Aunt Hepsey always took one
latchet for the wool she left in the
bushes, and afterwards would exhibit
with greatest pride the stockings she had
knit from the wool thus gathered.
Darkie was usually silent, her passive,
expressionless face, under the green ging-
ham sunbonnet, seeming even older than
usual, but Aunt Hepsey was not observant
enough to notice, and talked on in her
thin, cracked voice.
At a bend in the road, stood a group
of children. 'Whose younguns be them?'
said Aunt Hepsey shading her eyes with
her hand, 'one, two, three, four gals and
a boy, why, good land, sakes, alive e'f'tant
Sandy Mackin's family, what they up
here for now Darkie? And Darkie re-
sponded shortly, 'how do I know?'

After the rumbling cart had stopped,
the oldest, a pale-faced girl of ten years,
ventured to speak, while the others
shrank back by the roadside bushes:
'We've been waitin' for somebody, she
said, 'grandmother's deal I guess, may-
be.'
Aunt Hepsey came down from the cart
with wonderful agility, and a gleam of
interest came momentarily into the face
of the impressionless Darkie. 'Goodness
sakes! you don't say so?' said Aunt
Hepsey; 'Darkie, you'n I'd better go right
over across the alder swamp 'n' one o'
you men folks go round by the village

and see if you ken find out where that
shiftless father o' theirs is. Come right
along you poor little critter! Wal, I
guess they'll be somethin' for us to do this
afternoon 'sides pick berries, for 'tain't no
ways likely anybody else is goin' to put
themselves out right in hayin' time.'

'They were not long going across the
meadow to the desolate house, where they
found the poor old lady had really
breathed her last, and with no one to
take care of her but the children, for
their father had gone to find work, they
said.
'Just what he's always be'n a doin'
ever since he lived round here, Aunt
Hepsey whispered to Darkie; 'ef he'd
only be'n as industrious as our kind o'
folks he might 'a' be'n as fore-hand, but
he never was.'
'Why, he's got home?' said Darkie;
as they entered the forlorn kitchen, its
curtainless windows, unwept floors, and
smoky ceilings in strong contrast with
the clean, green grass, and blue sky out-
side.
'Poor Sandy lifted his head from the
table, where the children had eaten their
bit o' dinner; 'It's glad I am to see ye;
we'll be meetin' some women folks,' he
said.
'Yes, I should say you would,' Aunt
Hepsey answered grimly, as she glanced
round the room, 'Darkie, I'll see to her;
and she gave a nod towards the bedroom
door, 'and you tidy up here as well as
you can.'

'Can't you find something to do Sandy,
as she looked at the discouraged face and
folded arms of the man who sat there so
dejectedly. 'Do for pity sake s'prik up
and clear up the door-yard, for it's
likely you'll have somebody come to the
funeral, and I never did see such a look-
ing place. Their children can help you
just as well as not; I don't want them
under my feet.'

'Aunt Hepsey soon found that neither
persuasion or argument could move
Darkie, and so she gave her a cow and
five sheep, and a feather bed and various
other household necessities, declaring it
was throwing it all right into the fire.
Then one evening, as the sun was go-
ing down, Sandy and the children came
over across to Aunt Hepsey's, and the
minister drove around from the village,
and when Sandy went home down the
lane, with the children playing and run-
ning ahead, Darkie was walking beside
him with her best gingham dress on,
and her hair drawn tightly into a knot,
behind her head, and over all the old
green sunbonnet.
'No use to spoil my best bunnit in
the dew,' she said 'jest because I'm mar-
ried.'
After a year, one would never have
known the desolate, forsaken house
among the swamps. Darkie had
brightened inside the house
and bright and cheerful.
The children were tidy and happy and
Sandy worked every day with a light
heart, for he had never known the bless-
ing of a real helpmeet until now. The
ragged fields were smooth and green,
the flowers and vines made the old house
glad.
Darkie's face, once so immovable, now
broke into happy smiles and even Aunt
Hepsey came to admit that prosperity had
followed them.
Darkie in blessing others had herself
been blessed.—Ellen Reid Miller, in
Portland Transcript.

Temperance.

SAMPLE ROOMS.
Samples of wine and samples of beer,
Samples of all kinds of liquor sold here;
Samples of whisky, samples of gin,
Samples of ale and porter and brandy;
Samples as large as you please and handy.
Our samples are pure, and also you'll find
Our customers always gented and refined;
For gentlemen know when they've taken
enough.
And never partake of the common stuff,
Besides these samples within, you know,
There are samples without of what they
can do;
Samples of headache, samples of gout;
Samples of boots without heels or toes;
Samples of men with a broken nose,
Samples of men in a gutter lying,
Samples of men with a delirium dying,
Samples of old men worn in the strife,
Samples of young men tired of life,
Samples of ruined hopes and lives,
Samples of desolate homes and wives,
Samples of aching hearts grown cold
With anguish and misery untold;
Samples of noble youth in disgrace,
Who meet you with averted face,
Samples of hungry little ones,
Starving to death in their dreary homes,
In fact, there is scarcely a woe on earth
But these "samples" have nurtured or
given birth!
Oh! all ye helpers to sorrow and crime,
Who deal out death for a single dime,
Know ye that the Lord, though he may
sleep,
Has in reserve for the last great day
The terrible "woe," of whose solemn
weight
No mortal can know till the peary gate
is closed and the lost with one accord
Acknowledge the justice of their reward.
—Philadelphia Quill.

Children Cry for

Pitche's Castoria,

'Wal,' said Aunt Hepsey, 'of this aint
a surprise! Why, there won't be no
kind of a wedding?'

'I don't want any,' said Darkie shortly.
'My new gingham dress is good enough
a plenty. I aint want it but once.'
'But what you goin' to have a silk
dress?' said Aunt Hepsey.
'Good land, no!' answered Darkie,
'I've seen enough of folks married in
silk, and that was all they had to their
backs. They always come out to the
little end of the horn. I'd rather put
my money into doin' them poor orphans
some good.'
'But, Darkie, their father is so shift-
less and lazy!'
'Well, he won't be,' said Darkie st'ill
unmoved, 'when he has a wife to make
him toe the line.'
And in spite of all that Aunt Hepsey
could say, Darkie went on with her
preparations which were few and simple.
She would not allow Aunt Hepsey to
make any wedding cake. 'It's expense
and foolishness for nothin', she said.
In all her life she had never dreamed
about getting married. She thought no
one would ever care enough about her
for that, but now as suddenly and un-
expectedly, this, strange life had
opened before her, she saw an outlet to
her long-stored affections, and a blessed
way to invest her beloved money, though
Aunt Hepsey declared she had gone crazy
and was throwing herself and her money
away.

'And how'm I to get along without
you, Darkie?' asked Aunt Hepsey.
'How'm them young ones to get
along?' she answered in her strong,
hearted way.
Aunt Hepsey soon found that neither
persuasion or argument could move
Darkie, and so she gave her a cow and
five sheep, and a feather bed and various
other household necessities, declaring it
was throwing it all right into the fire.
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Darkie in blessing others had herself
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Portland Transcript.

Paris Green!

PARIS GREEN! AT NEWCASTLE MEDICAL HALL.
Mr. Laurier thought the government
was premature in taking over the private
members' day, inasmuch as he (Laurier)
could see no sign that the session would
close in less than four or five weeks.
Sir Hector moved that he had no objection
to allow the motion to stand over for
another week.
Mr. White of Shelburne resumed the
budget debate. He began by observing
that most of the arguments presented by
opposition orators would have been quite
petit if addressed to the
United States congress at the time the
McKinley bill was under discussion.
It seemed to be necessary to state that
this house had no jurisdiction either to
levy or repeal United States taxes. He
(White) proposed to do what the gentle-
man opposite had neglected to do, name-
ly, to discuss the motion which Sir
Richard Cartwright had brought before
the house. Beginning with the clause
demanding the abolition of the duties on
articles of prime necessity, Mr. White
stated that the present government had
thrown off one after another the duties
on articles of common consumption which
the preceding government had
taxed. He referred to concessions in the
way of free material to fishermen and to
the abolition of duties on tea, coffee,
sugar and other articles. Still it was
necessary to raise a revenue in some way,
and those who demanded further tariff
changes should be ready to tell us where
they propose to get the money to carry
on the government. Taking up the
unrestricted reciprocity end of Sir Richard
Cartwright's amendment, Mr. White
proceeded to interpose it in the light of
the declarations by Cartwright in Boston,
and the statements of Wiman, Longley,
Laurier and other promoters of the cause.
He quoted also with good effect Edward
Blake's proof that unrestricted reciprocity
would place Canada under the control
of the United States and dwell particu-
larly on the promise of Mr. Longley to
throw open to the Gloucester fishermen the
coast fisheries of the maritime provin-
ces. Mr. White went somewhat minutely
into fishery matters. He pointed out
that since the abrogation of the Wash-
ington treaty the mackerel fishery of New
England had greatly fallen off, while
that of the provinces had increased, and
the price of mackerel had gone up
enormously. Mr. Flint said that
Nova Scotia fishermen paid duty on the
fish exported, but the fact that the price
of fish had increased by more than the
amount of the duty was some answer to
that. At all events, Edward Atkinson,
president of the commercial union com-
mittee, New York, said 'last year the
United States imported \$2,000,000
worth of fish paying thereon half a
million dollars taxation, most of which
was paid by poor consumers.' The
fishermen of Nova Scotia would hardly
back up Mr. Longley's promise to hand
over the shore fisheries to the United
States. The allusion of Hon. Richard
Cartwright to farmers, fishermen, jour-
nemen and others reminded Mr. White
of a clause in the famous Farrer
correspondence in which hope was ex-
pressed that these same classes might in
a few years be argued up to annexation
by way of unrestricted reciprocity. In
the course of his speech last night Mr.
Flint of Yarmouth contradicted the
statement that the people of Dakota
were leaving that state for Manitoba, and
justified Cartwright's reflections on the
maritime provinces and provincialists
political morality.
Mr. White showed that the Dakota
statement rested on the authority of an
agent of Mr. Greenway, the liberal
premier of Manitoba. It struck him as
(Continued on next page.)

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, July 20.—The Speaker took
the chair at three o'clock.
Mr. Fremont asked, when is it the
intention of the Government to bring be-
fore the House the promised legislation
regarding the bonds on that part of the
Canadian Pacific Railway formerly known
as the 'North Shore Road,' why has not
a measure been brought before the House
at an earlier period of the session?
Hon. Mr. Bowell said that a notice of
motion of this subject would be given in
a few days. The delay was occasioned
by the matter not being prepared.
Mr. Mills asked if the report was true
that Mr. Jennings, City Engineer, Toronto,
had been appointed Chief Engineer of the
Public Works Department?
Sir Hector Langvin said that he saw
such a report in the newspapers, but that
it was all he knew about it.
Mr. Beausoleil moved for all correspon-
dence between the proprietor of the
newspaper Le Canada, published at Ottawa,
and any member of the Government and
any other person in relation to the pub-
lication of the said newspaper Le Canada.
The table showing the arrival and de-
parture of mail at the Ottawa Post Office.
He said he understood that it was failure
of this newspaper to support the Govern-
ment that caused the government to de-
rive it of the proceeds derived from this
advertisement.
Hon. Mr. Chapleau said that the ad-
vertisement in question had been ordered
out of the newspaper referred to. He had
no objection to bringing down the corre-
spondence on the subject.
Mr. Wallace moved the second reading
of the bill entitled, 'An Act to amend
the Act for the prevention and suppres-
sion of combinations formed in restraint
of trade.' He explained at length the
objects of this bill, which was much the
same as the bill introduced by him two
sessions ago with the clauses eliminated
by the Senate reinstated. He made a
strong argument in favor of the bill as
reintroduced.
A lengthy debate followed on the
question as to whether combines could
exist when free trade was in vogue.
Hon. Mr. Laurier said that combines
were the natural outcome of protection.
Sir John Thompson said that trusts
and combines existed in England despite
the fact that free trade had been in
vogue for over forty years.
The bill was read a second time and
passed through Committee.
The House then adjourned at 11
o'clock.

THE MCGREEVEY INQUIRY.
OTTAWA, July 21.—If any doubt
existed concerning the motives of the coun-
cil for the Public Works department in
the McGreevey inquiry, it was set
aside to-day. Mr. Tarte's counsel, Mr.
Geoffrion, examined Martin P. Connelly
during the greater part of the forenoon.
The subject of examination was mainly
that of the payment of certain sums of
money by the firm of Larkin, Connelly &
company, to Pelletier, Germain and
Brunelle. The men were inspectors ap-
pointed by the Quebec harbor commis-
sion to watch for the public dredging
work of the firm. Martin Connelly was
shown entries in the journals of firm
under the head "dredging operations,"
the sums paid running from ten or
twelve dollars to several hundred and
amounting in all to between five and six
thousand dollars. The person to whom
the amounts were paid was usually in-
dicated by the initial letter of his name
and sometimes by dots and dashes from
the telegraphic code. Martin explained
that these amounts were donations but
declined to give the name of payees.
The minister of justice thereupon told
the witness emphatically that if he re-
fused to answer the committee or the
house he would take steps to compel him
to do so. Thus threatened, Martin stated
that payees were the engineers above
mentioned. Witness was about to be
discharged when Mr. Oler, counsel for
the government, arose.
(It will be remembered that some days
ago Sir John Thompson announced in
the house that Mr. Oler and Mr. Henry
had been retained, not to defend the
parties accused, but to aid in the
investigation and to pursue any offender
whose wrong doing might be disclosed
in the course of the enquiry. It became
apparent at once that Mr. Oler was
carrying out the latter part of his in-
structions and before he had finished he
had pushed the enquiry for the prosecu-
tion much further than Mr. Tarte's coun-
sel had done.
To Mr. Oler, witness explained that
he had tried to conceal the payments to
the above inspectors in order to protect
them from the consequences of their
acts. He stated that on one occasion
Robert McGreevey had told him that he
did not wish to be in the power of these
men.
When was this system of donations to
inspectors inaugurated? asked Mr. Oler.
Answer—In 1885, so appears by the
books. This was before I entered the
firm's employ. In 1885 and 1886 Mur-
phy paid the money personally to the
inspectors. In 1887 and 1888 I paid the
money as ordered.
Still further pressed by Mr. Oler he

OTTAWA, July 22.—In the house to-
day Sir Hector moved that Monday
hereafter be a day for government
business.
Mr. Laurier thought the government
was premature in taking over the private
members' day, inasmuch as he (Laurier)
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close in less than four or five weeks.
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that. At all events, Edward Atkinson,
president of the commercial union com-
mittee, New York, said 'last year the
United States imported \$2,000,000
worth of fish paying thereon half a
million dollars taxation, most of which
was paid by poor consumers.' The
fishermen of Nova Scotia would hardly
back up Mr. Longley's promise to hand
over the shore fisheries to the United
States. The allusion of Hon. Richard
Cartwright to farmers, fishermen, jour-
nemen and others reminded Mr. White
of a clause in the famous Farrer
correspondence in which hope was ex-
pressed that these same classes might in
a few years be argued up to annexation
by way of unrestricted reciprocity. In
the course of his speech last night Mr.
Flint of Yarmouth contradicted the
statement that the people of Dakota
were leaving that state for Manitoba, and
justified Cartwright's reflections on the
maritime provinces and provincialists
political morality.
Mr. White showed that the Dakota
statement rested on the authority of an
agent of Mr. Greenway, the liberal
premier of Manitoba. It struck him as
(Continued on next page.)

Children Cry for

Pitche's Castoria,

The Union Advocate, Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1891.

Parliament.

The wearisome debate on the Budget speech is still progressing, although an effort was made last week to bring it to a close but without success.

The McGreevy investigation has been proceeded with and much information elicited of a character not at all related to the Liberal members of the House.

Northumberland Prohibitory Alliance.

The annual meeting of the Northumberland Co. Prohibitory Alliance was held in the Temperance Hall, Chatham, on Thursday 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.

That we are pleased that such a large number of petitions asking for national prohibition has been presented to Parliament this year, thus showing the advanced temperance sentiment of the people, and

2nd That we regret that the Parliament of Canada has tampered with the question by appointing a Commission to collect information in reference thereto in foreign countries, when this question must be settled by the temperance sentiment of the people of this country, and

3rd That we would strongly urge that due regard be had to the necessity of appointing at least one-half of its members of temperance men and prohibitionists, and that the Government be urged to have the report ready for the next session of Parliament.

After several hours had been spent on the resolutions they were adopted and the Secy. instructed to have forwarded to the Government the text of the third section.

A general discussion was had as to the duties, work and utility of the present Inspector under the C. T. A. A good deal of information was obtained thereon.

The following resolutions were moved and adopted:—That instead of the provision for Semi-annual meetings, there be a yearly meeting, and special meetings to be called by the President at any time when deemed needful; Also,

That a committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. T. Marshall, N. McKay, J. McCoy, and Messrs. Jas. Henderson, D. P. MacLachlan, H. S. Miller, and John Menzies be appointed for the purpose of making arrangements for holding temperance meetings in the different parts and parishes of the county, having in view the promotion and strengthening of temperance sentiment the dissemination of information regarding the present situation, the duties incumbent on temperance men, and the further education of the public on the prohibition question.

Some further business relating to the Alliance's work and future operations was transacted, and after a vote of thanks passed to the Sons of Temperance Division for the use of its Hall the Alliance adjourned to meet on the call of the President.

Literary Notes.

The next number of Harper's Weekly, to be published July 29th will include among its many attractive features a series of illustrations from instantaneous photographs of the recent Naval Review at Boston.

The illustrated Supplement will be an interesting and exhaustive history of polo play.

A Pleasant Sound Off

A number of the friends of Mr. Patrick Hennessy, of Newcastle, learning that he was to leave on Thursday night for Quebec to take the steamer Parthenon for a trip to his native land thought proper to express their appreciation of him as a friend, citizen, and public man, and about forty of his old friends met on Wednesday evening in Liberal Hall.

Two tables were laid along the hall and were spread with a display of delicacies calculated to tempt the most abstemious. But before the seated chairman, Mr. J. R. Nicholson, called the assembly to order, and proceeded to read to Mr. Hennessy the following Address:

To Patrick Hennessy Esq. Newcastle, N. B.

DEAR SIR We, your friends of Newcastle, assembled, having heard of your intention to visit your native land in a few days, feel from our past intimate acquaintance and social intercourse with you that we cannot allow this occasion to pass without expressing our kindly feelings towards you, and regret that our friendly intercourse will be interrupted for the few short months of your absence.

We trust that under the guidance of a kind Providence, your journey across the ocean may be one of ease and comfort, and that on arrival at your birth place, your cherished anticipations of meeting the relatives and friends of your youth may be fully realized and a long period of uninterrupted enjoyment await you.

We trust that the renewal of old acquaintances and the mingling with old comrades and associations, as well as the air of your native land, may be such that you shall return to your family and friends invigorated and strengthened in health. And for many years to come continue in the future as in the past, to fill your position in this your adopted land with credit and honor to yourself and friends.

We wish you to convey to Mrs. Hennessy and family our best wishes for their happiness and prosperity, and trust that she and they may be cheered in your temporary absence, by the thought that they have many friends surrounding them, and who will rejoice with them on your fully expected return to health which this trip promises.

In conclusion, we wish you a prosperous voyage and happy return. Signed—J. R. Nicholson, Thomas Mullans, George Brown, George Stables, T. W. Crocker, James Troy, J. H. Philbrick, Matthew Russell, W. F. Smallwood, Charles Call, John Morrissey, Patrick McEvoy, Joseph Allen, R. H. Malby, J. D. Kethro, Wm. Robinson, E. A. Davidson, A. M. Davidson, H. W. Wyse.

Mr. Hennessy made the following reply: Newcastle, July 15th, 1891. ASSEMBLED FRIENDS—The circumstances and the friends who were surrounded by this evening have awakened within me emotions of pleasure and gratitude which I feel myself at a loss for words to fittingly express.

The assemblage of so many of my fellow citizens and these words of friendship and good will toward me have touched chords of feeling which will not cease to vibrate as long as memory endures.

During an interval of nearly forty years in this cold but not inhospitable country, in adversity as well as prosperity, how often has my memory carried me back to that green (but unfortunate) Isle of the Sea; how often in my dreams have I found myself with my youthful companions on the green road that leads to the old school house under the trees; how often have I wandered by the rippling brook winding its way through the moors, to the sea; how often have I hurried to the old cross roads to join my youthful companions in our boyish sports; and now on the eve of my departure to the old land, the land of my birth (a country whose history no lover of freedom can read without emotion and which must excite wonder, admiration and regret in the mind of every man with whom patriotism is not a reproach), to visit once more the scenes and companions of my childhood days. I cannot express the feelings of pleasure I enjoy in seeing so many of my fellow citizens around me this evening wishing me a fond good bye and expressing their fervent hopes for my safe return. I thank you all for your generous and kindly feelings towards me, for if there is any one thing more dear to the human heart it is in having the confidence and respect of our fellow men.

In my opening remarks I referred to Miramichi as a cold but not inhospitable climate, but like all other countries it has its shade and its sunshine; it offers innumerable obstacles to the home seeker, but a stout heart, perseverance and industry will overcome them all. Our country may not be as wealthy as some countries we read of; it may not offer the same glittering advantages to the emigrants as the great republic to the south of us, but experience teaches that so many of my fellow citizens have their vocations and their disappointments, and if we have not the wealth and pomp of other countries, if we unfortunately have few wealthy men in our midst, yet on the other hand we have comparatively so many of our own countrymen who are clear of class distinction which is the curse of older and wealthier countries, and if we cannot boast of having palatial buildings and vast armies we have other privileges of a higher and nobler order; we can breathe the pure air of freedom in this country of ours, we enjoy civil and religious liberty to its fullest extent; here every man can worship God at his own altar according to the dictates of his own conscience, and our social and commercial intercourse

Sons of Temperance.

CHARLO, July 23, 1891. The Rev. Isaac Baird lectured to an attentive audience on the question of Prohibition in the Temperance Hall, River Charles, on Thursday, 23rd inst. At the close of the lecture an address was presented to the Rev. gentleman, accompanying which was a beautiful emblem of the Sons of Temperance. Mr. Baird leaves in a few days for Nova Scotia, where he will remain for some time.

The following is the ADDRESS. RIVER CHARLO, July 23, 1891. TO MR. AND MRS. BAIRD. Dear Brother and Sister—One of the Odes of our Ritual gives expression to sentiment which seems to come with particular force to our minds at this time, "Blest be the tie that binds, our hearts in purest love." As we meditate upon the strain which seems called upon to endure by your departure, we are made to feel how by heart and mind and by your active, earnest interest in all efforts for the benefit of our people you have endeavored yourselves as a division and as individuals. By precept and example you have been ever active in promoting the principles of our order and we feel confident that wherever you go our cause will find in you friends ready to lend a helping hand in hastening the day when the principles of Prohibition shall obtain universal sway.

The Queen, the National Anthem being sung. "Our Guest," was proposed by Mr. Nicholson and in happy language he referred to the beautiful Emerald Isle to which Mr. Hennessy was about to pay a visit and hoped he would thoroughly enjoy it and return to us again in improved health, and he would now call upon them to drink the health of Mr. Hennessy. The toast was drunk heartily, the song—"For he's a jolly good fellow," sung. Mr. Hennessy returned his thanks, and the chairman called upon Mr. James Troy.

Mr. Troy responded in an eloquent address, referring particularly to the historical beauties of the Emerald Isle, which made it so attractive to the tourist, and more especially to the native who returned to its shores after long years of absence. He thought that Mr. Hennessy would go there in the character of an emigrant agent, for his success in life would undoubtedly be an inducement to others to come out to Canada and strike out for themselves. Mr. Hennessy was respected by all and we all joined in wishing him a pleasant voyage and much happiness.

The chairman then called upon Mr. John Morrissey who proposed the toast of "The Peace" coupled with the name of Mr. Anselm, who duly responded to the toast and song which followed it. Mr. Morrissey then remarked that he was present to do honor to Mr. Hennessy, who had been successful in business. We had all to battle in the strife of life and we would win if we fought hard, and while we might not succeed as well as our friend Mr. Hennessy had done, yet they could all try to pursue an honest and straightforward course like our friend here, who was entirely successful. He admitted Mr. Hennessy had earned every dollar he had honestly and uprightly. We lived in the finest country on the face of God's earth, socially, morally, religiously, and with its illimitable resources which would in time be developed and enrich the people, and then said others of our people, having become rich men would take a trip and visit the land of their birth, then we might assemble together and give them a send-off characteristic of Newcastle hospitality.

The next toast proposed was that of "The Best and the Best," with the names of Messrs. E. W. Williston & A. Davidson, both responding. Mr. Williston particularly referring to the favorable opinion entertained of Mr. Hennessy for his honorable dealings which had led to his well deserved success. His buildings were the best in town and he hoped his success would still continue, and that he might long be spared to his family and for the good of his country, for such men were wanted. He hoped Mr. Hennessy would have a pleasant voyage and a most successful return to the old soil. In conclusion he proposed the toast of "The Mercantile Interests," which after being drunk and followed by the usual song was responded to by Messrs. James Brown, George Brown, Thomas Mullans, J. Alton, H. Philbrick, R. L. Malby, J. G. Kethro, M. F. Smallwood and H. W. Wyse. Mr. M. Russell followed his remark with a song, as did Mr. Kethro, who sang the Red, White and Blue. "The Ladies," was proposed by Mr. Troy, and drunk with all honors, and followed by the song "Here's a health to all good ladies." The toast was responded to by Mr. James Brown, who thought a mistake was invariably made when a bachelor was called upon to respond to this toast, as to his mind a married man was better fitted to make a suitable response than a single one. He really must admit that on looking round this company he felt very much ashamed of himself when he found but three present who still remained in single blessedness, however he hoped that before very long he would be on the other side too. (Cheers.) Messrs. Brown and Davidson also responded.

Mr. Brown then proposed the health of the chairman, Mr. J. R. Nicholson, the toast being drunk most heartily and was followed by the usual song "For he's a jolly good fellow." Mr. Nicholson responded in suitable terms. Then came the closing toast "Our next meeting," Auld Lang Syne was sung, and the assemblage dispersed after each had wished Mr. Hennessy a pleasant voyage, a happy visit and a safe return back again.

In the remarks made during the evening all spoke most favorably of the character Mr. Hennessy had earned by his strict honesty and integrity not only in his private life but also in public offices held by him, as well as expressing the hope that his visit would be of advantage to him in the improvement of his health.

Mr. Hennessy left Newcastle for Quebec on Thursday night to take passage on the steamer Parthenon on Saturday morning, and is no doubt by this time almost half way across the Atlantic ocean.

"Be Soothed."

The "Advocate" editor intimates that the editor of the "Advocate" seems to have a very evenly sustained but "leopard" because he does not take without retort the gibes and misrepresentations of the erratic and generally despised individual who conducts Mr. Snowball's paper. His character is so well known that none pays the slightest attention to what he says knowing his lack of principle, and since his somewhat out of the Liberal into the Conservative camp he is afraid to attack any leading politician, for fear he may make as great mistakes as he has done before, so that the "Advocate" and its editor get a double share of his attentions. It pleases him and does not hurt us, so we are quite content. But we intend to retain our right to reply even if it does ruffle the cheek of the conceded editor of the "Advocate," who had far better employ his time in correcting his own numerous and glaring errors instead of pointing out those of others, and then his character and that of his paper may be expected to improve.

However, as the "Advocate" is now offered for sale without the editor, may the "Advocate" ever since he came here to some editor with more principle and less cheek, who will have some regard for the good opinion of the people he is living among instead of abusing all who differ in opinion from him, as has been the course pursued by the editor of the "Advocate" since he came here to further his master's interests.

Some time ago the following appeared in the columns of our contemporary. "The Advance" aims to keep its page clean and as free as possible from personal matters," which was decidedly refreshing coming from such a source, and from a man who has abused every leading politician on the side opposed to him, and as he has been on all sides the unique spectacle has been seen of at one time abusing and at another alluding to the same individual with the most fulsome flattery. Such has been his course from the first and in the future we hope he will try to carry out to more potent the programme he had advocated but not followed.

Dr. Sutherland having declined the nomination to the Presidency of Mount Allison College, at a meeting of the Board of Regents of the University held a few days ago it was unanimously decided to extend an invitation to Dr. Allison, M. A., L. L. D., Chief Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, to the presidency of the College. Although he has not as yet given his formal consent it is more than probable he will accept it.

Dr. Allison was born in Hants Co., N. S. He was educated at the Halifax Academy, Wesleyan Academy, Middlebury, and Wesleyan University, Middlebury, Conn., from which he graduated in 1859 and became classical instructor at Mt. Allison college. In 1862 he took a similar position in the college. In 1869 Dr. Pickard resigned the presidency and Dr. Allison was unanimously elected to the President's chair, a tribute to his scholarship and ability. This position he filled acceptably until 1878 when he resigned the position for his present duties in the college. In 1889 Dr. Pickard resigned the presidency and Dr. Allison was unanimously elected to the President's chair, a tribute to his scholarship and ability. This position he filled acceptably until 1878 when he resigned the position for his present duties in the college. In 1889 Dr. Pickard resigned the presidency and Dr. Allison was unanimously elected to the President's chair, a tribute to his scholarship and ability. 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Some opposition members interrupted with references to the country now going on. 'Oh! said Adams 'How you do love a scandal. The only time you ever won an election you look in on a scandal—not on your merits. When the people of the country are looking for a scandal you put it in front of them. You gentlemen of the opposition are seriously troubled now because the scandals of which you speak are to be exposed to the world by the course the government has taken. It would have pleased you well had the government checked off its investigations. The government will do nothing of the kind. It will have this matter pushed to the bottom. That man's the true conservative who lets the moulting branch away. That is what we propose to do. If there are moulting branches to be cut, let the tree itself cut them off. It will grow more strongly than ever. The debate was continued by Devin of Ottawa, Desjardins of Hochelaga and Bowers of Digby.

OTTAWA, July 24.—The budget speech was continued to-day by Mr. Kenney of Halifax, who after some remarks on the differences between the ideas and proposals of the two parties, returned to the original point of departure by taking up the subject of the budget speech. On the question of Atlantic steamships, Mr. Kenney discussed the advantage of Halifax as a Canadian port, and argued in favor of making that port both the summer and winter terminus of the line. Our trade with the West Indies, which had held its own pretty well, would increase materially now that a better system of steamship communication had been established. Mr. Kenney was not much impressed with the alleged too rapid growth of the debt under the present government, seeing that the increase during the last few years had been insignificant, while the growth during the last three years of the Mackenzie government had been eight to ten millions a year. Since 1879 the credit of Canada had gone up and the rate of interest had gone down, so that notwithstanding the immense public works carried on, our interest charge was only six cents per cent greater than it was twelve years ago. In the course of what must have been an unusually severe attack of pessimism, Sir Richard Cartwright the other day stated that the people of Canada were in great poverty. But bankers Cox and Hague, the best business authorities, and even the commercial editor of the leading opposition organ, were better judges of these questions, and they told a different story. In 1878 Sir Richard Cartwright when informed that the people were suffering from commercial depression advised the laboring man to work harder and eat less. Mr. Kenney was not working harder now than then. It was plain, at all events, from statistics that they did not eat less, but a great deal more and much better food. At no time in our history were the people of this country better fed, better clothed and their children better schooled than now. An amusing reference to a cartoon in Punch afforded the Halifax member a text for defining the respective roles of Cartwright and Charlton. Cartwright is a native of Canada, while Charlton was born in the states. According to Mr. Kenney it is the mission of the latter to expatriate his native land and of the former to slander his.

Mr. Kenney carried Mr. Flint's statements appreciating the trade of Halifax and St. John, and returned good for evil by showing that the tonnage of arrivals and departures of Yarmouth had increased four hundred per cent. Since 1878 the people of St. John and Halifax had been invited to declare for the national policy. Naturally the electors turned to see how Portland, Maine, was succeeding in building up the trade with the market of sixty-five millions. Inquiry on this point and others had led the people of Halifax to send him here with a commission to oppose unrestricted reciprocity. The gentlemen opposite taunted the liberal conservatives as "old flippers." The proper emblem of unrestricted reciprocity was a black fly with two letters "D. T." inscribed thereon in white, for deliberate treason, direct taxation and delirium tremens. The debate was continued by Mr. Fraser of Quebec. Mr. Fraser, in his budget speech to-day, denounced in strong language the policy of protective duties. He said there was no such thing as a scholar or great thinker who was not a free trader. No man of sense was a protectionist except from self interest. Mr. Kenney was a protectionist because he was interested in sugar refineries and was a monopolist. He had never heard so much nonsense in his life as he had heard in this house on the trade question. Having in his sweeping manner denounced all forms of free trade in all countries in the world, he closed, not by moving a free trade resolution, but by the singular announcement that he proposed to support the Cartwright amendment for the inclusion of Canada in the United States high-tariff system. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Fraser compared Cartwright to some strong light house beam which the waves might break, but the storm blast, from which the light always shone.

"Yes," said a member opposite, "but it's a revolving light." Mr. Skinner was the first speaker after recess. He dealt vigorously with the speech of Mr. King of Quebec county, who had given a gloomy picture of the decay of the trade of St. John. As a matter of fact, said Mr. Skinner, the trade of St. John was never so large in the history of the port as it is now. More ships came there than to Montreal. It is true enough the line business was not flourishing this year, but the member for Quebec knew that the building trade of New York and other cities was paralyzed, and that the line burning business was unprosperous in Maine. The time business of the river St. John would see better days than it had ever seen. He ridiculed the denunciations which Mr. Fraser showered on all public men who did not agree with himself and Henry George. The people of the United States, France, Germany, Austria and Italy might possibly know something about what was good for them. In England it would probably be found that the tariff question had not been settled for evermore. The all-day of the session had been spent by the member for Gaspereau—notes which played as large a part in the history as the all day of the session of the day. Mr. Fraser could see Nova Scotia in a boat from Yarmouth to Boston, but was half blind and could never see people when their faces were towards Canada. If he did he thought they were still exclaiming, walking back and forth, and Mr. Skinner knew that Canadian young people were apt to be on the move, sometimes westward sometimes eastward. He had seen this movement all his life and it did not trouble him now. Describing the recent campaign, he said that the people of St. John had no desire to see their trade absorbed by New York, as the trade of Portland had been absorbed. Canada had spent a hundred million to construct a railway system for the development of trade from one end to the other of this country and had no intention of allowing it to cross over into the dominion. In closing he referred to the boasts of the opposition members that they were going to obtain power on the second day. For his part he hoped if ever the gentlemen opposite came into power they would come in on some policy. Even if the present reports should amount to something like scandal, he believed that the country would find a way to dispense of the matter without abandoning its independence and reversing its trade policy.

THE MCGREERY LEGACY. OTTAWA, July 24.—This morning Robert McGreery examined his evidence relating to the alleged payments of Sir Hector Langevin, but made no new statements. The witness was asked as to the amount paid up by himself and his brother on the Bale Chalou railway. Some work has been done on this enterprise, say \$4,000 to \$5,000. He remembered the agreement by which he and his brother transferred their \$75,000 stock to the present company. The bargain was that \$50,000 was to be paid—cash \$10,000 and the balances in instalments as the subsidies came due. For the additional \$25,000 bonds, the witness received afterwards four payments of \$8,000 each, making \$32,000 in all. He did not retain one cent of this money, but paid it all either to or for the benefit of Thomas McGreery. The remaining \$8,000 have not yet been received, nor have the bonds been obtained. Witness never made a cent out of the Bale Chalou railway. Thomas had given him credit for money actually expended on the railway. At this point the attention of the witness was called to a dispute which arose between himself and Michael Connolly, alleged by Nicholas to have grown out of the fact that Michael had told Thomas McGreery that McGreery was interested in the firm. According to witness the dispute had grown out of the statement of Michael to Thomas McGreery that a large sum of money had been made in British Columbia. Thomas had afterwards complained to witness that he (Thomas) had not received his share of the profits of the British Columbia enterprise. Witness told Thomas that the latter must have forgotten how much he did receive. Afterward witness wrote his brother a letter with a statement, a copy of which, as follows, he produced: QUEBEC, July 14th, 1887. Dear Thomas—I enclose you the account, amounting to \$78,484, less \$20,938, receiving under that I believe you received from me out of this \$130,000 or thereabouts \$58,000, besides \$117,000 paid direct to you from Larkin, Connolly & Co., and still you are not satisfied. I have to pay to the Banque Nationale \$10,000 to the Banque Nationale to clear them up. I intend to reduce and pay up the Union Bank and all I can to you. If this reasonable programme does not suit you, then break the whole thing and let me have my \$100,000 out in U. S. claim. I have paid Banque Nationale (including note due tomorrow) \$7,650 in all \$73,000, which, with amount paid you, makes \$130,000. I received from Larkin, Connolly & Co. about \$135,000—something under that I believe. You received from me out of this \$130,000 or thereabouts \$58,000, besides \$117,000 paid direct to you from Larkin, Connolly & Co., and still you are not satisfied. 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USE JARDINE & CO'S.

SPICES

IN 1-4 LB. PACKAGES.

PATENTS

Patents for various inventions including sewing machines and electrical devices.

Bartlett's Shoe Blacking. Just received. 100 GROSS No. 2 SIZE.

TUNING and REPAIRING.

J. O. Biedermann, PIANOFORTE and ORGAN TUNER. Repairing a Specialty.

1897 INFORMATION 1898

SEASONABLE GOODS. I will pay the highest prices in cash for any of the following raw furs...

STOVES. Star, Waterloo, Niagara and Charter Oak Cook Stoves.

Seeds! Seeds! VEGETABLE and Flower Seeds.

POTATO ONIONS, ONION SETS.

SUGAR. 18 LBS. Sugar for \$1.00.

GEO. STABLES. Newcastle, May 4, 1891.

Tobacco. JUST RECEIVED. 50 Caddies NAPOLÉON CHEWING.

MIRFIELD DRAUGHTSMAN. The Thorough Bred Shire Stallion.

MR. B. R. BOUTHILLIER. Begs to announce to his patrons in Newcastle...

WEDNESDAY. where he may be seen at the Upper Flat of the Street...

LAMP CHIMNEYS. JUST RECEIVED. 1 O. A. AND 2 SIZES.

PROPERTY FOR SALE. The Property owned by the Subscriber, situated on McCallum St., Newcastle...

THREE HOUSES. The houses are occupied but possession can be given immediately.

Advertisement for a property on McCallum St., Newcastle, June 12, 1891.

Fashionable Millinery. THE Subscriber will have ready for inspection in the Brick Store...

HATS & BONNETS. With all the necessary Trimmings required which will be made up by a first class Milliner...

MRS. C. CALL. Newcastle, April 29, 1891.

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

LEATHER & SHOE FINDINGS. The Subscriber returns thanks to their old customers here for past favors...

For Sale. WHAT Lot of Land Fronting on Pleasant Street in Newcastle...

On 5 and 10 Box lots of Chicago Bolognas We can do better than anyone.

Selling at Cost. The Subscriber having taken Stock Investments making a change in his business...

BOOTS & SHOES. In MEN'S Steam Driving Boots, Lace Boots, Men's Rubber Shoes...

Cottons! Woolens! In Dress Goods, Prints, Check, Ginghams, Linen Damask...

Small Ware—a Good assortment of Small Earthenware, Bone China, Broom, and all kinds of Household Goods.

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

Table with columns for DATE, TIME, and various weather measurements (Barometer, Thermometer, etc.) for the month of July.

Miscellaneous. 'Had your vacation?' No. 'Well don't forget to take along Johnson's Liniment.'

Judge—I understand that you prefer charges against this man? Grocer—No, sir; I prefer cash, and that's what I had him brought here for.

Men and women—young and old—will find health and vigor by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

When the plumber sends in his bill the dancing and playing the pipe are done by the same person.

Man's Liniment Cures Cuts in Cows. She—Did you hear about young Tompkins? He—No, what? She—Took a pistol and blew out his brains last night!

Man's Liniment Cures Cuts in Cows. Tramp—Can you put me on something? Farmer (whistling)—No, but I can put something on you.

Mothers. Castoria is recommended by physicians for children testing. It is a purely vegetable preparation...

Man's Liniment is used by Physicians. Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co. For several years I suffered severely from Neuralgia...

Man's Liniment is used by Physicians. An Evidence of versatility.—'Young Chumpleigh is quite versatile; isn't he?' 'I guess so; he never does anything right.'

Man's Liniment is used by Physicians. When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she became a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Man, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Youth's Corner. 'Why can't I, mamma, Such a whining tone and such a cross face! The corners of Jamie's mouth were drawn down so that the dimples in his round cheeks were stretched into ugly lines of ill temper...

Man's Liniment is used by Physicians. The Thorough Bred Shire Stallion, 'MIRFIELD DRAUGHTSMAN,' will be at Rescue River to-day (Wednesday) and at Blackville on Thursday...

Man's Liniment is used by Physicians. He will cross the North side of the River and arrangements will be made by the groom 'MIRFIELD DRAUGHTSMAN'...

Man's Liniment is used by Physicians. The Property owned by the Subscriber, situated on McCallum St., Newcastle, consisting of over 100 feet frontage and about 85 feet wide.

Man's Liniment is used by Physicians. The houses are occupied but possession can be given immediately. For terms and particulars apply to PATRICK MCGOWAN.

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kitchen floor that it made the oven doors rattle and the tinware dance upon the walls.

When he came back to the sitting room, the sowl was still upon his face. Mamma placed a chair by her side, and said: 'Sit here, Jamie, while I talk to you a few moments. I am very sorry that you disobeyed me just now.'

'Why, mamma,' said Jamie in surprise, 'I did not disobey. I hung up my cap and came back, just as you told me to do.'

'You are mistaken, Jamie, you talked very loudly with your feet,' 'With my feet! Why feet can't talk!'

'The Bible says they do. In the sixth chapter of Proverbs there is a naughty person, a wicked man, and this is what it says: He winketh with his eyes, he speaketh with his feet, he teacheth with his fingers.'

Now when you went stamping so angrily across the floor your feet spoke to me very plainly. They spoke worse things than your tongue would dare to say. Shall I tell you what they were?'

'Jamie nodded. The sowl was gone, and his eyes were wide open with wonder. 'Well they said: Mamma does not love me, she does not want me to have a good time. Mamma does not know so much as I do! I know it will not hurt me a bit to go out, then every stamp called out: 'Mad! Mad! I'm mad!'

'Jamie hung his head, and looked sober, but did not say a word. At last mamma said: 'Do you know what was inside of you talking through your feet?'

'Yes,' said Jamie in a low voice, 'it was an evil spirit.'

'And, said mamma, the good spirit speaks through the feet when they run quickly and cheerfully on errands of obedience and love.'

Jamie's arm stole around his mother's neck, and he whispered in her ear: 'I will try to make my feet speak only pleasant things after this.'

Mamma kissed him, and then they had a lovely 'tuff' pull all by themselves, and next day the sore throat was all gone.

Garn and Household. 'INDIVIDUALITY IN RELATION TO THE BREEDING AND PERFORMANCE OF DAIRY CATTLE.'

READ BEFORE THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDER'S ASSOCIATION, CANADA, BY WILLIAM THOMPSON, EDITOR FARM DEPARTMENT OF THE LONDON 'ADVERTISER.'

Like produce like is the foundation principle upon which the breeder must build. With the genesis of life went forth the great Law-Giver's command: 'Let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, and of creeping thing of the earth after his kind, and of beasts of the earth after his kind, and it was so.'

It is the Bible that records the origin of heredity. 'Like begets like' is a remarkable law, but it has limitations which the breeder must understand.

Individuality should be carefully studied in the handling of dairy cattle, especially in the matter of breeding. It is a matter of fact that the breeder who neglects individuality is sure to produce inferior stock.

But few people realize the difference in cows, even those of the same breed. Among other instances the cow of the land of Messrs. Smith, Powell & Lamb, of the well-known breeders, were of the same age, both superior in form, quality, and all the points which denote a good cow.

But the great contrary force against which the breeder has to contend is variation from a particular type as a result of environment, food, treatment, or certain influences arising from the ancestral breeding of a given animal.

'Because I do not think it best for my little boy, but run and hang up your cap, and perhaps we will find something nice to do in the house.'

But Jamie did not want to stay in the house. He wanted to go on the ice with Bonnie Bennett, his next door neighbor. Bonnie's father had made him a fine skating pond by flooding the lawn with water from the hydrant.

It was so large and smooth and safe—not the least bit of danger even if the ice did break. Every night after school, a merry group of boys gathered there to slide and skate.

Jamie thought it was very hard that he must stay in now just for a little speck of a sore throat as he called it.

So when he went to hang up his cap, he slammed the door after him and stamped his heavy shoes so hard across the bare

TIRED—TIRED—TIRED

When we hear people say, 'I'm tired,' and when they have really not done any thing to make them feel so, it is not that they have been working hard, but that

feeling that their experience is caused by the system being run down, and they require a good tonic to build them up—to bring about the desired result they should take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

EVERY MAN should take them. They cure all ailments which result from a weak blood, and they restore the system to its normal condition.

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drivatized his herd by means of suitable tests, should discard the unprofitable cows and fill their places with stock better suited to attain the end in view, at the same time taking good care of the residue and their progeny.

When the selection of cows of whatever breed, and in the case of the breeder, whether of pure bloods or grades, individual excellence and vigor of constitution must go hand in hand with good pedigree, for without the former the latter will prove a delusion and a disappointment.

ALL-ROUND FARM TALKS. A sharp, bright plow turns a clean furrow and saves oats and horseflesh.

Why not grow more cauliflower? There is always a demand for these delicious vegetables. Manure from well-fed animals, the manure being kept under cover, should contain all the elements of plant food.

An exchange says a few beans dropped into the hill where potatoes are planted will keep off the potato bug effectively.

A farmer plainly shows he does not care to improve his practices or better his condition when he has no time to read.

Not only should an account be kept of the farm, but with each crop. You will then know where you derived the largest profit.

While the milk is warmer than the surrounding air it should be left uncovered, but when colder it may with advantage be covered.

Stuart's Agriculturist notes the loss of several fine cows in Ohio from the animals being turned out into fresh clover pasture when the clover was wet.

It is reported that certain western farmers have tried collars on oxen, instead of yokes, and that the result of the test is favorable to the use of collars.

A peck of clean timothy seed contains no less than ten millions of seeds. A crop of ten million plants to the acre would be over three thousand plants to the square rod and over two hundred plants to the square foot.

An old strawberry grower says that fruit picked in the afternoon when dry will keep forty-eight hours longer than when it is picked while wet with the dew.

He always picks strawberries toward night when they are intended for a distant market.

In Japan horses are lacked in their stalls, then a door is closed at the head, which has a grain and hay rack conveniently constructed, to which the nag is hitched.

When needed the door is swung back and the horse led forth. No one gets kicked, no refuse matter is visible to the visitor, and it seems to be a sensible way to construct a place for any horse.

THE WHEAT PEST. The new insect, says the Montreal Gazette, said to have appeared in the wheat fields around Windsor, Ont., may possibly be the Hessian fly, from the description of its appearance and the position on which the dark specks appear.

Generations ago Canada suffered not a little from this destructive pest. In 1837, the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, in order to gather such information as would enable the Government and farmers to take effective measures against the pest, offered prizes of \$100, \$125 and \$75, for essays on the origin, character and treatment of the Hessian fly and other destructive insects, as well as of smut, rust and other vegetable foes of cereal crops.

The first prize was awarded to Dr. Henry C. Hind, whose essay is still an authority on the subject. But the Government of our day has made still more effectual provision for emergencies of this kind in the Central Farm, whose expert in entomology, is always ready to answer to all enquirers on all matters connected with farming. It is to be hoped that his explanation of the Windsor phenomenon will be such as to remove needless apprehensions, or if danger really exist, that the measures which he advises will be promptly adopted.

COMPELLING STOCK TO EAT FOOD. Animals can possibly be wintered or kept at other seasons on food that contains barely enough nutrition to sustain life. But whenever this is the fact no profit need be expected from stock thus fed. All the advantage to the farmer from feeding stock comes from feeding more than is needed for barely retaining the same condition of flesh, milk or wool before there can be any profit, and this requires generally good feeding.

THISTLES AMONG OATS. Oats grow slowly at first, while Canada thistles, if the patch is at all vigorous, sprout before them. There is a time in this

Children Cry for, Pitcher's Castoria.

in every respect it is much better to have it in one track than in five. Every operation with the land is carried out at less expenditure of time than if divided up. The work can also be much better done.

Every track sown up, however small, has an outside edge entirely around it. This edge never is as well plowed, requires more time in harrowing, and never can be as well done; if planted cannot be as well hoed, and never produces so good a crop. There is always an 'outside row' clear around each track, whatever its size, and there is only that however large the field. With all in one track the plow turns its furrow on one side throughout its length, and the cultivator does its perfect work to the end of the row. System and order should govern all the work on the farm as well as in the manufactory. If five acres are the dimensions of the land to be broken, then begin on one side of the field with what is wanted, and the next year advance with another section along side. The work will be in one place, and can be done in the best manner and at least cost. Farmers should study these matters.

CUTTING TIMOTHY TOO EARLY. When timothy is in bloom its pollen makes the hay dusty when cut. It is best, possibly, to cut when the stalk bursts into head before blossoming; but if the grass cannot well be cut then, defer the cutting until the blossoms fall. The hay will then be at least not injurious, and its deficiencies can be made up with liberal rations of other grain.

KEROSENE EMULSION. There are two methods of preparing this: (1) Dissolve in two quarts of water one quart of soft soap, or one quarter pound of hard soap. Heat to boiling and then add one pint of kerosene oil, stirring vigorously for three or four minutes. Add water to make the kerosene equal one-fifth of the compound. (2) Dissolve half a pound of soap in a gallon of boiling water, and then add two gallons of kerosene. When wanted for use, dilute with nine parts of water. Either will be found quite effective in ridding the cherry, and other trees of those ugly black aphids which have increased upon them so rapidly during this dry, hot season and also in clearing the rose bushes of the green lice which often appear along their stems in such vast numbers.

TREATMENT OF YOUNG ORCHARDS. 'I find it quite as important to keep weeds out of a young orchard as of any other crop,' says Dr. T. H. Hoskins. 'Clean culture is essential. In the rows between the trees, currants and gooseberries can be grown with great success better than in fall exposure, and they may remain until the trees are four inches in diameter. Between the rows any low brood crop, well manured, is a benefit to the trees, because it increases the soil to promote the growth of the orchard.'

A DRINKING FOUNTAIN FOR FOWLS. A drinking fountain that poultry cannot foul may be made of any low keg or tub that will hold water. Remove one head, cut holes in the sides the right distance from the ground for the fowls to drink from conveniently, and then place on the tub a tightly fitting cover.

COFFINS and Caskets. The Subscriber is now prepared to attend all orders of undertaking. He will keep constantly on hand a make order.

GEORGE BROWN. FRESH SALMON. I am prepared to handle FRESH SALMON at best prices going. Consignments Solicited. L. A. GORDON, Commission Merchant, Montreal, May 11, 1891.

MOLASSES. IN STORE. 25 Casks CHOICE BARBADOS. A. J. BABANG & CO. Moncton, N. B., Sept. 5, 1900.

PEARLINE. RECEIVING TO-DAY. 25 Cases PYLEN'S PEARLINE. For sale low. A. J. BABANG & CO. Moncton, N. B., Sept. 5, 1900.

NOTICE TO THE FARMERS. French Port Cove Carding Mill. 'We have leased the property known as the Hutchins Carting Mill, below Newcastle, placed Mr. Chas. Ambrose, the well-known carder as manager who has put the mill in thorough repair.

With a good mill and the best carder in the county, I can guarantee satisfaction to my customers. Wool left at the forewings after being called for weekly. Mr. Bannan, Newcastle, Alex. Jessamine, Douglastown, Brocks, Chatham, T. Ambrose, Nelson. For taking wool to the mill will have it carried to take back.

THOS. W. FLETT. Nelson, May 2, 1891.

The 'Union Advocate' is published every WEDNESDAY Morning in time to be despatched by the earliest train. The paper was established in 1857, and is 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, 1.10. Single Copies, 5 cents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Transient advertising will be charged at the rate of ten cents per square inch for first insertion, each succeeding insertion at rate of 3 cents per line; or \$1.00 per inch for each succeeding insertion, and 30 cents for each continuation.

Professional and Business Cards inserted by the year at the rate of \$5.00 per inch. Special rates to business men who may enter into yearly contracts. Orders for printing blanks, etc., attended expeditiously. W. C. ANSELW

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

SAFE BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS PROMPT

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