





which yielded eight and a half millions of dollars, got for their protection but a little more than half the sum that was paid for protecting the Ontario and Quebec fisheries which yielded only three millions of dollars. The *Freeman* does not attempt to deny the figures we gave—indeed it quotes them.

and we hope, coming  
the statement will be

If the editor will turn to pages 95-99 of the Report from which he quotes, he will find that his presumption is not only unfounded, but also untrue. The fishery was employed, exclusively in Quebec waters and was organized for the protection of the Quebec fisheries—that is, the fish was never out of the water, and was never taken to obtain eggs in fiction—and that the fisheries of the other Provinces have derived no benefit whatever from the enormous sums expended in the fishery. As to the editor's memory is not at fault, he will recollect that both Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Mitchell complained in the House of Commons that this was used for principal mechanical machine to further the schemes of the Organized Hypocrisy. The editor's assumed ignorance of the facts of the Dominion engaged in the Gulf is his term of office, done little more than use his department for the furtherance of his own private ends.

\* One or more hatching establishments must shortly be erected on the main tributaries of the St. John, or the causes which have so seriously affected the fishery in the river, of late years, must be removed if the fishery is not to be completely destroyed.

During the five years he has been in the Cabinet Minister and representative of St. John County, he has not insisted that New Brunswick get a factory on the River St. John has been left alone these years without a fish-breeding establishment, which the Freeman says might it sadly needed.

**The German Conspiracy.**

A DESPERATE PLOT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

supposition that *all the Provinces* shared in her services, are too thin to obtain credence.

As the *Freeman* cannot deny the reality of the ravages of the plague, it tries to show that the inference from them is erroneous. One says:—

"The one great error which renders all these statements and complaints valueless is the assumption that the epidemic is the result of a pestilence which is accounted for in the literature above given, is spent for the production of the assumed epidemic in the cities. The fishery overseers and wardens in the Provinces are employed to watch over the fishery."

The "one great error," the *Freeman* makes, is in presuming on the ignorance of his readers. Those who are acquainted with the facts, will see at once that the editor of the *Freeman* had before him the proof of the fallacy of his reasoning, and they will find it

BERLIN, June 4.—It is difficult to obtain authentic information concerning all the ramifications of the conspiracy, but the following statements may be taken as approximately correct.

The present condition of Europe has given hope to the revolutionary leaders who for a long waiting period have been looking for a favourable moment to strike a decisive blow.

Intense discontent pervaded Germany many but there was the danger of the outbreak of a revolution in the East. In the glamour of military and dynastic triumphs the wrongs of the people would be lost sight of; even the sufferers from the war would be dazzled by it. It was feared that the display of military strength that would everywhere be made. It was deemed necessary in the secret councils of the

to persuade themselves that he was not a fisherman, and that fishing was employing. The very figures given in his own article confute his argument. In Ontario, where there are no *co. fisheries*, the sum spent for protection was \$20,000. In Quebec, where the fisheries are almost entirely on the coasts and in the bays, the sum spent for protection was \$100,000. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where there are more rivers and bays fishing than in Quebec, aggregate sum spent for protection was only \$26,365. If the editor of the *Advertiser* had taken notice of the Report he will find that his statement is correct and that his is entirely wrong, and he will see that his charge of partiality and unfairness is unfounded. He is right when he says that those who are ignorant of the facts, but are true to those who are best acquainted

With them, and is corroborated by the statements given by the officers from the various churches. Commissioner compiled his Report.

The Freeman thinks he makes his case stronger by stating that there is a constantly increasing expenditure in the deep sea and coast fisheries, of which an account is taken by the Minister's Report. This, he says, is a very important item of refuge, and on small light-house, and suggests that we take the Public Accounts for the past five years and ascertain how much has been expended in the fisheries.

He has not these Public Accounts, nor do we know how to get them, we will make the editor of the Freeman an offer, that if he put his honesty and integrity to the test, he will furnish us with these Public Accounts.

Now, although it is said that the Government is now disposed to keep everything secret.

**The Baptists in New York**

According to the census of New York State, taken three years ago there were then within bounds of the State 6,320 church organizations, 6,243 church edifices, with sittings in them for 2,357,470 persons. The value of the church property was estimated at that time at \$117,507,150. Of this total the Baptists to-day own 873 churches, valued at \$7,529,810, or which they own 12.5 per cent.

In those churches they gather from Sabbath to Sabbath 112,310 church members. Those members and the members of the assembly with them paid during the year 1884, the portion of public worship \$788,904.

the Grifts have had control of the public money, we pledge ourselves to do our best to prevent it from being so misapplied. We are confident, that the same principle has run throughout that branch of the service, where it would best assist to Elevate the Poor. But if you will pardon my corruption! Come now, Mr. Freeman, you say sincerely, and above all, as one sample of Grief Reform and honesty if you can. Send along your letter. Put it in the paper. I will think they will help your argument. In our former article, to which the *Freeman* takes exception, we said:

We find also that during the fiscal year ending June 1877, there was expended for fish-bone \$10,000; for the Ontario and Quebec got no less than \$18,000; for the St. Lawrence \$10,000; for the E. Island got but \$9,000; and for the organs of the Party of Unity explain to us how much more was paid for improvements on their church porch for \$193,697, while at the same time the Government spent \$71,000 for ward benevolent and missionary objects. The 105,261 teachers and scholars in their Sunday schools also contributed \$24,439.65 for benevolence.

LONDON, JUNE 7.—Great reserve is maintained at police head-quarters in Scotland Yard regarding the alleged Socialist plot. It is generally understood and ascertained that both in London and Paris an important event was expected to occur in Berlin on the Friday following and the Emperor. Prince Bismarck's letter from Berlin speaks of the feeling as profoundly disturbed. In private men say that the country is ripe for a Republic. France has been long ripe for a Republic since 1870 years, and Austria since 1848 years.

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then as to the fines of dishing out three-fourths of this whole sum to Ontario and one-fourth to the other Provinces, and the Province of Quebec, the latter Province has been present partizan head of the Dominion, and has been endeavoring to enforce the fishery laws for fear of losing some votes to the "Independent Electors," as was said by the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. As to our last issue. There are now seven fish-breeding establishments supported by special grants from the Dominion Government in Ontario and Quebec, and but two in the other Provinces. Out of the whole sum of \$24,073, the Dominion Government will give but \$1,838. By this means the Dominion Government will save the Dominion just at the end of the session, \$20,000 as granted for fish-breeding establishments in Ontario and Quebec. It is a curious subject of this too plain to be mistaken—there are just the places where the money would be best spent, and the Dominion Government fish-breeding houses are most wanted.

To this the *Freeman* repeats:—  
"To this also the *New York Herald* says:—

perhaps for want of knowledge. Fleabreeding establishments were most wanted in the provinces of Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg, and the rangers of those Provinces seldom could be found any longer, other rangers being sent to the provinces, and they became necessary to restock those rivers now, while in nearly all the rivers in this country, the fish are becoming so abundant by proper regulations, proper care, and the admission of fish to the spawning grounds, and their protection here there."

We do not pretend to any profound knowledge of fisheries, but we think we do not perceive any ground for claiming an intimate acquaintance with them as our contemporary writers, and our former articles have been based on facts given in the Department, and figures, and we suppose Mr. Angell will admit that the Commissioner who commands the Report did not "blunder for facts," but that he was well informed.

pass, we would ask him how he appens, if some object other than the fostering of the fisheries were not in the Nova Scotia, which the Freeman admits needful, for the fishing establishments more than Quebec, as at one while Quebec has three.

We think the Freeman has made our case, corroborated our assertion, and has shown the propriety of the law for fish-breeding has been for political purposes, while the fisheries of Nova Scotia & New Brunswick are neglected. In former articles we showed that the Fisheries Commissioners of Nova Scotia Fisheries forbid his officers even to enforce the law against saw-dust and mill-ashes, at the instance of two members of the House who were interested in saw-mills, and at another instance he set the law aside to secure two votes in Gloucester for the editor

His nose he mentions as alone implicated.

**The Saturday Review on Protection.**

In issue after issue we have given an article after article from English sources in favour of Protection, and in consequence of the delay of the Freeman it is impossible to pick up a leading page without finding evidence of the gradual decay of the cause in Free Trade. We give below some suggestive remarks from the "Saturday Review" in regard to the opening of the Paris Exhibition of 1867, which is in itself the embodiment of wealth and progress, and which is to be opened at a moment when the most striking bulwark of the cause is being paid to French views of the nature of wealth.

"The significance of the exhibition is







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

MAY-JUNE

DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Thermometer.	Thermometer.
Sun.	26	8.20 a.m.	59.0	49.0	50.0
		11.45 p.m.	58.0	48.0	51.0
Mon.	27	8.20 a.m.	59.0	49.0	50.0
		11.45 p.m.	58.0	48.0	51.0
Tues.	28	8.20 a.m.	59.0	49.0	50.0
		11.45 p.m.	58.0	48.0	51.0
Wed.	29	8.20 a.m.	59.0	49.0	50.0
		11.45 p.m.	58.0	48.0	51.0
Thurs.	30	8.20 a.m.	59.0	49.0	50.0
		11.45 p.m.	58.0	48.0	51.0
Fri.	31	8.20 a.m.	59.0	49.0	50.0
		11.45 p.m.	58.0	48.0	51.0
Sat.	1	8.20 a.m.	59.0	49.0	50.0
		11.45 p.m.	58.0	48.0	51.0

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.

## Turning Cows to Pasture.

There is a great difference of opinion among dairymen as to the time when cows should be turned to grass. Many contend that all kinds of stock should be kept off pasture grounds during spring until there is a good growth of grass. In other words the herbage must be obtained such a start that the stock will not be able to eat it down short during the season, and thus they believe a supply is more fully insured.

Another plan practised by many, is to let stock have the full run of pastures as soon as the snow is off the ground, allowing it to pick on the old grass and eat of the early vegetation as soon as it appears.

The chief reason urged for this latter course is, that the change from hay to grass in feeding should be as gradual as possible, in order that stock may be kept in good health; that, if cows in spring are turned suddenly from dry food upon luxuriant pastures, they are liable to produce a serious trouble—excessive scouring, bloating and other disorders that impair health, often for a considerable length of time and even if they do not lead to the total loss of the animal, they cause the loss of her milk for longer or shorter periods.

Nothing is gained by allowing pastures to get a tall growth of grass before turning stock upon them, because they tramp the herbage down in places, and by neglecting to feed other portions down, it soon becomes hard and woody and will not be eaten. Grass is sweetest and gives the best results in milk when it is eaten off at regular intervals and is not allowed to get a large growth. In this way the produce is greater, while the exhaustion to the soil is less than it is where tufts of grass are allowed to mature and go to seed.

Cows ought not to be turned at once from hay to pasture, since a sudden change of this kind will be apt to affect their health. A better way is to give them the run of pasture for an hour or two at first, and so allow them gradually from day to day to become accustomed to the change of food, and they should be fed from time to time with hay after they have been turned to pasture altogether. Cows will frequently eat greedily of hay when they have been out to pasture for a considerable length of time, and rations of hay will often be found useful in correcting a tendency to looseness of the bowels or scouring.

Some dairymen are in the habit of giving salt to animals at certain intervals of time, but the better way is to keep it constantly before them or within their reach, so they can take it daily or at will. None regulates the quantity of salt needed much better than it can be done by proportioning it out at intervals, and if the animal always has it within reach there is no danger of overfeeding, and the milk will show less variation in character. An important point to be observed in the management of milk stock is to keep them in a healthy thrifty condition, and if cows on turning are inclined to lose flesh and run down weak and thin, they should be fed rations of ground grain and thus be kept up to the maximum in health and strength.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

## The Currant Worm.

It is claimed that the currant worm now commencing his work of devastation, can be exterminated in this way: one pound of copperas, put with 7 gallons of water, left standing about 8 or 10 hours, then sprinkled over the bushes, or under the leaves if possible, will destroy the pest. A Traveller correspondent used two doses and exterminated every worm, and his bushes were covered. Another writer says the worm comes from very small white eggs, which are deposited in layers on the under side of the leafy flies. Turn up the branches of the bush and pluck off the leaves on which these eggs are found, and burn them. Some leaves have 100 or more eggs, some bushes 1000, some not over 300. A boy can get over a great many in an hour every morning. Following up carefully for ten days. These deposits of eggs are made three times, some two or three weeks between deposits. This is the only effectual way to destroy them. Every bush can be saved by early application, and the leaves which are removed make no apparent diminution of foliage.

## Pruning before planting is of great importance.

No matter how carefully a tree may be taken up a quantity of its fibrous roots are lost, and the top should be cut back in proportion. The tree as received from the nursery

## SPRING SUITS, &amp;C.

## SUMMER OVERCOATS.

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 COATINGS.

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

J. W. DAVIDSON.

Newcastle, April 23, 78.

## GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

## A FRESH Supply Just Received at the

## NEWCASTLE Drug Store,

viz: Early China, White Extra, White Marrowfat, Wax or Butter, Scarlet Runners, Horticultural, Case Knife and Broad Windsor Beans; Carter's Crop, Tom Thumb, Champion of England, Dan O'Rourke, Black Eye Marrow, Early Kent and Sweet Peas; Early Frame, Early Cluster, Short Green and Long Green Cucumbers; Drumhead, Victoria and Early Cabbage Lettuce; Cauliflower, Celery, Tomatoes, Onions, Beets, Carrots, Radish, Corn, Pumpkins and Turnip Seed &amp;c., &amp;c.

## Ladies Floral Tools, Trellises and Flower Pots.

Also, a Choice Collection of

## FLOWERSEEDS.

Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

E. LEE STREET.

Newcastle, March 15, 1878.

## FURNITURE FACTORY.

THE Subscribers have commenced business in the building adjoining the Methodist Church, and are prepared to make

## FURNITURE IN ANY STYLE,

and in a prompt and satisfactory manner. Attention given to

## TURNING OF ALL KINDS.

Wooden Pumps made to order, and Pumps of all kinds repaired.

Orders solicited for every description of job work.

R. G. ANDERSON &amp; SONS.

Newcastle, Dec. 4, 1877.

## NEW BOOKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE. By Edmund D. Amies. Translated from the Seventh Italian Edition by Caroline Tilton. THE VOYAGE OF THE CHALLENGER. By Sir C. Wyville Thomson, LL.D. F.R.S. THE HISTORY OF A COMRADE. Vol. 2. By Victor Hugo. THE ORIGIN OF NATIONS. In two parts. On Early Civilization on Ethnic Affinities. By George Rawlinson, M.A. NEW IRELAND. By A. M. Sullivan, M.P. for Lond. THE GREEKS OF TODAY. By Charles K. Tuckerman. CANOEING IN KANUKIA. Or, Haps and Mishaps Abroad and Ashore. By C. E. K. The last issue of the VOYAGE OF THE PAPER CANOE. By N. H. Bishop. For sale by

J. A. McMillan, Caterbury Street, St. John, April 29, 1878.

## BUTTER AND CANNED GOODS.

50 lbs BUTTER; 200 lbs CANNED GOODS; 100 lbs DRIED APPLES; 100 lbs BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

For sale low before moving to our new Warehouse in Smyth street.

BERTON BROS.

St. John, Nov. 2, 77.

## CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, April 18, 1878.

## NO DISCOUNT to be allowed on American Invoices until further notice.

J. JOHNSTON, Commissioner of Customs.

## FOR SALE.

THAT LARGE and COMMODIOUS Warehouse,

situate on the Public Wharf here—size, 40x20. Two Storeys high. If not sold by private Sale prior to 2nd JULY next, will then be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of the premises.

Terms and particulars on application.

JAMES FISH.

Newcastle, May 7, 1878.

## I. &amp; F. BURPEE &amp; CO.,

Cor. Dock and Union Streets.

HAVE on hand and to arrive by weekly steamers Bar Iron, Common and Best; Lowmoor, Swende and Burden Best; Sheet Iron; Common L. G. and Galvanized; Iron from Cast Steel; Fitch's Flat Square and Octagonal and Best Axe, Spring Steel; Sleighbolts, Tire Calking and Rd. Machine; Charcoal Tin Plates, I. C. D. C. I. X. Coke Tin Plates.

Lug Rods, Strip Tin and Solder.

Plough Mounting, (Wilkie's Scotch) Plating and Shears.

Anvils, Belows and Vices; Axes; Horse Shoes and Nails.

Cable Chains, Deck Spikes, Clinch Rings, and Washers; Tanned and Manila Rope, Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Oakum.

For Carriage Makers—Springs and Axles, Bolts and Nuts; Oval Iron and Best American, equal to Lowmoor; Common Wire and Annealed Wire for Hay Pressing, Pig Iron, &amp;c., &amp;c.

St. John, May 21, 1878.

## 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 English prices. Direct Orders must be accompanied with cash or bank orders through London Agents, cash on delivery of Goods.

Illustrated Book sent on application to JOHN PILLER, GLOBE WORKS, BRISTOL. HAM. Responsible Agents treated with. Foreign Produce sold on Commission.

Sept. 11, 1876.

## FOR SALE.

A FARM, in the Parish of Dalhousie, fronting on the Redoubt, 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, Riverdu Loup, 5th March, 1878. 6m

## CRANE, WAITE &amp; CO.

14 &amp; 16 CENTRAL STREET, - BOSTON, MASS.

## MACHINERY AND WOOL OILS.

WEST VIRGINIA, TALLOW, CYLINDER, ENGINE &amp; LARD OILS.

April 4, 1877

## EMPIRE SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, SHEDIA, 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 &amp; CO.

Nov. 26, 1877.

## RUBBER BELTING, &amp;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

## 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. Shells of the Ocean.

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 Sweeties (Duet).

8. The Good-bye at the door.

9. Little Lullaby, suitable either for a hall, small church, or residence.

10. Good-bye, Sweetheart, good-bye.

11. Come Back to Erin.

12. Ever of thee I'm fondly dreaming.

13. Little Maggie May.

14. Lullaby Watch (Duet).

15. Put it down to me.

16. Mary of Argyle.

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

18. Common thro' the Rye.

19. Rocked in the Cradle of the deep.

Also, a few copies of

## "THE MUSICAL CASCADE,"

containing 100 pieces of sheet music. Price \$1.25, boards, \$1.40; cloth, \$1.60.

Also, a few copies of

## Temperance Revival Songs,

(words and music) arranged for the use of Reform Clubs. Single copies, 20 cents; per dozen, \$3.25.

Also, a few numbers 1 &amp; 2 Bliss &amp; 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. The latter \$15 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 Fish Dealers and all who have to handle barrels.

—ALSO—

## PATENT STEP LADDER

And WASHBURN 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—Foolscap Paper and Printing Paper.

HALL Sells—Lectures, Journals and Day Books.

HALL Sells—Sheet Music and Music Books.

HALL Sells—For Carriage Makers—Springs and Axles, Bolts and Nuts; Oval Iron and Best American, equal to Lowmoor; Common Wire and Annealed Wire for Hay Pressing, Pig Iron, &amp;c., &amp;c.

FREDERICKSON, N. B. Oct 3.

## AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE, FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

THOMAS MILLER &amp; CO., MILLERTON.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED their usual Extensive Assortment of Groceries, Provisions, Spring Etc.

FANCY PASTRY and SUPERIOR EXTRA FLOUR, Timothy and Clover Seed, Fine Wheat, Garden and Flower Seeds, Swedish Turnip Seed, &amp;c.

## FURNITURE.

Maple Sugar, Boots and Shoes in all new styles for summer wear. New patterns in Clothing.

## DRY GOODS.

Prints in variety. Cottons cheaper than ever. HATS and CAPS in Felt, Straw and Silk. Crockery and Glassware. Lamp Chimneys, Wicks, etc. School Books, Canned Fruits and Meats, Jams, Jellies, etc.

## Royal Imperial Honey Syrup.

One barrel of this delicious Syrup just tapped from the Smoked HAMS, Tubs Eastern Township Dairy Butter, Bacon, Corned Beef, and a choice article of TEA and MOLASSES always in stock.

## ONE CRATE MILK PANS

just opened, Lord Oil for machinery, Paints, Putty, Glass, Building Hardware, Paint Oils, Patent Dryers, VARNISH, Turpentine, Brushes, and an extensive selection in the Hardware line.

## STATIONERY, School Books.

Nice Patterns ROOM PAPER, Window Blinds, Table Oil Cloth.

## Fishing Twines,

in Salmon, Trout, Mackerel and Herring. Millerton, May 15, 1878.—H.

## INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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

Campbellton, Dalhousie, Port-Bos. New York. 60c. 65c. 90c.

Chlorio, New Mills, 60c. 65c. 90c.

Jacquet River, 55c. 60c. 85c.

Bellevue, 55c. 60c. 85c.

Pett River, 55c. 60c. 85c.

Miramichi, 55c. 60c. 85c.

Wellford, 55c. 60c. 85c.

Pt. du Chene or Shediac, 49c. 54c. 79c.

We will also make Special Low Rates for full cargo and small consignments.

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

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

Boxes must be 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.

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

## 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.

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons, having any claim against the Estate of the late CALEB McCULLY, are required to present the same daily until the 1st of July next, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are notified to call upon the undersigned and have the same settled before the 1st of March, 1878, as all matters remaining unsettled at that date will be placed in legal hands for collection.

JOSEPH D. McCULLY, Executor.

SAMUEL U. McCULLY, of Estate, Chatham, 25th Dec, 1877.

## CAUTION.

ALL parties trespassing upon any of the lands belonging to the Estate of the late C. McCully, will be proceeded against according to law.

JOSEPH D. McCULLY, Executor.

SAMUEL U. McCULLY, of Estate, Chatham, Dec. 25th, 1877.

## KNOW THYSELF

By reading and tracing the meridian line, you can find out the best time to go to sea, and the best time to go to land. This is the only way to know thyself.

This is the only way to know thyself.

This is the only way to know thyself.

This is the only way to know thyself.

This is the only way to know thyself.

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