

The Union Advocate

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. C. ANSLAW

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Vol. XXI.—No. 19.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, February 22, 1888.

WHOLE No. 1059.

Furniture Rooms. I have received a large part of my Spring Stock of Furniture, and solicit inspection. New Parlor Suits, New Bed Room Sets, Iron Bedsteads, Wood Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables all kinds.

B. FAIREY, Newcastle.

Law and Collection Office. M. ADAMS, Barrister & Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.

CANADA HOUSE. Chatham, New Brunswick. Wm. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

L. J. TWEEDE, ATTORNEY & BARRISTER AT LAW. NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK. MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK. C. D. McWERNY, CEO. D. FUCH, PROPRIETOR.

J. D. PHINNEY, Barrister & Attorney at Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., RICHMOND, N. B.

F. CLEMENTSON & CO. CROCKERY, CHINA, and GLASS, LAMPS and LAMP GOODS.

F. L. PEDOLIN, M. D., PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, NEWCASTLE, N. B.

COUNTRY TRADERS. 135 Designs BRUSSELS: 100 " TAPSEY: 50 " WOOL CARPET: 25 " LINOLEUM.

O. J. MacGULLY, M.A. M. D., MEMB. MED. COL. SURG., LONDON.

SKINNER'S Carpet Warehouse, 56 KING STREET.

TUNING and REPAIRING. J. O. BIEDERMANN, PIANOFORTE and ORGAN TUNER.

IRON. ESTEY'S IRON and QUININE TONIC.

KEARY HOUSE. BATHURST, N. B. THOS. F. KEARY - Proprietor.

Stoves for Sale. For sale at a bargain, a large BASE BURNER.

GEORGE STABLES. Auctioneer & Commission Merchant, NEWCASTLE, N. B.

"OHIO" Model Parlor Stove.

Clifton House, Princess and 143 Germain Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

INVENTION. A revolutionizing invention in the world of the present day.

A. N. PETERS, PROPRIETOR.

English Sausage Shop. Our Meat is the best.

LEATHER & SHOE FINDINGS.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children.

HOW IS YOUR COUGH? WORSE! ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL Cream.

'87 THE FALL '87 OPENING. OF MAN Boots and Shoes in such a variety as to leave NOTHING TO THE FALL.

ESTEY'S YOUR BLOOD. ESTEY'S IRON and QUININE TONIC.

ESTEY'S IRON and QUININE TONIC. Cheap Groceries for Christmas.

General Groceries, Provisions. Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, Hams, Sugars, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Tobacco, etc.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Teething, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and procures digestion.

Selected Literature. ONLY A LITTLE LONGER. This but a little longer we shall toil for daily bread.

MISSED HIS RECKONING. (From the Norwich Gazette.) 'Uncle' Truman Dickerson lives at Cranberry Plains.

OUR DAUGHTERS. A writer in the Charleston (S. C.) Dispatch ventures a few answers to the question:—What Shall I Teach My Daughters?

BE CIRCUMSPECT. An old Chinese proverb says, 'Do not stop in a cucumber field to tie the shoe.'

CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA. 'Only because I thought it was your wish.'

THE TRUTH ABOUT MONTE CARLO. The movement for the suppression of gaming-tables in Monaco has been in progress for the last few years.

TEMPERANCE. DAVY. A boy signed the temperance pledge. His mother said, 'Bring the brandy; I want some for these pies.'

PROHIBITION AND PRAYER. The following from one of Hon. Anselmy Gray's lectures brings the question home to professing Christians who are withholding their support from Prohibition Amendments.

What Can be Done at a Sosp-Bubble Party. As about forty guests were expected, forty pipes were decorated, each with a ribbon.

CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA. 'Do you love me, Daisy?' John had said to her.

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The Union Advocate. Established 1867. NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1888

Liberal Conservative Club. A full meeting of the Members of the Liberal Conservative Club, is requested at the Club Room, on MONDAY Evening, 27th of February, 1888.

JOHN ROBINSON, Secretary. Newcastle, Feb. 14th, 1888.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is a pity Mr. King had not come to advise him correctly. He seems to be wasting a great deal of energy in a useless chase after a seat in Parliament. When he was counted out on account of an irregularity in his election proceedings he did not seek the courts, the only place where he could have his alleged wrongs righted, but went to Parliament where he must have known his case could not be considered. He then tried to make the colony believe that the people of Queens were almost unanimous in their opinion that he should have the seat. Mr. Baird resigned to give him an opportunity to prove it, but he failed at the ballot box. We now find him going through his county inducing a number of electors to take oath that they had voted for him. In this way he hopes to make up a majority. What he expects to do with the list of sworn voters does not appear. It can be of no use to him as evidence in a contested election case. Mr. King seems to be as ill advised in this case as in the former, and wastes his energies in a useless chase. It is to be hoped, however, for the purity of the franchise, that his example will not be followed in the future. If candidates can threaten people who promise their votes with a justice of the peace to take an affidavit to the fact after the election is over, we might as well throw over the ballot box system and vote only by affidavit.

The labors of the Fishery Commission have at last terminated, and a treaty has been concluded. It has not yet been made public what the terms of the treaty are, the only expressions of the commissioners being that of satisfaction at the result. Both sides have no doubt made concessions, as without some yielding of points it was evident no result could be reached. The American state that the right to touch and trade, to purchase supplies in Canadian ports and to tranship cargoes has been granted American fishing vessels. If this is correct it will probably be found to have been granted not as a right but as a privilege and made in concession for some privilege granted to or to be received by Canada. The terms of the settlement will be made public shortly, and if it puts an end to this troublesome question it will possess a strong recommendation for its acceptance by the government of the two countries.

The people of Westmorland have decided by a large majority to retain the Scott Act. A much larger vote was polled than in 1884, showing a much stronger sentiment in its favor. In 1884 the vote to repeal the law was defeated by 73; last Thursday the result of the voting showed 1673 for repeal and 2401 against, a majority of 728, with two places to be won. An analysis of the voting shows that the Acadian vote was much more strongly in favor of license at this election than at any previous election. In some exclusively French districts, it being overwhelmingly in favor of license. In parishes largely English the vote in favor of the act was very much increased. With such a strong public sentiment in its favor as the vote discloses temperance people in Westmorland should renew their energies to have the act rigidly enforced.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, M. P., has returned from four through the United States where he had conversations with many prominent business men. He found many who were asked about the trade of Canada, but very few who cared about commercial union. He found also that Wiman was a prophet without much honor in his own country. The American commercial world knew him as the partner of R. G. Dun and as a clever speculator. When the American business men were told that commercial union meant the destruction of Canadian manufacturing interests and that nine-tenths of our manufacturers were opposed to it, these shrewd men of commerce took to the situation and wondered how Canadians could think of adopting such a suicidal scheme. To them the question appeared as follows:—Fifty millions are to be sent and five on this. The manufacturers of the United States are producing ten per cent, on their producing power could supply fifty-five millions consumers more cheaply than fifty millions before, and not only utterly ruin our manufacturing industries, but prevent any necessity on their part of investing capital in Canada and building factories here as prescribed by Wiman and his followers.

A GROWING MENACE.

There is no lack of evidence of Canada's material development. Under a policy that throws up guards against the commercial interference of other countries that had the start of her, she is developing a productive energy that prophesies a bright future. And this is not to be wondered at. Under good government it was not to be expected that with an energetic and independent people, she would long be content to remain a weakling among nations, with a prosperity that was at the pleasure of foreign producers. The ambition to do something needed only to be properly encouraged to bring with it success and a resolute national pride, for Canada felt she might as well close up shop and go out of the business if she could not control her own markets and give employment to her own people. It was a happy combination of events that brought to the control of her government men who saw the necessities and whose purpose was in accord with the spirit and hope of her people. Those men still remain in power because they have not lost faith in their intelligence and patriotism, nor failed to appreciate the wisdom of their policy. These efforts of a Liberal-Conservative government to develop the resources of Canada are being followed by a section of the population who would substitute all that cannot be free to gratify to the pride of her people. A healthy home production has grown up, with a manufacturing energy that has increased so rapidly that now the limits of the home market are becoming too narrow and the manufacturers of Canada are finding their way into the highways of the world's commerce.

There are those among her own people who will not acknowledge Canada's success. They pretend to be in the evidence of prosperity in which others take so much delight. This blindness, however, does not come of intellectual inferiority; it is born only of partisanship, and is assumed at the expense of patriotism. It exists only among the Liberal press, where judgment is swallowed up in party feeling, and the expression of an honest conviction is kept back by the fear of giving some advantage to their rivals and adding more strength to the party in power. This is one of the chief defects of putting party above country, which is essentially a Liberal peculiarity, and the only policy in which they seem to be consistent. The determination to deny the condition of the country, to keep from the public's view the improvements that are being made, to admit nothing of the party's success, and to have no little effect on commercial enterprise and to have stayed the hand of progress considerably. Discontent is catching, and the effort of the opposition press to spread it among the people has been in too many cases successful. This is because there are many whose prejudices incline toward the Liberal party, and who are predisposed to accept the statements from Conservative sources. These see no prospect of a prosperous Canada and doubt the possibility of a national development, and any statements that would be likely to change their views are looked upon as colorings for political effect. Persons, therefore, who wish to get a correct estimate of the possibilities of Canada do well to turn to evidence whose source is not hidden in the maze of politics. To go outside and find out what others think of us and our efforts to do something and to be somebody. How does our neighbor view us? Does he, with the grit politics, see nothing but decay and ruin for the Canada of the future? Does he think it possible that she will remain a weakling hardly worthy of consideration in international discussion, or is she assuming proportions that excites envy and even fear? The latter, it is to be hoped, is the growth of Canada in recent years has been forcing itself upon the minds of an American people and arousing a national jealousy. This feeling has often of late found expression in the press of that country and was especially shown during the fishery discussion, but probably never before showed itself so strongly as in a recent discussion on interstate commerce in the United States Senate. The occasion was during the proceedings before a committee, when General Wilson, a great radical magnet, spoke as follows:

There is something to be declared that many of our best and most thoughtful citizens are coming to look upon the existence of Canada and the allied British possessions in North America as a continuous and growing menace to our peace and prosperity, and that they should be brought under the constitution laws of our country as soon as possible, possibly if it can be so arranged, but forcibly if we must. The Dominion of Canada contains a population of 4,324,810 souls, whom we may justly regard as a public enemy; but at the end of 25 years it will probably contain 20,000,000 souls, whom it will be exceedingly difficult to expel from an armed invasion of our border, and impossible to prevent from inflicting enormous damage upon our people and possessions. It is no more than common prudence for us to lay down a policy now which will make it perfectly plain that we are aware of the danger which threatens us.

This is interesting to Canadians only in denoting the view taken of us by the Americans. The attempt to build up another nation on this North American continent has been so far successful as to excite a jealousy among our neighbors. The growth of the Canadian child is assuming such proportions as to be looked upon as a growing menace to the peace and prosperity of the republic. It is a shrewd railway manager who says this. His sight is not blinded by party prejudice. But he knows what rapid railway extension must do for a country with such rich natural resources as Canada, and what must be the outcome of the encouragement at present being given to her manufacturing rivalry to his own country that will ensue and naturally sound the alarms. Canada will consider his words in no other way than as a compliment to the enterprise of her people, and a flattering allusion to the men who are shaping her destinies. But the words of General Wilson

The Open Season Extended.

The department has complied with the request of the smelt fishermen of the Miramichi that the open season be extended until the end of February. The petition of the fishermen set forth the reasons for such an extension as follows to wit:— 1st: That excepting during that week in December, the value of smelt caught would not average fifty cents per day for a man engaged fishing them on this river. 2nd: That the quantity caught up to date on this river, has been less than half our usual catch. 3rd: That the reason for this failure to catch our usual quantity of smelt, is not on account of their being fished out, because the great body of smelt leave this river for open water, on the formation of ice in the fall of the year, and it is not until the end of December, and except in years of unusually early ice, that they return until the end of February or first days of March. That owing to the extreme severity of this winter, the usual mid winter run has not appeared; the result of the great scarcity.

The British American Book & Tract Society

held its Annual Meeting at Halifax on the 7th inst. We publish some extracts from the Report which was read at the Meeting. During the year 1887, 28 men were employed, whose united service equalled that of one man for 14 years. They travelled 37,352 miles. They sold books and Bibles in value \$13,710.61. They granted \$1,289.60 worth; 864 public meetings were held. There were found 292 families who were destitute of all religious books except the Bible. Of families who had no Bible they were found 277. Of nominal Protestants who habitually neglect Evangelical preaching, 614 families were found. In 14,363 families there was personal conversation on matters of religion or prayer was offered. The whole number of family visits made was 45,781. To give, as far as mere figures can convey, an idea of the effectiveness of this grand work, we append the following statistics of the Society's operations for the past twenty years:— Within that time there have been 159 Colporteurs employed whose services equal those of one man for 22 years. They travelled 494,450 miles and made 606,956 visits to families, including 27,900 visits to Roman Catholics. There were found 2,646 families without the Bible, and 5,125 were found destitute of all religious books except the Bible. In every case those families were supplied with Bibles or religious books. In 232,144 of the families visited, they had personal religious conversation, reading of the Scriptures, or prayer, and held or took part in 12,819 religious services. During the twenty years of the Society's work there have been published 18,000 Bibles and Tracts to the value of \$237,087.06. Of this amount \$17,838.25 worth were distributed free of charge. Besides this there have been \$228,385.25 worth put in circulation direct from the depository, making a grand total of \$465,483.31.

The British and Foreign Bible Society having published an Edition of the New Testament in English, at one penny, it was agreed to distribute in the Maritime Provinces and Labrador, 5,000 copies. In response to 162 applications, there have been granted religious books, Bibles, Sunday School papers and cards, during the current year, amounting to 8414.25. The Committee re-engaged Mr. John E. Sattelle, who is well acquainted with the Society's work, and who will give special attention to New Brunswick. We respectfully ask the kind friends of the Society to extend hospitality to our Agents and Colporteurs. We beg to emphasize the Society's need of a suitable building, and the desirability of donations to the Building Fund. Any large or small, will be gratefully received. It is an object which may well be borne in mind by the charitable when making a final disposition of their property. The Society is non-Sectarian. It serves the best interests of all Churches of Christ; and its aim is to give evidence to some. Our Colporteurs are enjoined to engage in no controversy on points upon which evangelical Christians are divided; the business of the Society being to make known Christ and his crucifixion. In the history of the Society, now over twenty years old, no instance has come to light of a case of proselytism caused by any of our agents or colporteurs. Our work has been owned and blessed by Heaven. Sinners have been converted; saints have been edified; but the faith of no good Christian has been disturbed. We feel that we have a claim upon the liberal support and the warm sympathy of all evangelical Christians, not indeed to help us, but to advance a cause which should be dear alike to all, and to carry forward a work of incalculable importance to the country.

Campbelltown Items.

On Thursday, the 15th inst., Walter Thompson, who was engaged in shoveling in the I. C. R. yard, slipped from one of the flat cars, while the car was moving away with snow, the car wheel passing over his head, causing instant death. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parent. The town of Campbellton is to be incorporated, as a meeting has been held and the majority were in favor of incorporation. There will be a parlor social held at the Ladies' Home, on Thursday, 22nd inst., under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society. A good time may be expected.

Personal.

Mr. John F. Burchill, M. P., left yesterday for the United States. He intends to spend the few days intervening in St. John. Our St. John correspondent says that the story to the effect that Mr. Burchill would shortly assume the duties of Commissioner of Public Works has been "falsely denied by a member of the government residing in St. John."

A Temperance Anniversary.

The first anniversary of the Blackville division, S. of T., was celebrated a few evenings ago. There was a programme of songs, etc., interspersed with addresses suitable to the occasion, followed by an oyster supper. Misses Pailey, Day, Grady and Meserveau were the committee of management. This society has done good work during the past year.

Good Roads.

Road Commissioner Russell has had a large triangular snow plow constructed for opening up the streets after a storm, and the roads around town have considerably improved since it has been put into operation.

Neither a Miser nor a Tramp.

Much interest has been attached to the death of Mr. Samuel Huestler, who was run over on the Northern & Western a few days ago, and many stories concerning his wealth and his peculiar disposition have been put in circulation. It is not likely that these stories are authoritative, as the deceased generally kept his business to himself, and was, excepting on rare occasions very uncommunicative on his past history or on anything relating to himself. A gentleman who did a good deal of business with the deceased, and with whom Mr. Huestler had been very familiar, gave us the following facts concerning him. Mr. Huestler was born in Stratford, England. He was 65 years of age and was a dyer by trade. He came to Prince Edward Island about the year 1860, where he married. For some years he was engaged in a general merchandise business at Alberton, principally in fish netting. In his progress he was not very successful, and after a few years he gave it up and went to the States, where he did business in a small way in Boston and New York. Though Mr. Huestler always dressed shabbily and had a quiet and unobtrusive manner, he possessed a great deal of business enterprise. His ideas of trade were good. About 1873 he came to Montreal and on an interview with Sir Hugh Allan connected with a project for exporting fish to England, but the scheme fell through because he could not come to any favorable arrangement with the steamship man in the matter of freights. In 1877 he came to Miramichi, where he lived for a time in New Brunswick. He became familiar to the public as a junk pedlar, which business he carried on to a large extent, making collections tours to every part of the country. By papers left in the possession of Mr. John Niven of Newcastle, it is seen that he did a large business in this line with J. R. Walker, of Montreal, and John McGoldrick & Co., of St. John. Mr. Huestler also did quite a business in importing butter, beef, etc., from the Island and fish from St. John, for which there was always found a ready market in Miramichi. He has been called a miser, but this is not the case. He was always honest and upright in his dealings, and some one who knew him to exhibit an exciting or greedy spirit. He was rather inclined to the other way. He assisted many by loans of money, and it is said never charged interest, believing it was wrong to do so. He spent very little money on himself. He always wore shabby clothes, though he was so sensitive he was of the fact that when he put on a respectable hotel he preferred eating in the kitchen. He did all his travelling on foot. The reason for this was not penuriousness, but as he explained himself, he was never in a hurry and the exercise did him good. Whenever he got a meal he always insisted upon paying for it, though he was so sensitive he was of the fact that when he put on a respectable hotel he preferred eating in the kitchen. He did all his travelling on foot. The reason for this was not penuriousness, but as he explained himself, he was never in a hurry and the exercise did him good. Whenever he got a meal he always insisted upon paying for it, though he was so sensitive he was of the fact that when he put on a respectable hotel he preferred eating in the kitchen. He did all his travelling on foot. The reason for this was not penuriousness, but as he explained himself, he was never in a hurry and the exercise did him good. Whenever he got a meal he always insisted upon paying for it, though he was so sensitive he was of the fact that when he put on a respectable hotel he preferred eating in the kitchen.

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The compliance of the department with the prayer of the petitioners admits the reasonableness of the fishermen's request and exhibits a disposition to treat them fairly. The value of the recently formed protective association at Chatham is beginning to show itself. It made an effort to have the facts of the case laid properly before the department, and the success it has met with will no doubt encourage the fishermen to a similar course in all fishery disputes of the future. Mr. Adams has been commended for the important part he took in the matter in behalf of the fishermen. The following card of thanks, numerously signed, has been sent to the ADVOCATE. To the Hon. M. Adams, Associate. Sir—We, the undersigned, who signed the memorial addressed to the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries at Washington, D. C., take this opportunity of thanking you for the prompt and efficient manner in which you acted in the matter. The memorial presented to you and the smelt fishermen will be of material benefit to us all, and therefore we feel it our duty to thank you for our sincere appreciation of the action of the Fisheries Department. Faithfully Yours, Alex. Murdoch, Geo. McInyre, Thos. H. Parley, John Loggie, Stephen Daley, John Murdoch, P. Crimmins, Robt. Loggie, J. Hamon, John Forbes, John Hill, James Dickson, P. M. Anderson, James Kelly, John Kelly, John R. Taylor, G. A. Murdoch, Angus McGinnis, Wm. Daley, Alex. Harvey, Geo. W. Loggie, T. McFarlane, P. McDonald, John Williams, B. Harrison, Frank Fishery, J. Kirkby, John Kelly, Wm. G. Kelly, David Murdoch.

Fire at Bel Ground.

An old unoccupied house near the bank of the river in Bel Ground was burned late on Saturday night. The house was formerly occupied by the Oxford family, but has not been used of late. It was probably set on fire by the fire made quite a blaze and could be plainly seen at Newcastle, where there was much speculation as to its locality. One man who thought it was at the upper end of the town started to run to the scene of the burning, but he had proceeded about a mile and found he was apparently no nearer to the conflagration, he concluded it was some sort of ignis fatuus on a large scale and turned back. A number of young men yoked a team and went in search of it. When they got near the Northwest Bridge they broke down, and had to lead the horse back, drawing the pump by hand, but they found out where the fire was.

Fire at Bathurst.

Fire was discovered about ten o'clock last Thursday morning in the building at the Intercolonial Railway station, Bathurst, owned by Amos Gallant and occupied by him as a restaurant and liquor saloon. There was a strong north-west wind blowing, and despite all efforts to the contrary, the entire building and part of the household effects were destroyed. There was a programme of songs, etc., interspersed with addresses suitable to the occasion, followed by an oyster supper. Misses Pailey, Day, Grady and Meserveau were the committee of management. This society has done good work during the past year.

Curling.

The annual match for the Highland Society Cup was played in Chatham and Newcastle last Friday. Six rinks from each club competed. Morrissy, Park and Robinson went to Chatham, while Ritchie, Ferguson and Russell defended the cup at home. Newcastle lost by ten bolts, but a very interesting contest. Ritchie's weakness seemed to be all at one point. With five rinks she had a slight lead, but the sixth went to pieces on the "rocks" and the cup had to be yielded up after being in the possession of our club for one year. The score is as follows:— CHATHAM vs. NEWCASTLE. D. Cheaman skip 15 J. Morrissy skip 20 E. Hutchison " 16 J. Robinson " 19 D. M. Loggie " 10 W. A. Park " 19 J. Brown " 7 Robt. Ritchie " 7 D. G. Smith " 16 J. Ferguson " 17 W. Wilson " 22 J. A. Russell " 11 84 84 A Frederickton correspondent sends us the following account of a game recently played at the rink at that place. Hundreds of people found their way to the Frederickton Curling Rink on Saturday evening last to witness the game of curling between two English gentlemen. Mr. D. T. Hannebury and Pro. Bristow. Neither of the gentlemen had ever played the game before, and, therefore, as was expected, some wonderful plays and directions were given, much to the future advantage of some of the oldest and keenest of the Frederickton Curlers. The Prof. opened with a beautiful first end, and again followed with two. To any ordinary opponent this would be rather a "squeeler," but the Blood-centred English was aroused, and skip Hannebury, knowing that at his back were the resources of Hannebury's keener curlers, took matters in a calm and subdued manner and from the finish of the second end to the close of the game 'sat' upon the Professor. Skip Hannebury played some really good strokes, particularly the last stone of the concluding end. The Professor had the shot and well guarded, and skip Hannebury had only one stone to play and being directed by his mate to draw past the guard with the out turn and chip the inner for five, he put the stone down beautifully and the result was accomplished. Cheer after cheer almost lifted the roof and skip Hannebury was complimented on all sides. After the game, at the invitation of skip Hannebury, the rinks sat down to an elegant supper at the Barker House. The rinks were made up as follows:— Hannebury, skip 7 J. A. Russell, skip 7 H. J. R. Walker, skip 7 B. Harrison, skip 7 G. A. Murdoch, skip 7 W. Daley, skip 7 J. Kirkby, skip 7 Wm. G. Kelly, skip 7 D. Murdoch, skip 7

Black Book.

Several good catches of smelt have been taken at Oak Point. Prices are from 2 to 4 cents per lb, promiscuously. Napan Bay is doing better. Frank Manderson captured 500 pounds smelt in one haul recently. The travelling on the river is the worst that has been known for years. A good substantial trade is much reduced, or no ice travelling will be had this year. P. E. L., and several other business men, are planning to form a syndicate for the purpose of advertising want for fire-wood. The water and snow being so deep, animals were in great danger of drowning, hence the scarcity of fuel. The ice in some places on the bay is only one to eight inches thick, on top of this there are several feet thick of slush. A fishing officer Blake has returned from Vancouver, and gives good accounts of that place. Great rivalry exists among buyers of smelt since extension was granted. Returns from the States give, averaging both kinds of smelt, 6c. net, and still the fishermen grumble at the net tax. Would it not be better for the government to tax manufactured goods than other manufactured goods coming from the States. In that case the importer would pay according to value, and good luck to the ice to \$1.00 a register fee. The present tax is unfair. A poor net has to pay as much tax as one five times its value. This is against the poor fishermen. Feb. 18, 1888. X.

Married.

At the Manx, Newcastle, on the 14th inst., by Rev. W. A. Park, M. P., M. A. B. H. J. R. Walker, second daughter of Mr. Robt. Jardine, both of Derby.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of Union Advocate. Sir—As one interested in the preservation of our game, I thank you for your timely article last week. It sounds a note of warning. Danger menaces us from two directions—the poacher and the game warden. The game warden of Chatham is my best customer; said the wily politician, Connell, to warden Adams of Newcastle, as the latter was about to seize his Caribou. The poacher, however, looked dimmed when Adams did not 'catch on,' but leveled on the 'forbidden fruit.' What a revelation is here! Was there, in these words, any confirmation of the report that a few days before he had taken a load of venison to Chatham, and the warden of that place received illegally four quarts? Such a rumor apparently well-founded is going the rounds. A public denial by the accused or an investigation by the County game warden would seem to be in order. You asked about the warden at Parquette, why he did not discharge his duty. It is the old story. That worthy is at present on the Caribou plains of the Battarique in company with a late warden. What are they doing there, we are asked, during the close season? They are under sharp eyes, however. CARIBOU.

WANTED. WANTED.

Wanted immediately, the Inspector of Licenses for Restigouche Co. WANTED " " an act respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors is now proposed to be in force in the above County.

Joy at the Almshouses.

As was to be expected the attempt of the Advance to expose the public's anger at the "farrowsness" of the Almshouse cow had its effect. No sensitive and self-respecting cow could allow the "genesis of gestation" slender to pass unnoticed. It now remains for the Advance to take it all back, for the cow has taken the pains to prove the accusation false, as the following document received by Almshouse Commissioner Call yesterday will show:— "Born, at the Almshouse, Chatham, on the 8th of February, to the farrow cow, a heifer (arrow) calf. Mother and daughter doing well. There will now be milk enough for all the calves." The latter suggestion ought to be of value to the Advance. It will make a nice walk before breakfast, but the commissioners should see that he did not carry too large a pail.

Accident at the Factory.

While Mr. Matthew Russell was adjusting a circular saw table at the Spool Factory one day last week his hand slipped and was drawn into the teeth of the saw. His thumb and fore finger were cut completely off and his hand badly mangled. The wound was dressed by Dr. Freeman. Mr. Russell was out again on Monday, though he still suffers considerable pain from the wound.

Wizzard Oil Concert.

The Mission Hall was packed on Monday evening to hear the Wizzard Oil Company concert. There were six vocalists. The singing was much enjoyed as also was the speech of Dr. Ellis, who spoke fluently and persuasively of the merits of the oil. A number of bottles were sold. Three prizes were distributed. Mr. Thos. Johnstone received an ice pitcher, Mr. James Brown a pickle dish, and Mr. John McFarlane of Nelson a napkin ring. All the articles were silver.

New Furniture.

Mr. B. Fatrey wishes us to call attention to his large assortment of Furniture now in stock. The list comprises Lounges and Parlor Suits, in Raw Silk, Fawn, Hair Cloth and Raimine, Marble Top Tables, every description of Dining Room, Bed Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Children's Chairs, Iron Bedsteads, etc., to which he invites inspection.

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It is understood parliament will be asked to sanction a postponement of the revision of the Dominion voters' lists until next year, there being no immediate necessity for a revision. The work of setting up the present list will be commenced shortly. The type will be kept standing, so that alterations can be easily and cheaply made.

St. John Letter.

Advocate Correspondence. St. John, Feb. 20th, 1888. A good many people are trying about this time to define the terms "kleptomaniac" and "thief" without any result satisfactory to themselves. As it appears to me the commonly accepted theory is to call a "respectable" shop lifter a "kleptomaniac" and the shabby lily fingered individual a "thief." The former is given a chance to pay for what he steals and further opportunities to pursue his pilfering, while the latter finds himself before the Police Magistrate, the Grand Jury, the Judge and finally the Penitentiary Warden. I fear the former will remain in the bank steals what he is too mean to buy; the latter without a cent in his credit, out of work and none to get, steals for his own or family's support. Society winks at the greater criminal, takes him in her arms, fosters his indignation at the cruel stories told of him, soothes and banishes his fears and sets him up as a fitting example of social poverty, while she cries out with horror at the lesser criminal, bolts her doors and bars her windows and demands instant and severe punishment for the offender. Oh! we are a consistent lot!

Only a few days ago a clerk in a large book store caught the Secretary-Treasurer of a big financial institution slipping a fifty cent book (Andrew Carnegie's Triumphant Democracy) into his pocket without paying for it and had an interesting interview with him, the result of which was that he visited his residence during the day and found that a library which had been collected in this ingenious fashion. The books were billed at retail prices and Mr. Secretary-Treasurer paid over \$100 for a library which—now don't smile—was composed chiefly of theological works, including Christ's Sermon on the Mount, Notes on the Epistles of St. Paul, etc.

Violation of Game Laws.

To the Editor of Union Advocate. Sir—As one interested in the preservation of our game, I thank you for your timely article last week. It sounds a note of warning. Danger menaces us from two directions—the poacher and the game warden. The game warden of Chatham is my best customer; said the wily politician, Connell, to warden Adams of Newcastle, as the latter was about to seize his Caribou. The poacher, however, looked dimmed when Adams did not 'catch on,' but leveled on the 'forbidden fruit.' What a revelation is here! Was there, in these words, any confirmation of the report that a few days before he had taken a load of venison to Chatham, and the warden of that place received illegally four quarts? Such a rumor apparently well-founded is going the rounds. A public denial by the accused or an investigation by the County game warden would seem to be in order. You asked about the warden at Parquette, why he did not discharge his duty. It is the old story. That worthy is at present on the Caribou plains of the Battarique in company with a late warden. What are they doing there, we are asked, during the close season? They are under sharp eyes, however. CARIBOU.

WANTED. WANTED.

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Signs of Spring.

The boys are playing marbles at the corners and the hens are shuffling off their "farrowhood" and joining in the "owl" of the "Genesis of Gestation." The remains were interred in the parish of St. Jean, the funeral services being conducted by the Rev. H. T. Parlee.

The Lecture of Mr. Ellis.

The lecture of Mr. Ellis on "A Single Step" was on the late Edward Faicet of England, not about Edward Drake as was expected.

Vigilance.

Campbellton, February 10th, 1888. Dear Advocates. To our thinking the letter of 'Adolph' is far more likely to spread 'mistaken ideas' of Rev. C. H. 'Argem' position than the items of information you have furnished your readers from time to time on this subject, which is of much interest to Christians of every denomination. Take the phrase 'Spurgeon is possible, a closer Baptist to-day than Spurgeon has never been a 'close Baptist, in the sense in which that term is used by your readers in these provinces. He does now, and always has, recognized members of other churches as fit and worthy communicants with him at the Lord's table, and it is what we would term among us an 'open communion.' He is a sincere, large-hearted Christian. Nevertheless he has no sympathy with those who would undermine the essential doctrines of God's word. Far from being a 'closer Baptist' his last utterances in reply to the counsel show that he is desirous of putting the union on such a broad basis, that even all Christians might accept, and which would at the same time give it a 'disciplinary nature.' Let me quote from his reply:— 'Nevertheless I would like all Christians to know that all I asked of the union is that it be formed on a Scriptural basis, and that I never sought to intrude upon it any Calvinistic or other personal creed, but only that form of belief which has been accepted for many years by the Evangelical Alliance (for the benefit of your readers I append basis of belief) which includes members of well liked christian communities. BASIS OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. The parties composing the Alliance are to be such only as hold and maintain what are usually understood to be evangelical views in regard to the doctrine of doctrine underlined, viz:— 1. The divine inspiration, authority, and efficiency of the Holy Scriptures. 2. The right and duty of private judgment in the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures. 3. The Unity of the Godhead, and the Trinity of persons therein. 4. The utter depravity of human nature in consequence of the fall. 5. The incarnation of the Son of God, His work of atonement for sinners of mankind, and His mediatorial intercession and reign. 6. The justification of the sinner by faith alone. 7. The work of the Holy Spirit in the conversion and sanctification of this sinner. 8. The immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, the judgment of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, with the eternal blessedness of the righteous, and the eternal punishment of the wicked. 9. The Divine institution of the Christian ministry, and the obligation and perpetuity of the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. ADDELPHI. Feb. 16, 1888.

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ating to see always gave me the creeps. I never knew when to expect him and the first warning we would have of his proximity would be his hesitating-differential, low-voiced inquiry for some American or Canadian paper...

settled, so far as it lay in his power to effect a settlement. AN ENGLISH OPTION. LONDON, February 16.—The Standard, referring to the signing of the fisheries treaty at Washington, congratulates the commissioners, and assumes that, should the Senate refuse to ratify the treaty, President Cleveland would use his constitutional prerogative...

AGRICULTURE IN KENT COUNTY. At a late meeting of the Kingston Agricultural Society a committee was appointed to report on "The value of crushed bone, or bone meal as a cheap fertilizer and a cheap process for crushing or grinding bones for fertilizing purposes..."

WHOLESALE IMMORALITY. MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—At the opening of the labor commission yesterday afternoon, Judge Armstrong stated that from the testimony given there must be a large proportion of girls working in the cotton factories who are prostitutes, young boys who were debauched, and married men and women who looked with complacency upon gross immorality...

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE. A large chandelier in the retail shop of the Ambler Boot & Shoe Co., fell a short time ago, and the clerks had not succeeded in smothering the flames with wrapping paper considerable damage would have been done.

General Intelligence. A FISHERY TREATY SIGNED. WASHINGTON, February 15.—After almost daily sessions for the last two weeks the fisheries commissioners at 7 o'clock to-night completed their labors and signed a treaty, which, it is believed, will result in a satisfactory settlement of the disputes that have existed for almost a century between this Government and Great Britain over the North Atlantic fisheries...

SPORTSMEN ENTERTAINED. W. H. H. MURRAY TALKS OF CANADA'S FISH AND GAME. The annual dinner of the Magnific Fish and Game club was held at Young's last night, Vice-President Pettigall presiding. About one hundred gentlemen were present and about three hours were passed at the banquet and in informal conversation. At the conclusion of the banquet W. H. H. Murray was received with great cordiality. He gave a glowing description of the Canadian forests and their great natural resources of fish and game...

EXECUTORS NOTICE. All persons having any legal claims against the Estate of the late WILLIAM MONAHAN of Dalhousie, in the County of Hastings and Province of New Brunswick, Merchant, are notified to bring them forward for payment to the undersigned, Executors, on or before the 22nd day of February, A. D., 1888, at the office of the undersigned, J. S. HARQUAIL, Trustee, at Dalhousie, N. B.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Legislature of New Brunswick, for the incorporation of a company to build a line of railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway, in the Parish of Dalhousie through the tract and Belmore, in said Parish, to connect with the Intercolonial and Victoria Colonization Railway at the Victoria Valley Railway as deemed most expedient.

MIRAMICHI STEAM BRICK WORKS. The subscribers wish to call attention to the BRICK MANUFACTURED BY them, which are of large size, 18 to the solid foot, and perfect in shape and hardness. All orders attended to promptly.

TO LET. The House and Premises in Newcastle, owned and recently occupied by Rev. Mr. Murray. Possession given immediately. For terms and particulars apply to W. & D. McLeod.

MILLINERY. The Subscriber will continue the Millinery Business in all its branches at the Old Stand, in Campbell's Alley, Newcastle, N. B.

Flour. Flour. RECEIVING TO-DAY: 125 Bbls. Queen City Choice Superior. 125 " White Granite " Patent.

Labrador Herring. The Subscriber has just imported a Large and well Assorted Stock of FALL & WINTER Millinery and Fancy Goods, consisting of Ladies' Mincee, Kids' Children's HATS and BONNETS, in all the new Shapes and Styles.

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Christmas Groceries. Now in stock a Large Assortment of Groceries of all kinds, PROVISIONS, Confectionery, Canned Goods, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Grapes, London Layer, and Valencia Raisins, Currants, Candied Orange, Lemon and Citron.

Farm For Sale! THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale his FARM in N. Bagan on which he resides, consisting of nearly 300 acres, about 100 of which are under good cultivation, the balance being well wooded with Spruce, Juniper, Birch, Poplar, &c.

Notice of Assignn't. Notice is hereby given that Edward Gordon, of Dalhousie, in the County of Hastings and Province of New Brunswick, Merchant, has by deed bearing date the twentieth day of February, A. D., 1888, assigned to the undersigned and Effects to us in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

New Advertisements. E. C. COLE, MERCHANT TAILOR and Gentleman's Outfitter, Palmer Block, Montreal, N. B. Our traveller will visit the different towns on the North Shore, during the year, with a superb range of samples. Will make first trip early in MARCH.

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SEASONABLE. NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!! Goods that are Wanted.

Furs! Furs! Furs! Ladies' Fur Caps, Men's Fur Caps, Ladies' Fur Jackets, Men's Fur Coats, Ladies' Fur Tippets, Muffs and Boas, Fur Trimming, Black and Grey Robes. The Largest and best Stock of Fur Goods in Miramichi.

Gloves! Slippers!! Hosiery!!! 60 Doz. Men and Women's Kid and Duckskin Mitts & Gloves to Doz Men's, Women's, Miss and Children's German Patent Thick Sole Slippers, 30 Doz. Women's, Misses and Children's Black and Colored Heavy Soft Woolen Hosiery.

Over Boots! Rubbers! Moccasins! of every description, and all sizes. OverCoats, Jackets, Suits. 300 Mens' Over Coats, 20 Mens' Roofing Jacket, 200 Mens' Suits, Black and Colored. I have never been able to offer such BARGAINS IN COATS.

Shawls! Plaids! Jackets! Winters! A good assortment, Prices low. 40 Pieces Dress Goods! 30 Pieces Heavy Cloths! Extra Value! Extra Value! White Blankets, Rugs, Grey Blankets.

NEW TEAS! NEW TEAS! Strong and Fine Flavor. New Silverware! New Silverware! And the Genuine 1847 Roger Bros. A. 1. Knives, Forks, and Spoons. The Cheap Cash Store. JAMES BROWN. Newcastle Jan. 10, 1888.

BRICK FOR SALE. 125,000 Good Brick on hand, for sale low. Can be delivered on cars or vessels. P. O. address, South Nelson Road, Northumberland. Chas. Vye, Jr. Nelson, Jan. 10, 1888.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL! HIGHEST CASH Prices for five or more tons of wool of good quality. Willis, Mott & Co. Proprietors "Golden Grove Woollen Mills". St. John, N. B. Jan. 30, '87.

Dr. Cates will occupy his Dental Rooms at CHATHAM, on the 20th of this month. Patients intending to have their Dentistry done will please make early appointments, as his visit will be limited to about a fortnight. Newcastle, Jan. 16, '88.

Clearing Out Sale! The Clearing out Sale at the Store of JAMES FISHER will be continued until the Entire Stock is Closed Out. Note some of the Clearing Out Prices:

Great Bargains. Any one wanting to buy at close Prices has a rare opportunity, as the Stock must go. JAMES FISHER. Newcastle, Jan. 16, 1888.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. Don't encourage Home manufactures unless you can save money. You can do so by purchasing your School Desks, etc., at CASSADY'S SASH and DOOR Factory, CHATHAM.

GEO. CASSADY. Double Tongue and Groove Sashes. PATENTED JAN. 14th, 1886.

GURRANTS—20 barrels; ORANGES—20 cases; S. S. ALMONDS 20 bags; VAL. ALMONDS 5 boxes; FILBERTS—10 bags; PEELS, Keiller's, 9 Cases. GOOD GOODS. LOW PRICES. JARDINE & CO. Prince William Street, St. John. Dec. 20, 1887.

NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next Session of the Local Legislature for the passing of an act, authorizing the lighting of the town of Newcastle by Electricity alone, or jointly with Gas, and to erect and maintain poles, wires and other works necessary for the purpose.

NOTICE. Application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature for the passing of an Act, authorizing the lighting of the town of Newcastle by Electricity alone, or jointly with Gas, and to erect and maintain poles, wires and other works necessary for the purpose.

Dried Apples. JUST RECEIVED: 50 BBLs. CHOICE DRIED APPLES. A. J. BARANG & CO. Newcastle, Feb. 14, 1888.



1888, SPRING, 1888. Dunlap, Fowler & Co., MERCHANT TAILORS, Amherst, N. S. Largest Assortment of Cloths in the Provinces. BEST VALUE YET SHOWN. Our Agent will visit the different towns on the North Shore in March. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. DUNLAP, FOWLER & Co. Amherst, Jan. 14, '88.

ANOTHER GREAT FALL IN PRICES. Solid Facts for Holiday Consideration. SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN'S. Heavy Grey Union Flannels, 15c. Pure all wool Flannels, 27 in. wide, 20c. Fine Wide Saxony FLANNELS, 25c. Heavy Dress Meltons 10c. 12c. 15 and 18c. Heavy Grey Cotton 3 1-2c. Very Wide thick Cotton 5 and 6 Cents. READ OUR BIG CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST. Goods still Lower. Goods must be moved off.



The B. LAURANCE Spectacles & Eye Glasses are the only true aids to vision, every pair guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction and can be exchanged any time within 3 years if not so. They are recommended and testimonials have been received from the President, ex-President and ex-Vice-Presidents of the Medical Association of Canada, the Deacon of the Medical Faculty of Laval, the President and ex-President of the Medical Association of Nova Scotia, and in fact nearly all the leading Medical men in Canada and other countries. By applying to our agent copies of these testimonials can be seen. Don't be deceived by buying inferior articles. Remember every pair is guaranteed to give perfect vision, and they can only be obtained in NEWCASTLE of E. LEE STREET, Druggist. Mr. Chas. R. Eley, Druggist agent Campbellton. Newcastle Nov. 30, 1887.

260 CANDLE POWER. 260 By Actual Photometrical Test. Duffield's Canadian Lamp equals 4 Electric Lamps. Duffield's Canadian Lamp equals 4 Rochester Lamps. Duffield's Canadian Lamp equals 20 ft. of 19 candle power gas. Positively the largest, whitest and most economical Light ever produced from Kerosine. PRICE \$5.00. SEND FOR SAMPLE: JOS. BULLOCK, Sole Agent. St. John, Nov. 28, '87.

GLASS. GLASS. Landing Nov. 21st, ex Ulmuda; 345 CASES WINDOW GLASS. Part of late Fall Shipment. Further arrivals expected by following Steamers. FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES. CLARKE, KERR & THORNE, 60 & 62 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN, November 22, 1887.

A New Improvement in Fire-Proof Safes. TAYLOR'S Double Tongue and Groove Safes. PATENTED JAN. 14th, 1886.

GOOD WORK AND FAIR PRICES! W. C. ANSLOW. All our new Fire-Proof Safes are fitted with this latest improvement. They have also DRY AIR CHAMBER to prevent dampness. Lock protected by GILDED STEEL PLATE to prevent drilling. J. & J. TAYLOR, TORONTO SAFE WORKS. June 27, 1887.

Job Printing

EVERY DESCRIPTION PERFORMED IN A PROMPT and SATISFACTORY MANNER AT THE Advocate Office. Pamphlets, Handbills, Circulars, Catalogues, Business or Visiting Cards, Labels—one or more colors, Receipt Books, Notes of Hand, Draft Books, Sterling Bills Exchange, Letter Heads in pads, Note Heads in pads, Bill Heads in pads, Statements in pads, School & Poor Rate Notices.

RICHLIY Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person; many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$2 and upwards per day, who is willing to work; either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we will mail free. Address: SIMON & CO., Portland, Maine. SCOTT FAIRLEY, Blackville, Feb. 1, '88.

