

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

W. C. ANSLOW

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. XXIV.—No. 40.

Newcastle, Wednesday, July 15, 1891.

WHOLE No. 1236

42 NEW BEDROOM SETS.
42 NEW BEDROOM SETS.

In addition to my large stock, Special Value.—Also—New PARLOR SUITES—
Hair Cloth, Rame, Jute Tapestry, Plush and Brocade.
Smoking Chairs, Gents Easy Chairs,
Lounges, Kitchen Cupboards, Sideboards, Wardrobes.

NEARLY 3 CARLOADS of New FURNITURE.

now on the way and expected to arrive early this week. To make room for this

SPECIAL REDUCTION for the MONTH of JULY

Bedroom and Parlor Furniture.

I have some **Iron Bedsteads** which have not moved which I will sell at

\$2 each, also some with **Wire Mattress at \$3 each.** A few Wire Springs

in good order at \$1.50.

Buy your furniture at the ONLY Legitimate Furniture Store on the

B. Fairly, — Public Wharf, Newcastle.

Newcastle, June 29, 1891.

L. J. TWEEDE

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, 1890.

U. J. MacCULLY, M.A., M.D.

SPECIALIST,

DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT.

Office: Cor. Westmorland and Main Street.

Moncton, Nov. 12, 1889.

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.

Barrister, Broker for Estates.

Notary Public, &c.

Claims Promptly Collected, and Professional Business in all its branches executed

with accuracy and despatch.

OFFICE,

Essex House, Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

Dr. R. Nicholson,

Office and Residence,

McGILL ST., NEWCASTLE.

Jan. 22, 1889.

Dr. W. A. Ferguson,

RESIDENCE and OFFICE in house

owned by Mr. R. H. Grimey, at foot of

Street's Hill

Newcastle, Jan. 2, 1891

Dr. H. A. FISH,

Newcastle, N. B.

July 23, 1890.

W. A. Wilson, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,

DERBY. — N. B.

Derby, Nov. 15, 1890.

J. R. LAWLOR,

Auctioneer and Commission

Merchant,

Newcastle, New Brunswick

Prompt returns made on consignments of

merchandise. Auctions attended to in town

and country.

Newcastle, Oct. 1, 1890.

CEO. STABLES,

Coachman & Commission Merchant.

CASTLE, — N. B.

Goods of all kinds handled on Commission

and prompt returns made.

Will attend to Auctions in Town and Country

in a satisfactory manner. Good Sample Rooms

for Commercial men.

TERMS, \$1.50 per day, with Sample

Rooms \$1.75

B. & C.

Hosiery.

Fast Black Stainless Hosiery.

All sizes plain and ribbed every pair

guaranteed to last.

Monoton Hosiery.

All sizes heavy and strong, just the thing

for boys, can't be beat for wear,

cheaper than they were

last year.

CASHMERE & WOOL hose.

COTTON HOSE.

Hosiery of all kinds at

Bryant & Clarke's,

McKEN Building — Newcastle.

May 27, 1891.

TAILORING.

Mr. J. R. McDONALD begs to announce to

the people of Newcastle and vicinity that he is

prepared to make up

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS

of all kinds in the most fashionable styles.

CLOTHS and Supplies at hand to select

from.

No need to send your orders to Moncton and

Amherst when you can get them made up at

home.

Patronize your own town by sending in your

orders at once.

MR. J. R. McDONALD, SUTHERLAND &

1000'S ST. — NEWCASTLE.

Now is the time to order a Nobby Spring

Overcoat or Suit at Prices Lower than they can

be got for in other places.

A Nobby Spring Overcoat for

do. with silk facings, \$16.00.

Suits from \$18.00 to \$26.00.

All work entrusted to me will be made up in

First Class Style.

Cleaning and Repairing a Specialty.

J. R. McDONALD.

Newcastle, March 31, 1891.

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.

PLEASANT AS MILK

ESTEY'S

EMULSION.

Children will take it

and ask for more.

It is the best of all

and is easily digested.

WHEN BUYING AN EMULSION

Ask for Estey's.

Sold Everywhere. Price 50c., Six bottles

\$2.50.

DYSPEPTICURE

THOUSANDS

of bottles of Dyspepticure have been sold

during the past few years without any adver-

tising whatever. It is easily and quickly

digested, and positively cures the worst cases

of Chronic Dyspepsia. This quality of curing

the disease explains its large and spreading

sale without having been brought prominently

before the public.

THE PAMPHLET

On Dyspepsia gives the results of many years

study on this and the diseases of Digestion.

It is a valuable work, and is especially

valuable to those who are suffering from

Dyspepsia. It is sent free to all who

Selected Literature.

IN THE PRIORY GARDEN.

A STORY OF THE "CITY OF BOSTON."

A week later Errol and Nellie stood

in the vine-covered porch of the old

Priory. A pile of rugs, walking-sticks,

and potted plants lay on one side; a

dog-cart stood before the door, and the

man-servant was busily stowing away the

luggage, which was labeled "New

York."

"Why are you going, Errol?" asked

Nellie, shyly.

"Partly for business, partly for pleasure,

cousin mine."

"What is the business?"

"A special suit, which I do not wish

to lose if I can help it."

"And the pleasure?"

He gave her a keen, quick glance before

he answered.

"The pleasure? Well, at present the

pleasure is to gain that particular suit.

My adversary is rather obstreperous, but

my journey to America will give time

for reflection, and I think the matter will

be amicably arranged. What shall I

bring you back, Nellie—an Indian

Wampum, or the last Yankee notion in

bonnets?"

"Neither, thank you, Errol," she said,

raising her sweet eyes, half mischievously

half earnestly; "but my rose shall win

halfheartedly; I should prefer a

beauteous and—a bunch of scarlet

geraniums."

"Your wishes shall be obeyed, God-

bye, Nellie," he said, gravely, and, spring-

ing up into the dog-cart, he took the

reins. "Good-bye."

Nellie watched the dog-cart off to right,

and then turned into the house, feeling

guilty, dejected, and, alas, mischiev-

ously half a dozen times before she reached

her mother's room.

"Ah my queen, you are very wilful,

thought Errol, as he turned his head

into the lane; "but my rose shall win

the day yet. I can afford to wait till

the tree blooms again next summer!"

In the old garden Nellie watched the

roses bloom and pass away, the beautiful

golden autumn tints come and fade, and

the grimy winter draw near and settle

on the land. Her life with her invalid

mother was a lonely one—this winter had

been specially dreary and long; she

watched with intense longing for the

first gleam of spring. It lingered long,

and the snowdrifts were still deep and

weather. The snowdrifts were still deep

and weather. The snowdrifts were still

deep and weather. The snowdrifts were

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blackbird's clear notes rang out. She

shivered at a new leaf fell on her hand.

"And I grieved you so, Errol, that night,"

she remembered it all; and now you can hear

me no more, and I can never tell you that

I loved you. Oh, my love, my

love! How cruel it is—how pitiless!"

The poor little white face worked

and quivered with convulsed sobs, and she

burst into a wild passion of weeping.

All those weary months of waiting, she

had shed no tears from the wide-open

misery eyes; now they came so irre-

sistibly, so passionately, that the light

figure shook like the leaves above her.

"Nellie," said a low voice—"Nellie."

She started and moaned as if the

sound were heard in a dream, and the

drooping head was not raised.

"Nellie," said the voice again, and

she was gently raised from her crouch-

ing position by a man's strong arm.

The dark eyes that eagerly sought hers

were glowing with emotion, the face

was almost as agitated as her own.

"Errol," she cried—"Errol!"

Her face was so ghastly in its incred-

ulous recognition, her eyes were so

wildly unbelieving, that she spoke as

quickly as possible.

"I was not in this ship, Nellie. My

name was in the list of passengers by

mistake."

"Is it you, Errol?" she asked, and she

gave one long searching glance, and put

her hand to her forehead.

"Yes, Nellie, it is I. I was prevented

from sailing in the City of Boston, thank

God," said he, reverently.

He took the poor little trembling

hand in one of his, with the other he

put her on the old seat. Her sweet

violet eyes filled aching with tears, but

with such tears of grateful thankfulness

as those who have come out of the

valley of the shadow of death only can

know, and for a few minutes the solemn

prayerful silence was unbroken.

At last Nellie spoke, with the reverent

tone of one who had just held some sacred

communion.

"How was it, Errol?" she asked.

"I had taken my passage on board the

City of Boston," he explained, "but at

the last moment a party of friends per-

suaded me to join them on a hunting ex-

pedition to the Rocky Mountains. We

and kept the debate up to the last taken by Messrs. Foster and Weldon. It began by expressing the satisfaction with which he observed that Messrs. Cartwright and Patterson had been, however reluctantly, admitted that the finance minister had made a good financial showing and had introduced a popular and satisfactory tariff bill. He would take occasion to say that the minister of finance was one of the most successful statesmen in Canada, a worthy successor and associate of the public men who in former times and later times had represented what Sir Richard Cartwright called the shield and patches of the dominion. Turning to the speech of Mr. Patterson of Brant, Mr. Montague referred to the latter's denunciation of what he called the horrid specific duties, and said Mr. Patterson must remember that the late government levied horrible specific duties on tea, coffee and sugar, which the government had abolished, and horrible specific duties on molasses and other things, which this government has largely reduced.

Mr. Montague's speech occupied two hours, and while in the main serious and argumentative, it was lightened by an intensely witty criticism of the position of Sir Richard Cartwright and other opposition leaders. He was especially entertaining in his review of the opposition's policy, or collection of policies and official declarations.

In the latter part of Mr. Montague's speech, he discussed the harmony in tariff opinions existing among the members opposite. In the course of these remarks he came to Mr. Laurier and observed that the opposition leader had promised to abolish border custom houses when he came into power.

Mr. Laurier objected to this definition of his policy.

Mr. Montague supported the statement by quoting from the Toronto Globe report of a speech delivered last winter by Mr. Laurier.

Mr. Laurier objected again, stating that the speech reported was delivered in French and no French reporters were present. In reply to Mr. Montague's question Mr. Laurier said the report was substantially not verbally correct. Mr. Montague then put the same question to Mr. Laurier: "Are you in favor of sweeping away custom houses on the border?"

No answer.

Mr. Montague repeated the question, when Mr. Laurier remarked that he was not bound to state his position.

Mr. Montague then amid applause, called attention of the house to the fact that the leader of one great political party could not or dare not define his policy in respect to so important a feature as the abolition or retention of border custom houses.

Mr. Charlton was the next speaker. He devoted a great part of his speech to an explanation of Cartwright's deficit and of his own old protective duties. He contended for the restoration of the tea and coffee duties in place of the protective duties which he desired to have repealed. The true theory of taxation, he maintained, was free admission of articles such as the tariff on coffee and a revenue tariff on articles not produced at home. Such tariff would produce revenue and would not tax the people for the support of jampered manufacturers. Towards the close of Mr. Charlton's speech he went into a labored apology for what he called unrestricted reciprocity but refused to define it.

Hon. Mr. Foster got in a good natured dialogue with him growing out of questions which Mr. Charlton put to the minister. Mr. Foster tried to get from Mr. Charlton a definite statement as to how he proposed to provide a revenue under his system, but Mr. Charlton evaded the question and could not get to come to the point.

Mr. Dejardine of L'Islet moved the adjournment of the debate.

OTTAWA, July 8.—In the house this afternoon Messrs. McMullen, Davis and others raised a question as to the payment of counsel engaged by the government in the McGreevy inquiry. He and other members on his side suggested that if the government were paying counsel for Mr. Perley, Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. McGreevy, the country should also pay counsel for the prosecution.

The minister of justice in reply stated that certain charges had been made that public money had been wrongfully paid out, and public servants had abused their trust. This being the case, he had thought proper to engage counsel and instruct them not to add to watch themselves but to add to it. Counsel were engaged not to defend the persons accused but to follow up the inquiry in all directions. If it should be found that frauds had been perpetrated on the public as alleged, or otherwise, it would be the duty of the counsel to carry forward the investigation and if necessary assume the position of prosecutors.

It members complain that returns move for are not brought down promptly. The explanation of this circumstance may be found in an occurrence today, when Mr. Trow made a motion of this kind which has been on the order paper for some time. It asked for every sort of information respecting several classes of contracts from the date of confederation down.

Hon. Mr. Bowell stated that he had taken means to find out what would be the dimensions of the returns, answering these specific questions. It would deal with 177 contracts containing over 7,000 pages of manuscript, 1,200 pages of tenders, 11,000 pages of specifications, 80,000 pages of correspondence and 100,000 pages of extensions, in all 200,000 pages, requiring a force of men several months and costing from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

Mr. Trow was stupified and concluded to reduce his inquiry.

After private bills, Mr. Charlton rose to a question of privilege, to support a statement made by him in a previous debate that the minister of customs had secured a seat in the cabinet through Orange delegations. Mr. Bowell had in

ring's Anglo-Saxon characteristics. Mr. Charlton's statement as false. Mr. Charlton supported his statement tonight by the authority of a man whom he called a brother Orangeman.

Replying, Hon. Mr. Bowell explained that Mr. Charlton's authority was an expelled member of the order who had vainly tried to get up a rival society and whose statement was false. Mr. Charlton's statements were worthy of the minister who, while promoting Christian legislation, was not above making false affidavits for the purpose of injuring a brother member.

This reference to Mr. Charlton's unfortunate charges against Mr. Hickey, the late member for Dundas, a declaration Mr. Charlton was compelled last year to apologize for—led to further high words, in which Mr. Clarke Wallace and Sir Richard Cartwright took part.

Mr. Bowell remarked in closing that Mr. Charlton made high pretensions, but was very reckless in his attacks on the characters of other members. He wanted him to understand that, however he would get a Roland for his Oliver.

The house went into committee on Mr. Burdett's bill for the prevention of frauds, such as seal grain, hay, pork, lightning rods and shoddy swindles. The bill has been considered and amended by a select committee and is now a *choix de main*.

In committee, Speaker White made a strong protest against the clause making it criminal to sell seed grain for double the market price. He thought farmers who held over specially good grain for seed ought not to be sent to the penitentiary for selling out at fifty cents when the market price was twenty-five.

Mr. Tisdale and others joined in the protest and the bill was in danger of going over.

The minister of justice came to the rescue, saying that he thought the objections mentioned were not well taken. He hoped that the bill which was necessary would not be shown out. The clause objected to might if it were thought proper be amended, and he proposed that the bill be returned to the select committee for that purpose.

Mr. Skinner also defended the principle of the measure, followed by Mr. Reid of Grenville, after which the bill was referred back to the committee.

House adjourned at 11:30 p.m.

OTTAWA, July 10.—The budget debate was resumed tonight by Dr. MacDonald, the member for East Huron, who held the floor for over three hours in denunciation of the government and the national policy.

Mr. Clarke Wallace, replying, pointed out that all opposition anti-protectionists made exceptions. Patterson opposed protection except on candy, of which he was a manufacturer, and was hostile to combines except the biscuit combine, to which he belonged. Mr. Lister was opposed to all protection except high protection on the all production in his country.

Mr. Charlton denounced protection, but advocates the prohibition of wrecking on Canada rivers by U.S. people competing with Charlton's wrecking plant. Mr. MacDonald, while complaining of all other tariffs, wanted a higher tariff on salt, and last year Mr. Davis of P. E. I. demanded higher duties on pork while his party were denouncing all pork duties. Mr. Wallace went on to collect a large assortment of amusing inaccuracies in Cartwright's trade statistics, and in his Blue River statements about Ontario farms, mortgages and exodus. Mr. Wallace says that in his constituency of East York the population has increased from eighteen thousand in 1881 to forty thousand this year.

G. G. King of New Brunswick followed Mr. Wallace. The text of his speech was given in one sentence: "Mr. Speaker, I will not speak of the industries which are flourishing, but of those which are destroyed." Among the industries which were mentioned as having succumbed to the present tariff policy were the lime burning industries, granite working, freestone quarrying, shipbuilding, etc. Mr. King gave a glowing account of the happy and prosperous country of New Brunswick before confederation, but was decidedly lugubrious and gloomy as to the present condition of things. He made a queer assertion about coal. Millions of tons of the best coal in the world for forge purposes were within a few miles of a railway and within four hours of Bangor. This coal could be delivered in unlimited quantities at one dollar per ton and great prosperity would result. This coal could find an American market. Mr. King did not undertake to explain why this coal did not supply the St. John market, which is much nearer than Bangor, and is supplied mainly from Nova Scotia. Mr. King's speech which was a creditable effort, occupied an hour and a half, following the one hour speech of Mr. Wallace. He closed at midnight when Mr. Wood of Westmorland moved the adjournment of the debate, and the house adjourned till Monday.

OTTAWA, July 9.—The privileges committee met at ten this morning when Henry F. Perley, in accordance with his own desire, was allowed to take the stand.

Mr. Perley is not regaining his health and the committee was almost startled with his ghastly appearance. He was treated with the most consideration by the committee. The story he told was substantially as follows:

In January, 1887, Murphy came to his house at Ottawa and warmly expressed his appreciation of the able management of the Quebec works. Murphy said that Mr. Perley had been placed in charge of the harbor works when everything was in confusion and the works were going to pieces through the bad engineering of his predecessors. By his skill and knowledge, Mr. Perley had made it possible to bring the harbor works from their shattered and dangerous condition to a successful conclusion, thus averting the ruin of the contractors and the utter destruction of the harbor works. Murphy handed Mr. Perley a parcel which, he said, was a token of

the firm's appreciation of his management. When informed of the contents of the parcel, Mr. Perley refused to take it. The witness ordered him to take the money away, and when still more strongly urged to accept it, he said, "Well, you may send me a ring or some such thing and a little present for my wife." Murphy went away and soon after an express box arrived with articles of jewelry and silver. He had no idea of the value of these articles was what it ultimately appeared to be, but could not much too large and when he saw Murphy next he told him very clearly. Some time afterwards he got from Murphy a statement of the cost of the articles. He was astonished when he learned that the present cost nearly two thousand dollars. It proved upon his mind and led him after to make up his mind to pay for the articles. In September, 1890, he gave Michael Connolly his note for the amount of the jewelry bill.

Questioned by the minister of justice, Mr. Perley admitted that he had not made any repayment for more than two years after he received the articles. He had not money to make the payment but he could have returned the articles.

"If acknowledge to the committee," he said, "that this is what I ought to have done. I confess that I have done wrong, and it has preyed upon me ever since."

He had made up his mind to pay for the goods before the disclosures in respect to the public works department, but before the charges were made last session.

Having made this statement, Mr. Perley was allowed to withdraw. Michael Connolly was then recalled by Mr. Gagnier and members of the committee. The first point taken up was the dredging contract, in which it was alleged that the contractors received thirty-five cents a yard for work of the same class as that previously done for twenty-seven cents. Connolly pointed out that the latter work was more difficult, partly because of what he called "bottoming up" and partly on account of the increased difficulty in disposing of the earth.

He was afterwards closely questioned as to the disposition of the money charged in the firm's books to expense account. He could not recall the payment of definite amounts, but he had his knowledge Murphy, who was paymaster, must have drawn them for the firm and applied them, in some part to election subscriptions, but mainly put the money in the pocket of himself and Robert McGreevy. Murphy's explanation of the missing money whenever the time of audit came was that the money had been spent that it would all come back some time. He (Connolly) had not observed that any of the money ever came back, and had strongly protested at every settlement against these expense accounts for which Murphy never gave particulars. Connolly admitted that at election times it was understood that Murphy was making contributions. Asked to what party Murphy belonged, Connolly said he belonged to both. Murphy has always anxious to handle money, but after two or three of these expense accounts the members of the firm succeeded in getting him displaced and making the witness cashier.

"I solemnly believe," added the witness "that Murphy put most of this money in his pocket." Large sums charged to expense account were, he believed, paid to retire what Murphy called accommodation notes of Robert McGreevy. Witness and Captain Larkin, who was head of the firm, had discussed the matter and they two had reached the conclusion that Murphy had pocketed the greater part of the \$47,000 charged in the trial balance to expense account.

GIBRALTAR, July 10.—The Anchor line steamer Utopia, which was sunk during the night of March 17th last, by the burning of the ship, the British ironclad Anson, as a result of which accident nearly 600 Italian emigrants lost their lives, was raised to-day by means of coffer dams on a superstructure of timber built from the ship's sides to the surface and forming an immense tank. This tank was lined with strong canvas, and was 310 feet in length, 516 feet in width, and 10 feet deep. A powerful centrifugal pump was placed at the water in the tank, which with the vessel anchored inside of it, was dragged shoreward, and was eventually reeled upon the beach.

LONDON, July 10.—The funeral of the late W. H. Gladstone took place yesterday at Haverdon. The procession of mourners was headed by the dead man's father and by Herbert and Henry Gladstone, brothers of the deceased. The towns of Haverdon estate and many friends of the Gladstone family followed the body to the grave. Mr. Arnold Morley and Mr. Cyril Flower represented the House of Commons at the funeral.

KINGSTON, July 11.—A convention of the Academics met here to-day. There were no delegates from Dundas, St. Paul, Lower Village or Carleton. The convention was called in the interest of the Blair government and with the avowed intention of nominating a man to oppose Goguen. LeBlais and LeBlanc attended as representatives of the government. Speeches were made by A. Leger, Goguen, Barriar, Basil Johnston, Phinney, LaBelle and LeBlais.

When it came to a vote it was seen that Goguen had a majority of the votes cast. The supporters of the other two proposals that the meeting separate without nominating any one, Goguen's friends, well satisfied with their success in this election by a twofold vote in the county is now fully conciliated.—Times.

ASPEN, Col., July 12.—At Aspen Junction, N. H. railroad, at 11 o'clock Saturday night, a special train from

Aspen car and one passenger coach, which contained about thirty passengers, mostly Aspen people, was backing from the water tank on a switch to the Aspen track when a trail engine run out of the rail-sid round-house and crashed into the rear end of the passenger train. The hot steam rushed into the broken end of the passenger car scalding thirteen passengers—five men, seven women and one child. The car was thrown from the track. Two men, four women and the child have died.

New Advertisements.

EXCURSION & PICNIC.

The congregation of St. Peter's R. C. Church, next holding their annual picnic on the grounds at Mount Pleasant.

AGONY'S POINT, BARTIBOG.

Tuesday, July 21st Inst.

Steamers will be conveyed from Nelson, N. B., to Douglas, Chatham and Back Bay by the

Steamer "ST. NICHOLAS," leaving at 8 a. m. solar time, calling at the points named and taking a large amount of freight.

The St. Nicholas will also leave Newcastle at 1 p. m. Newcastle time, calling at Douglas and Chatham on the way down.

Returning, the St. Nicholas and barge will leave Bartibog at 1 p. m. The fare for four persons including admission to the picnic grounds will be 50 cents.

ST. MICHAEL'S BAND will furnish music on the steamer's afternoon trip and also on the grounds during the day. Dinner 40c. Tea 25c. and Refreshments at reasonable rates.

There will be an attractive programme of games and amusements including boat races, admission to grounds (for non-excursionists) 25 cents.

Excursionists should procure tickets before picnic day to avoid confusion. Tickets can be had at the stores of John O'Brien, Nelson; E. Lee Street and P. Hennessey, Newcastle; James Doyle, Douglas; J. Flanagan, J. B. F. McKenzie and Michael Noonan, Chatham; A. R. Loggie, Back Bay.

The Steamer "GIP" with scow attached will convey passengers from St. Nicholas to alone. If the weather proves unfavorable the picnic will be held on the first fine day following.

By Order of Committee.

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.

Executors' Notice.

ALL PERSONS having just claims against the Estate of the late John C. McNeill, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, are required to present the same duly attested to either of the undersigned within two months from date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JOHN CHISHOLM, Executor. Bathurst, July 7th, 1891.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Public Buildings," will be received until Thursday, 22nd July next, for Coal, supply for all of the Dominion Public Buildings.

Specification, form of tender, and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Monday, 22nd June. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque equal to five per cent of the amount of tender, payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, and to be forfeited if the party tendering fails to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if the party fails to supply the tendered quantity of coal. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order E. F. E. ROY, Secretary.

Deposited at Public Works, }
O. C. June 22nd, '91. } 2w.

TRUSSES!

A Full Line of

SINGLE & DOUBLE TRUSSES.

Measures taken for

ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

Any Truss that is not on hand can be ordered.

FOUNTAIN HEAD

DRUG STORE.

H. H. JOHNSTONE, PH. C.

Newcastle, July 4, 1891.

Hay & Farming

TOOLS

SALTER BRICK STORE.

The Celebrated

RIFORD SCYTHES

The make I have sold for Twelve years continues to lead all other makes.

Straight and Bent handled Three Time Hay F O R K S

Patent Scythe Snaths

Rakes, Fork Handles,

Scythe & Mowing machine

Stones, Hoos, Potato

Forks & Hooks,

4, 5 and 6 time Mowers. Forks with short and long handles.

—WHOLESALE & RETAIL—

JNO. FERGUSON,

Newcastle, July 1, 1891.

MILLINERY.

I have selected from the leading English and American Millinery a beautiful assortment of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets.

The necessary trimmings in Ribbons, Laces, Millie Bunches, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments in Gold and Silver, Butterflies, Wings, Cords &c., Gold & Silver Hat & Bonnet frames.

I would call the attention of the ladies to my lovely line of veiling. I have also a great variety of Infant's Caps, Ladies Embroidered Piques, Bonnet Stomacher Caps, Hamburgs, Handkerchiefs, Belts, Purse &c., Fancy Wigs, Gold and Silver Beads, Hair Ornaments etc., all of which I am selling at a low figure. All orders promptly attended to.

Mrs. J. Demers.

Newcastle, April 27, 1891.

New Goods! New Goods!

EXTRA VALUE! EXTRA VALUE!

DRESS GOODS!

DRESS GOODS!

In Black and Colored Dress Goods I am showing a large range in all Wool Goods.

SUNSHADES AND UMBRELLAS!

A large Stock, nice handles and nice coverings.

SHAKER FLANNELS & GINGHAMS.

In Stripes, Checks and Plain, a splendid assortment.

GLOVES HOSIERY & CORSETS.

My Stock of RM Gloves is large and the quality is now well known, also Silk and

HOSIERY! Women's, Misses, Men's and Boy's in Grey, Black, Navy, and all the latest

range and Guarantee the Colors Fast; The only good of this make in

Atlantic.

CORSETS! All sizes in the

Hats and Caps!

Worth Seeing and Having!

PRINTED CAMBRICS and SATENS in neat and new patterns.

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

at Every Description.

CLOTHING & WATERPROOF COATS!

Men's and Boy's Clothing—the usual large Stock.

Waterproof Coats—a fine assortment.

THE CHEAP CASH STORE!

JAMES BROWN.

Newcastle, June 23rd, 1891.

HOUSE & SHOP

TO RENT.

The House and Shop Fronting on the Square, Newcastle, recently occupied by W. Johnson, is offered to rent for one or more years.

For Terms and Particulars Apply to

F. R. Morrison.

Bank of Nova Scotia.

Newcastle, June 7th, 1891.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY.

HALIFAX, N. S.

FACULTY OF ARTS.—Number of Students, 14. Courses with extensive choice of subjects leading to Degree of B. A. and B. L.

FACULTY OF PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE.—Number of Students 10. Courses leading to Degree of B. Sc. Special Courses for Teachers and Medicine Students. Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering Courses.

FACULTY OF LAW.—Number of Students 7. Course leading to Degree of LL. B.

Faculty of Medicine.—Number of Students 22. Course leading to Degree of M. D. C. M. Victoria General Hospital, Lunenburg and of Poor House and all departments of city Dispensary open to Students.

Fifty Examinations of \$200 each, and Ten Examinations of \$100 each will be awarded by competitive examination to students entering last year of Arts and Science in September. Calendars containing full information as to courses of study and other details of the College.

HEV. DR. FOREST, Halifax, N. S. 2w.

July 1, 1891.

Art Tuition.

The Subscriber wishes for the class of Students to be instructed in the

Landscape and Floral Painting

IN OIL.

For Terms and Particulars apply to the subscriber at the residence of Mr. Geo. N. Clark, Newcastle.

A. A. ALLEN.

Newcastle, July 1, 1891.

NOTICE

THE FARMERS.

French Fort Core Cardine Mill.

I have leased the property known as the Hutchison Cardine Mill, below Newcastle, placed Mr. Chas. Ambrose, the well-known carter as manager, who has put the mill in thorough repair.

With a good mill and the best cedar in the country, I can guarantee satisfaction to my customers. Wool left at the following agents will be called for weekly. Banquet, Newcastle, Alex. Jessamine, Boningtons, Nelson, Porters, Chatham, T. Ambrose, Brown, Porters taking wool to the mill will have it taken back.

THOS. W. FLETT.

Nelson, May 5, 1891.

Custom Tailoring.

We beg to announce

To the inhabitants of Newcastle and vicinity that we have opened a

FIRST CLASS

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

In Newcastle, where we will keep on hand English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds; also Black and Blue Coats-revers, Fancy Patterns and all cloths usually found in a first class tailoring establishment, all of which will be made to order in a workmanlike manner and at

reasonable prices.

Good Trimmings always on hand.

Remember the place—Two Doors north of Post Office.

WANTED.—A Good Machinist.

SIMON McLEOD.

Newcastle, June 15th, 1891.

MONEY

Can be loaned at the NEW of the world, easily and honorably, by those of all nations, in any part of the world, on any security, and at any time. This is a new and entirely different system from any other, and more after a little experience. You can find out more by writing to the NEW of the world, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129,

