

The Mirror Advocate

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J. ANSLAW.
VOL. XII.—No. 50.

Our Country, with its United Interests.
Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, October 8, 1879.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE No. 622.

WAVERLY HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
This House has lately been re-furnished, and very possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.
LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.
ALEX. STEWART,
Late of Waverly House, St. John's.
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1878.

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

CANADA HOUSE,
CHATHAM, N. B.
WM. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.
CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house to make it a first class Hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of steamboat landing. The proprietor returns thanks to the public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.
Good Stabling on the Premises.
May 18th, 1878.

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

VICTORIA HOTEL,
RIVER DU LOUP.
JOSEPH A. FOUNTAIN, PROPRIETOR.
THIS HOUSE is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Battery, and is well calculated to meet the requirements of travellers, as neither the public or the proprietors have spared any pains or expense to secure the comfort of guests. Situated on an elevation, it affords a splendid view of the St. Lawrence and adjacent country.
October 24, 1877.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS.
WATER ST., CHATHAM.
WILLIAM LAWLER,
Importer of Marble & Manufacturer of MONUMENTS, TABLES, HEADSTONES, MANTELS, TABLE TOPS, &c.
A GOOD STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
GRANITE MONUMENTS MADE TO ORDER. CARPS and SILL for windows applied at short notice. FREESTONE WORK in all its branches attended to, and satisfaction given.
January 24, 1876.

S. N. KNOWLES,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Trunks, Valises, Satchels, &c.
60 KING STREET,
(South Side), SAINT JOHN, N. B.
CANVAS COVERS MADE TO ORDER.
SAMPLE TRUNKS A SPECIALTY.
May 5, 1879.

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

RUBBER BELTING.
EXTRA Stratched and Patent Smooth Surface Rubber Belting, in Stock—various widths in 3, 4, 5 and 6 Piles.
LEATHER BELTING.
"Best" Celebrated Patent Stratched and Riveted Oak Tanned Leather Belting (double and single).
SAWY! SAWY!! "Disston's" Mill, Circular, Rotary, Cross Cut, Hand and Jig Saws, MACH NE OILS, Lard, Olive, Seal, Walrus, and Cylinder Oils, MILL SUPPLIES, Lathing Leather, Files, Emery wheels, Belt Patches, Hives, Saw Swages, &c., &c.
ESTY, ALLWOOD & CO.,
(Successors to Z. G. Cabot),
Price Wm. St., St. John, N. B.

SOB
A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time to only spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times when you have such a chance. Address
H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine, 191-197.

Teas, Sugar and Rice.
By Steam via Halifax, from London and Liverpool.
150 HALF CHESTS FINE CONGO,
6 Bbls. No. 1, } S. REFINED
" " " " } SUGAR,
50 Bags RICE. Daily expected.
BERTON BROTHERS,
In Store—10 bbls. Dried CURRANTS;
" " " " Dried APPLES.
August 20, 1879.

Law and Collection Offices
—OF—
ADAMS & LAWOR,
Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Bankruptcy, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., &c., Real Estate, & Fire Insurance Agents.
OFFICE: Collected in all parts of the Dominion.
OFFICES:
NEWCASTLE AND BATHURST.
M. ADAMS, R. A. LAWOR.
July 18th, 1878.

SAMUEL THOMSON,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy,
NOTARY PUBLIC & CO.
LOANS Negotiated, Claims Promptly Collected, and Professional Business in all its branches, executed with accuracy and despatch.
OFFICE—PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
July 17, 1878.

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

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

JOHN McALISTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
OFFICE—Snowball's Building.
May 12, 1874.

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

WILLET & QUICLEY,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.,
Princess St., Ritchie's Building, (up stairs).
ST. JOHN, N. B.
John Willet,
Richard P. Quicley, LL. B., B. C. L.,
Commissioners for Massachusetts,
1870.

DR. H. A. FISH
Has commenced Practice in NEWCASTLE, and can be consulted at his Office.
Mrs. Fowler's Building—two doors above Masonic Hall.
OFFICE HOURS—10 to 12,
2 " 5,
7 " 10.
June 16, 1879.

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

DR. McDONALD,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE:
At Mrs. HALLEY'S, next door to the Post Office, Newcastle.
RESIDENCE:
At MR. THOMAS MALTBY'S,
Newcastle, March 26, 1879.

Leather & Shoe Findings.
THE Subscriber returns thanks to his numerous customers for past favors, and would say to all that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of the best quality of goods to be had and at lowest rates for cash. Also, S. B. Foster & Son's Nails and Tacks of all sizes and Clark & Son's Boot Trees, Lasts, &c. English Top as well as home made. To be ordered, or the best material. Wholesale and Retail.
J. J. CHRISTIE,
No. 65 King St., St. John, N. B.
April 29, 1879.

PETER LOGGIE,
Wood Moulding & Planing MILL,
Near the Ferry Landing,
CHATHAM.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FINISHING
for House or Ship Work, manufactured to order.
Venetian Blinds, Doors and Sashes, Pine and Walnut Mouldings, Jig Sawing and Planing, a Specialty.
Estimates and Specifications furnished on application.
Orders attended to with despatch.
P. LOGGIE.

A. D. SHIRREFF,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Chatham, N. B.
August 29, 1876.

Carriage Repairing.
The Subscriber has erected a shop on the property lately owned by Dr. J. S. Benson, and is prepared to attend to the Making and Repairing of
CARRIAGES, HEAVY FARM AND LUMBER WAGGONS, &c.
Prompt attention given to all orders. Good Work guaranteed.
ANGUS McLEAN.
Newcastle, July 23, 1878.

Lamps, Oils, &c.
CHANDLERS,
BRACKET,
TABLE and HAND LAMPS,
Chimneys, Wicks, &c.,
AMERICAN & CANADIAN OILS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
J. R. CAMERON,
"ENNIS & GARDNER'S BLOCK,"
Prince William Street,
St. John, May 7, 1878.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. Freeman,
Will attend to DENTISTRY in his various Branches, as his other engagements will permit.
Having procured every appliance and the most recent improvements, Dr. F. guarantees all operations and gives special attention to the insertion of
ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
Either on Rubber or a new and improved Base called Celluloid.
Being a resident in his County his patients will find no difficulty in having every guarantee made good.
Newcastle, April 18, 1879.

WILLIAM WYSE,
GENERAL DEALER,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
Merchandise and Produce received on Commission.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE.
AUCTION SELLER, and all Business in connection with the same, attended to promptly.
July 15, 1879.

SEPTEMBER 16TH!
Just Received:
52 PACKAGES Brandram's White
5 Casks Colored Paints;
20 bbls. Turpentine;
10 bbls. Pine Roof Paint;
10 bbls. Iron Oxide Paint;
3 Cases Plumbers' Goods;
10 Improved Howe Scales;
25 Fishing Nets;
1 Cask Table Cutlery;
2 Cases Coffin Handles and Plates;
200 Boxes Mooney's Horse Nails;
200 Boxes Mooney's Horse Nails;
2 Cases Yale Locks;
200 Rolls Tarred Paper;
20 bbls. Roofing Pitch.

W. H. THORNE & CO.,
Market Square
H. V. WILLISTON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
OFFICE
That formerly occupied by Dr. Balcom,
BATHURST, N. B.
RESIDENCE AT MRS. NAPIER'S, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Sept. 9, 1879.

DAVIDSON'S SYRINGES.
Hypodermic Syringes,
Metal Syringes,
Nipple Shields,
Rubber Atomizers,
Nursing Bottles,
Lindis Rubber Tubing,
Perfume Atomizers.
For sale by
T. B. BARKER & SONS,
25 and 27 King Street

VEGETINE.
Will cure Rheumatism.
MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Sprinzvale, Me., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.
Read His Statement:
SPRINGVALE, ME., Oct. 12, 1876.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with Rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered every hour of the day, and have had no rest since. I have tried every medicine that was recommended to me, but have not been able to get any relief. I have tried every medicine that was recommended to me, but have not been able to get any relief. I have tried every medicine that was recommended to me, but have not been able to get any relief.

VEGETINE
Has Entirely Cured Me.
BOSTON, Oct., 1870.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health. I have since used several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take and I can cheerfully recommend it.
JAMES MOISE, 394 Athens Street.

Rheumatism is a Disease of the Blood.
The blood in this disease is found to contain an excess of fibrin. VEGETINE acts by converting the fibrin into its dissolved condition to a healthy circulation. VEGETINE regulates the blood which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of VEGETINE will give relief, but to effect a permanent cure it must be taken regularly, and may save several months of suffering. It is of long standing. VEGETINE is sold by all druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you, who say, "I never found so much relief from the use of VEGETINE," which is commended exclusively by *Darke, Hodge and Hays*.

VEGETINE.
Nothing Equal to It.
SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Sciatica, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years; nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE, and am now getting along first-rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are troubled with the same complaint. Can cheerfully recommend it to everybody.
Yours truly,
MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Lagrange Street, South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE.
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists and Wholesale by T. B. Barker & Sons, John, N. B. Oct. 8-17

Selected Literature.
DENA.
BY WM. M. F. ROUND.
A brown little face, which one could hold easily and lovingly between his palms, and still have fingers left to fold in the gold of her hair; great blue eyes, deep and tranquil as a forest lake; bare, ruddy feet, and shooless and sockless legs, that were kicking the cloverheads and the daisies; and little fat hands that toiled tiny fingers over a bunch of wheat and scarlet poppy-blossoms. There she lay in the midst of a field, where high and blooming clover was awaiting the scythe of the mowers, and where, meanwhile, butterflies had their sport, and bees sought honey,—droning lazily, because their task was such an easy one. And this is our heroine. She is not more than three years old, and she doesn't know any more about the sorrows of life than that bedtime comes too early, and that sometimes her bread is not buttered evenly.

The place—where is it? In a field by Grein-on-the-Danube; a sunny, happy, lazy and contented town that has no house more than that made by the river as it rushes into the Strudel whirlpool. And who is she? Why, it is Leopoldine, called Dena, for short, the only daughter of a charcoal burner, and the merriest, jolliest child in Grein; a baby for whom the sun and the stars and the moon do not shine in vain; a child who opened her eyes to the earth and discovered it to be filled with blooming flowers and singing birds. Ah! she was a royal child! her kingdom was the morning, and she was, indeed, queen of it. Seeing her living there, one wondered that the butterflies did not mistake her for a blossom,—or the sum of all the blossoms, so rosy red and sweet was she.

She lived and did not know she lived; she kicked about the clover-heads and laughed softly, and wondered at the great white clouds, and at the big deep sky, and finally fell asleep, unconscious how the fates, with nimble fingers, were weaving a net about her that should hold her closely by-and-by. Indeed, she has entered into the temple of her life's full destiny already, and the story begins with her having wrapped herself in an old scarlet cloak of her mother's, as she came playing out of the cottage door in the morning.

Ah! that scarlet cloak! what wealth it was to her! She had played with it since she had come to know bright colors from dull ones. It had served all sorts of uses; now it was the robe of a princess; now, rolled into a bundle, it served for sacred purposes, and now it became for sacred purposes, as, indeed, do all mantles that envelope baby-hood, and remembering the stolen priest at vespers, the little Dena sometimes clothed herself in scarlet, and held up her wooden doll as she had seen the priest lift up the monstrance in benediction. Half an hour her, half over her, the cloak folds the child, and she lays and sleeps among the clover and the daisies,—perhaps the angels whisper to her, for she smiles.

Dena is the heroine, and Theodor shall be the hero. A heroine of three, a hero of seven! verily we must be very wise to associate with the wisdom of such babes. See how sturdily our hero marches into the field. He is lithe, strong, well knit together, in complexion the very opposite of Dena, for his eyes and hair are of the jettest black, and the whitest part of his arm is darker than the back of Dena's little hand. When the sun falls upon Dena it gives her the color of the rose; when it falls on Theodor it gives him the color of the chestnut.

Theodor comes from Dena's mother to look for Dena. He is the son of a neighbor; his father is a farmer; and airy, in sweet baby fashion, he is little Dena's lover. He enters the field and calls,—
"Dena! De-ena!" and then he folds his brown hand about his brown ear and listens. There is no reply, and so he calls again. Then he mounts upon a stile and looks all about, for knowing how little Dena is, he knows that she might hide herself in the tallest of the clover. Now he spies her,—just a bit of red and gold on the other side of the field, that is the scarlet cloak and her sunny hair, that is all she sees. He is about starting to waken her, when he hears a terrible roaring, a crashing, a breaking of twigs, and then, coming furiously through the broken hedge at which he has just entered, is a savage bull that has broken his tether in the new field and is mad with the new wine of freedom.

The animal's savage one. Its head is close to the ground, and only lifted now and then that he may see his way to something to gore and toss. He goes straight towards the sleeping child. He hasn't spied that maddening red rag of a cloak yet; but he will presently, and then,—and then,—and Theodor feels thumping in his bosom, a fullness in his throat, and a burning heat from head to foot. He thinks fast enough and big enough thoughts for a man. Back, back to the stile! Quick! a bar slipped from the stile,—a bar as thick as the boy's wrist, a staunch bar of oak, heavy to little seven-year-old at another time, but light enough now.

Now run, Theodor! He does run. The brown feet whip over the clover-tops, until he stands between Dena and the beast. He braces himself, lifts his club, and waits. The bull sees him, gives a terrific roar, and makes for him. What a whack! he old fellow meets! He gets it between his eyes; and when he goes to toss Theodor, Theodor is not there to be tossed. Now begins a battle. A boy of seven—big of his age and strong of his age—on one side; and on the other an infuriated beast, that like some great people, wishes to begin the celebration of liberty by bloodshed. The boy is like a robber ball bounding nimbly and thither. He strikes accurately. Every blow tells. He hedges nimbly. The beast is baffled, hurt; and great cowardly fellow that he is, turns at last and goes trotting off to the gap in the hedge, and leaves our hero in possession of the field.

Dena, in the meanwhile, has wakened, and sitting, sees through her half opened lids her dear Theodor, fighting with a great creature ten times his size. She at first thinks it fun, and then she knows it to be dangerous. She begins to laugh, and it ends in a cry. When Theodor, victorious, comes to her, she is sobbing and crying like a little woman. And what does Theodor? He puts his hand out, takes the child's hand in his, wipes away her tears, and says—
"Come home, Dena. You poor child, what would become of you if I didn't take care of you?"

And so he leads her out of the field, and she never forgets the day; and the words "Come home, Dena," somehow ring in her ears all through her life,—aye—to its very end.

And the children grow up. They grow through hobble-de-hoyhood into manhood and womanhood, and living side by side, are fast friends all through their life. They go to school together, and have their first communion on the same day,—and they think they love each other like a brother and a sister.

I think I am not far wrong in saying that Theodor Walchshofer—I haven't told you his last name before—was the most popular young man in the village; he was certainly as manly a young fellow when he touched his nineteenth year as one would wish to see. And Leopoldine—she was

simply a beauty—everybody said so, and everybody was right.

With Leopoldine at fifteen and Theodor at sixteen, I come down to a troubled year—the year of the triple alliance against Austria, the year of the war that had Soffino in it, and which ended with the Peace of Villafranca. There were many broken hearts in the Austrian towns and villages in those days; fathers and husbands and brothers and lovers called into the army, and going forth to battle. Grein suffered with the rest, and you may be sure that Theodor had to go to war, he was exactly the type of a man they wanted.

So one morning just as the sun was rising, our hero marched away—with a little squad of Greiner, and what did Dena, she went out on the side of the old Donaube, and watered the moss with her tears and wondered why her heart did not break at once. And when the day was spent and night came creeping on, she went home to her own little chamber, and sat up a little shrine with the picture of Theodor in between two candles, and a vase of fresh flowers underneath, and hung above them all a little picture of the Virgin to whom she prayed night and morning for his safe return. Then she thought of him; she thought of him all day long and dreamed of him at night.

They did not part as lovers,—oh no, they didn't know they were lovers; they only knew that they loved each other; and so it had been from babyhood.

Theodor promised to write, and Leopoldine watched anxiously for letters. The letters in those days were carefully delivered in Grein; indeed they were simply received by the Post Master, who put them in a shallow basket on the table, and everybody and child took his or her own. For weeks Leopoldine watched the incoming mails most anxiously.

Nothing for her but heart-sickness. Once she heard that there was a letter for her in the basket—she flew to the office, but no, it was a mistake. That night she could not eat her supper, and after that people said she was fading; she grew pale, and they even thought of sending for a doctor. She thought Theodor might write just one letter—only a little letter, for she was not like her brother, and did she not every night and morning take down his picture and kiss it?

She had no confidante—she did not even tell her mother how she worried; but the mother knew all the same, yet dared not comfort her. Mothers know how sacred a thing love is!

And now the bulletins of battle began to arrive. They came to Vienna and the boat brought them daily to Grein, and every day they were posted up in Herr Flam's *gasthaus*, and all the people came to read them. Some came tremblingly to read the lists of dead and wounded, and some went away with wet eyes and weary lives henceforth, when they had read them. Dena came to read these bulletins also, she too read the lists of the unfortunate, and when she had done so she went away and thanked God—because his name was not among them.

Long, long weeks and no letter. And it so hard to keep one's griefs to one's self. There is one girl in the village, a schoolmate of Dena's that she thinks she may tell her sorrows to. She is a bonny little just Dena's own age. In many little affairs, they have been confidantes already. Anna Staupitz is a good girl, she thinks; why not tell her? It would be such a relief. So one night after the mail has come in and brought no letter from Theodor, the two girls stroll beside the river, and Dena unbosoms her full heart. Once the torrent starts, nothing can hold it back. The whole story is told. How she loves Theodor—as a brother of course. How good, how noble, how true Theodor is, and yet has not written to her, nor even sent her a message and she is in despair.

"It is strange, very strange," said Anna, "not at all like Theodor, and he esteemed you so; he has often told me how much he respected you."

Esteemed!—respected—these words sound so strange to her!

"I hate wars," she sighs out after a little. "I wish it was all over."

"And so do I, Dena. Ah, I long for that day when it will all be over and I shall have my Theodor back again!"

Dena grew pale at this. Her Theodor,—what could she mean.

"You look surprised,—Dena, you're pale; didn't you know then? We are lovers, Theodor and I. He told me how he loved me when he went away, and in every letter he repeats it. You must be a fool then not to have noticed it; didn't you see how I cried when he left? See, here is a ring which he gave me when he went away," and the girl took two letters from her bosom, "here are his last two letters," and she held them up and showed Leopoldine the hand writing and the affectionate words and signature at the end.

The letters were written by Theodor. It was all over then. The dream was dreamed and she had been roughly awakened. Why should she care?

What right had she to speak another? Surely Theodor had a right to love whom he pleased. Only she couldn't talk any more about it. So she went home and took the picture down, and put it away, and said it was all over.

But it wasn't all over. Love is never all over. She couldn't keep the thought of Theodor out of her mind, and when she prayed, she prayed for him more fervently than ever.

After that her life was heavy. The sun didn't shine any more for her. If she had buried her love then, her soul was about the saddest place and thing on earth. She went and read the bulletins all the same, but went no more to look for letters. She grew paler and paler. She hardly ever smiled. People said she was dying. Anna Staupitz saw sometimes, and she tried not to hate her, but she did hate her nevertheless. She prayed against this sin, but God did not vouchsafe her victory.

So the summer went by, and died, and winter was coming on. It was a cold late autumn night, and the boat came up from Vienna, bringing news of the battle of Castozza. The whole town flocked to Herr Flam's to read the bulletins. Dena went with the rest, and she saw Anna there, gaily chatting with her friends as if his name might not be among those who had suffered or died in the battle.

The bulletin is posted. At the top is written the word "Killed!" and underneath the names of four young men of the neighborhood. Then "wounded!" She reads down the list. It is a long one. She is nearly through. There is a little half-stified cry, and what? Two strong men are bearing away a fainting girl, and it is our heroine. They take her home, and all the night through they stand by her bedside, while a struggle between life and death goes on. As the new day dawns she rallies. She takes her poor old mother's hand in hers, and holds it the day through. Another night,—and another day she is stronger. She begs her mother to go and enquire if further news has come. Not yet. Another day and another goes by,—leaden days all of them, and at last the mail brings a letter to his mother. Now they know it all,—his leg has been horribly mutilated by a shell, and perhaps he will die; surely he will be a cripple for the rest of his days, as nothing but amputation can save his life. While they tell her this she hears Anna Staupitz laughing under her window. She is chatting merrily with one of the young men of the village.

"Does she know it?"
"Yes."
"And she laughs?"
"Yes. Why not?"
"She, whom he loved?"
"Anna Staupitz! He love Anna Staupitz! It was impossible! I don't believe it! He never told me so. They were good friends, no more."
"It was Theodor's mother who said this."
"He loved you, Dena," she continued. "I know that long ago."
"Did he tell you so?"
"No; but I knew it."
"How?"
"Because he was my son. We mothers feel the passions of our children, their joys and their sorrows,—we need not be told."
"I thought he loved me,—like a sister. But he never told me even that. And he has written me not so much as a word."
"Poor child!"
"Do not pity me; pity him. And he suffering so, and nobody near to comfort him. In the hospital at Trieste, you say? Ah! that is so far away,—such a long, long journey. How will he ever get home?"

After that Dena said nothing, and Frau Walchshofer talked a long, long time of Theodor, telling Dena of repeated tales of his childhood and youth,—a precious theme to both the women. Presently Dena closed her eyes, and seemed to be asleep, and her mother and Frau Walchshofer left her. The next day Anna Staupitz came to see her. She came in as merrily as if nothing had happened.

"What ails you, Dena?" she said. "Surely you don't let this affair of Theodor's trouble you? It's nothing; plenty of men are worse off than he. See, I don't take it to heart. He was a nice fellow, handsome, and all that; but then!"

"Then what?"
"Why, no girl is going to marry him now, of course. That is bad,—for him. But if people go and fight and lose their legs, why, of course they can't expect people to marry 'em."
"Anna!"
"Well?"
"You are so cruel!"
"Cruel? I call it sensible. I've no romance about me. We'll be good friends when he comes back; but of course it's all over between us. I told Carl Brundig last night that he might have me if he would. He's asked me often enough. Theodor can have plenty of people to love him as you love him,—as a brother,—but to love him as a husband, that is a different thing. See, here are his letters!—You have a fire; that's good. Here they go!" and she gave them a toss into the flames. "They burn prettily,

don't they? Now they are ashes and that is the end of it!"

Dena had neither the inclination nor opportunity to speak. She saw the letters burn, and as they burned up it somehow gave her hope to her. She was not sorry when Anna left, and when the girl had gone she turned upon her pillow and fell into a deep sleep. The next day she was better. Her appetite was returning. In a few days she was able to sit up; and one morning, scarce a week after the dreadful bulletin, she appeared to the family while they were at breakfast, all dressed for a journey.

Very calmly, as if it was the most common-place thing in the world to announce, she said,—
"I am going to Theodor."
"To Trieste?" asked her mother in surprise.
"Yes, to Trieste."
"It is a long journey. You have not money enough," said her mother. "Then I'll walk."
"You're crazy, child."
"Perhaps; but I'm going all the same."

The mother knew by the girl's tone that remonstrance would be useless. She rose from the table, went to a cupboard and brought out a little purse. She poured its contents into Dena's palm, and the two women counted it. There were thirty-one gulden in silver and a few copper coins.

"I have eleven gulden more," said Anna.
"Forty-two gulden in all," said her mother, counting the copper coins; "that will hardly take you half way."
"I have some trinkets; I can sell them."
"But for so little! it will hardly make you fifty gulden in all. It costs so much to travel. And who will take care of you and protect you? Ah! my poor child, you must not go!"
"I must! I have no fear. Have I not God to protect me? Theodor needs me. I shall go to him."
She kissed her mother and went out upon her journey. She went in the steamer to Vienna, and reaching the great city rested there for a day. It would have been better had she passed it by altogether, for she met with a mishap, that but for her stout heart, would have put an end to her journey.

(To be continued.)

How India-Rubber is Obtained.
A correspondent of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, writing from the Amazon river, Brazil, gives the following account of the method of gathering rubber, as lately observed by him. The process, in many respects, resembles the method of obtaining sugar from the maple trees in Vermont:

"At last we arrived at the encampment, which seemed to be on an island in a vast archipelago. Through the Indians directed the water into a creek, and agave, the latter formed by the overburden in the rainy season, I could not perceive the distinction. In some instances the lagoons appeared to have a current, while the rivers had none, but I accepted their names.

"There were attendant groves of rubber trees in all directions, and men, women, and children were engaged in collecting the rubber, with more method in their cautions than I should have expected among such rude and savage people. Each one had a certain number of trees allotted to him, which he bored with an auger. He then inserted in the hole a piece of hollow cane. To the bark of the tree he fastened with mud a shell of the terrapin, or of a large clam, found in some of the rivers. These serve to catch the liquid. When the drip from the cane it is white as milk, but thicker or with more body.

"A trough dug out of a log is stationed in a central point, and when the trees are all tapped, the man goes his rounds, watching the shells and pouring the contents, when full, into the trough. Toward sunset a fire is made of leaves and twigs, upon which is thrown the fruit of a certain kind of palm, which gives forth a dense smoke. A small round blazed paddle, like those used in the cane industry, is dipped into the milk, and turned out, and twice. It is then drawn out, covered with the coating of the liquid gum, and held at once in the smoke of the fire, which hardens it into a stick of the coating. It is again plunged into the milk and again smoked, and this process is kept up until the blade of the paddle is covered as thick as an inch or an inch and a half in thickness. A knife is passed along one edge of the blade and the mass removed. It appears in shape like a hemaker's lapstone with a sort of nozzle on one side. In this state it is shipped. From one of these lumps of commercial gum the different coatings may be readily detached."

The Human Face a Mask.
So inscrutable may the human face become that frequently it is but a mask which conceals the real character. The men and women most famous for heartless cruelty have often been celebrated for their handsome faces; writers of fiction have not been unmindful of the fact and Faust is represented as being a handsome man; while the German fisherman sing of the sirens who drag men's souls down to perdition with their fatal power of beauty.

The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1879.

DEPARTMENTAL.

The members of the Local Government, particularly those heads of departments whose business necessitates visits to the different sections of the Province, have been very active in the discharge of their public duties. Among these gentlemen none have been more attentive in the discharge of departmental affairs than the Hon. Mr. Adams. This gentleman has just completed his visit to the Free Grant Settlements of the Province, and has expended something like ten thousand dollars in making new roads, repairing others, and in settling claims for the thirty dollars claimed under the provisions of the old Act. The Surveyor General's last visit was to the Red Rapids Settlement on the Tobique River and the settlements of Johnville and Champlainville in Carleton County. The former is the nucleus of a fine settlement, and containing some thirty or forty settlers, former residents of St. John. During the present summer, forty seven persons left St. John and located in the last named settlement, and are, we understand, getting good headway.

The Surveyor General will, on his return from the Seat of Government, inspect the Great Roads from Chatham to Esquimaux, and also to Tabusatic by way of Neguac, and thence out by Barriboque. It is not at all unlikely that he may be accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Landry, a gentlemanly and painstaking officer, who has taken no little trouble to become thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the roads and bridges throughout the Province, either by personal inspection or through reliable sources, mainly the former. The Great Road to the South-West has been placed in good repair this season, the bridges on the road having been rebuilt or repaired as occasion required. For this work the sum of eighteen hundred dollars has been expended, and it is generally admitted that the money has been well invested.

With reference to the settlement of our Crown Lands we firmly believe that the Government, through the Surveyor General, are doing all in their power to locate upon the public domain, as it has been clearly demonstrated that they are in many respects better fitted to the life than many who have been brought out to New Brunswick at a considerable expense to the Province. As the National Policy was framed to secure a Canada for Canadians, so we believe is the policy of the Local Government with reference to the disposal of our lands for settlement of such a character as to warrant us in the belief that they wish to secure "New Brunswick for New Brunswickers." We think we are correct in saying that in no season have so many of our young men settled upon our public lands as during the year 1878-9, and we have no doubt that under a wise and fostering policy, the number of home born settlers will soon be largely increased.

the Motherland. As England is at least one of the greatest Free Trade countries in the world, we fancy our contemporary would find it somewhat difficult to prove that free trade is calculated to foster the industries of a country, while on the other hand the improving condition of the United States is a forcible illustration of the beneficial results flowing from a wise protective policy. How can our contemporary reconcile the statements made with regard to England's decline, and the doctrine to which all good Grits and true are committed, the *Globe* included, that Free Trade will do more to develop a country's industries than will the policy of Protection? It does seem to us that the line of argument followed in the article above alluded to, goes to prove the very reverse—and may be construed into a powerful argument in favor of the National Policy of Canada—which means only this and nothing more—"Canada for Canadians."

Fire.

On Saturday morning, between one and two o'clock, the store owned and occupied by Messrs. W. & G. Watt, stationers and general dealers, was found to be on fire. When first discovered the flames were observed in the rear upper part of the store. The hand engine was first brought into requisition, and soon after two fire streams were being thrown from the steam fire engine. The first efforts were to save the adjoining buildings, the two lofty stores owned by Messrs. A. A. Davidson and J. Brander being secured. When the time thought that the former could not be saved, the building only a space of eleven feet between it and the burning building, but there was fortunately no wind, and the powerful stream of water thrown upon it at first wetted the building so thoroughly that it was saved from destruction. The great volume of water thrown, kept down the fire, which after about an hour's hard work was under control. The engine did splendid work, and the fire company fought the fire nobly. The building was not completely destroyed, the lower flat and portions of the upper walls still remaining, but will have to be rebuilt. It is roughly estimated that about two-thirds of the stock were saved, almost all the goods in the store proper being secured, and a small portion of the stock in the second flat. The building was insured for \$1500, (a sum which will nearly cover the loss) \$500 in the Western, and \$1000 in the Imperial. The stock, which it was insured for \$9000, one half each in the Western and National. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Our people feel satisfied that without the steam engine, other buildings would have been destroyed. We ask the Insurance Companies to make a note of this. The good work done by the engine and Company go to prove this fact—that the risk is not so great as it was before we had the steamer—and we are of the opinion that the Insurance Companies are standing in their own light if they do not lower their premiums. Some persons do not now insure owing to the high rate demanded, who would do so if the premiums were reduced to a reasonable rate. We use and thank the Messrs. Watt for their efforts to rebuild their store this fall. Their goods are at present in the store, and the Messrs. Watt are shortly to be removed to the store owned by Mr. C. C. Watt, Commercial Wharf, where they will in a few days carry on their business, and the new building is ready for occupation.

In this connection we make a suggestion for the consideration of the public payers. Would it not be better to change the hours of the Policeman. A day Policeman would be required. The time of his beat should be at night, when the town is wrapped in sleep, so that in case of fire an early alarm could be sounded. His presence at night would also be a check to burglars and incendiaries, who generally select the hours of darkness for their nefarious time to carry out their villainous schemes.

We have another suggestion to advance. Either that a large bell be placed upon the ringing room, the alarm can be heard, or else that permission be obtained to ring the bell of the fire station. The latter would be the best, so that those living in the upper portion of the town may hear the alarm and act accordingly. Many persons did not hear the alarm on Saturday, including two of the firewards.

North's Teachers' Institute.

The third annual meeting of this Institute was convened in the Harkins' Seminary, Newcastle, on Thursday, the 2nd inst., with fifty seven teachers in attendance. The chair was taken at 10 a. m., by the President, Chas. S. Ramsay, Esq., Inspector. Minutes of last Session of last year's Institute were read and approved.

The President made a brief address upon the vital importance and necessity of the Association of teachers together for the discussion of subjects relating to their professional work. Wm. Crockett, Esq., M. A., Principal of Normal School, Fredericton, was formally introduced to the Institute by the President and in introducing that gentleman, he expressed the hope that the members would engage heartily in the exercises.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:— President—Inspector Ramsay, Vice-President—C. M. Hutchison, Esq., Sec'y—Pres.—I. B. Oakes, Esq., B. A. Asst-Sec'y—F. A. McCully, Esq., B. A. The above, with Mr. Donald McIntosh, compose the Committee of Management. The Committee appointed last session to procure apparatus for the use of the Institute, submitted their report, which was adopted and ordered to be placed on file.

The Secretary-Treasurer's Account and the Auditor's report thereon were read and unanimously adopted. The President delivered a paper upon the subject of "Reduction of Denominate Numbers." In his method of awakening an accurate conception of Reduction, he said he would proceed in the simplest manner, for example she would show the pupils a ten cent piece and ask them to change the ten cent piece into ten single cents. She would then ask them if they were any poorer; they would answer "No." Again she would show pupils a four and ten cent piece and would show them there was no difference in length between a foot and twelve inches. In this manner by repeated and varied

illustrations she would give the pupils the conception of change of name with out change of value. A subject, in her opinion, at first properly presented was highly taught. She would tell the child nothing but let him discover truths for himself. After giving the idea of Reduction she would clothe the idea in words, so as to give the pupils a definition of Reduction.

Miss Minnie R. Haviland was next called upon by the President. She illustrated her method of teaching the able length to class of small children. She treated the subject in a modern manner, awakening the conception of length in the mind of the pupils by actual experiment, bringing out the table from examination of the different units of measurement and comparison of the different standards.

The subject being thrown open for discussion, C. M. Hutchison, Esq., opened with a neat speech, complimenting Miss Williston and Miss Haviland upon the amount of research they had displayed. Mr. Chas. Anthony spoke of the value of bringing out the idea and character of diameter and circumference by the same method as was employed by Miss Haviland.

Mr. Wm. Sivewright, referring to the important point of interest the child and maintaining the interest throughout the lesson. Miss Gilman endorsed Miss Williston's views. She thought the paper very good. Miss Olivia Parker thought it was a good method to teach the two kinds of Reduction at the same time.

Miss Quinlan endorsed the previous opinions of the subject. Wm. Crockett, Esq., was called upon. He thought it was good for him to learn practical matters from the teachers, as he had given them the theoretical part in times past. He believed County Institutes to be more beneficial than the Educational Institute, inasmuch as they dwell upon practical matters. The true test of all methods is, do they stimulate thought and observation? If so, they are proper methods to be employed. If we know how to teach one subject well, we can by adopting the same method, apply to all subjects.

Mr. Crockett was much pleased with the method employed in Miss Williston's paper and in Miss Haviland's illustration. The President then made a short address, by way of encouraging the members of the Institute to participate in discussing the various subjects presented.

Mr. I. B. Oakes now referred to the Albert County Teachers' Institute being in session at Hillsboro. On motion resolved this Institute send congratulations to Albert County Institute.

Mr. Oakes accordingly communicated by telegram. Adjourned for dinner. AFTERNOON SESSION. At 2.30 p. m. the Institute re-assembled.

Mr. Donald McIntosh was called upon to take up the subject treated in "Wormell's Geometry, chap. III." He proceeded to illustrate the properties of the circle, by different methods employed in drawing the same. He then took up the elements of the circle, distinguished between the circumference, and defined radius and circumference, both geometrically and etymologically.

Mr. Wm. Sivewright then proceeded to criticize the paper given by Mr. McIntosh. He thought the grand thing to be to have clear ideas respecting the terms employed. He criticized the wording of Wormell in respect to symmetry. Mr. Oakes thought Mr. Sivewright was labouring under a misapprehension and defended Wormell.

Mr. Hutchison also thought Mr. Sivewright had misconceived Wormell's meaning. He maintained that in treating of the circle no circle had been exhibited, but merely a pictorial illustration. He exhibited a true circle cut from a piece of paper and recommended that the circle be drawn, and the circumference, triangle, &c., be formed by placing a vertical line in the horizontal line. She then developed the circle, and the angle is formed by placing a vertical line in the horizontal line. She also brought out the idea that lengthening sides does not magnify the angle.

Mr. F. A. McCully, B. A., now read a paper upon "Elementary Algebra." He referred to the fact that Mathematics, in one form or another, occupied every person's attention, not only through school life, but while engaged in the active duties of life. He alluded to the character of mathematics, and to the character of mathematics, not only as a discipline for the mind, not only exercising the Reason, but also the Observation, and the Imagination. He compared the laws of Mathematics with those of Metaphysics. In respect to geometry, he spoke of the time when the study should be introduced, and the method of "How to teach it," he first would endeavour to make it interesting. Directly to the point, he said that the child be led from the region of concrete to the abstract. Let Arithmetic be the basis of the study of Algebra. "Lead from the known to the unknown." He spoke of the value of equations, at an early stage in the study of Algebra.

Mr. Wm. followed with a paper upon "Algebra." He treated of the scope of Mathematics, its value as a discipline for the mind. While dwelling upon the history of Mathematics, he said the Arabians were the inventors of Algebra. It was the key to other sciences; and as a branch of instruction it should not be overlooked. The great philosopher Plato had inscribed over the portals of his Academy, "Let no ignorant man enter here." Algebra is to the problem what Analysis is to Falsing. He then proceeded to develop the history and their application of Algebra, and co-efficient being his method upon that of Arithmetic.

Mr. Sivewright asked for information upon the powers of fractions. Miss O. Parker thought Algebra might be taken up with advantage before interest, as the notation was required to read the minutes of the preceding session, after which the chairman, in a few words, introduced Wm. Crockett, Esq., M. A., who was present in the capacity of lecturer. Mr. Crockett said he was glad to embrace the opportunity of once more seeing a few of his friends in the Northern part of the Province, and he would speak to the subject of the most eminent factor in the training of the mind, the training of all the faculties, physical, intellectual, and moral. He showed that the results arising from the neglect of physical education were very serious, producing organic defects, and ending in positive diseases, which were largely produced, according to the most eminent authorities, by defective training. A good physical education, was a great factor in the training of the mind. Speaking in this head, Mr. C. said that Cleanliness requires greater attention

than it at the present receives in many places. The results of physical exercises in the school room, properly conducted, with suitable games in the playground, would be seen in the physical development of the children, who would grow up healthy, handsome, and strong.

With reference to Intellectual Education, the lecturer said that knowledge is not power, but it may be developed the powers of the mind. Education is capacity—fitting the child to help itself. Knowledge is not power, but it may be developed the powers of the mind. Education is capacity—fitting the child to help itself. Knowledge is not power, but it may be developed the powers of the mind. Education is capacity—fitting the child to help itself.

After Mr. McIntosh's paper upon Gravity, under a discussion arose upon various topics of Natural Philosophy. Under the head of "Free and familiar discussions upon any subject pertaining to the duties of teachers," Grammar and Analysis was taken up.

Mr. Sivewright wrote the following sentence upon the black board: "The shades of night were falling fast, As though an Alpine Village passed." Mr. Sivewright thought, "a youth passed through an Alpine Village" the principal clause, depended much on the author's intention. Mr. Crockett dealt with the form of sentences and the province of Logic to deal with the thought.

Mr. Wathen desired to know if the sentence "He is come" was a grammatical one or not. Mr. Crockett spoke of the same question being asked the Chief Superintendent of Education, at the Institute. He resolved itself into this—do we learn to use the language, or do we learn to use it? He thought it was a grammatical one, and he would use it as such.

Mr. Crockett gave his opinion in respect to the grammatical term *inflection*. There were many views taken of the term, and Mr. Hutchison, in a somewhat changed view—General Inflection, formed by the change in the root, as, went, gone, and in the inflection, as, I have, I have done. The termination, as, *go, goes, goest*; he, his, *he, his, his*; she, her, *she, her, her*; it, its, *it, its, its*; we, our, *we, our, our*; you, your, *you, your, your*; they, their, *they, their, their*. Mr. Hutchison said that the inflection is a grammatical one, and he would use it as such.

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certain forces operate in the same way or mode. These uniform modes of operation he calls laws. During his paper Mr. Oakes impressed his method by frequent illustrations. Mr. Oakes now gave the Institute the benefit of some interesting experiments, those principles of mechanics explained, much to the instruction of those present.

Following Mr. Oakes, Mr. Donald McIntosh read an interesting paper upon "Gravity." He awakened the idea of Gravity in the pupil's mind, by a very good illustration. He had a book in his hand, and he showed the book to fall to the floor. The book when not supported fell downwards; this was due to the attraction of the earth and was an illustration of the force of Gravity. The pull force of anything, when supported, was called weight.

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gladdened for once over a heavy return for their enterprise. Potatoes are yielding bountifully, with only occasional slight appearance of rot in wet or heavy land. Take altogether there is ample cause for thankfulness for the bountiful harvest vouchsafed by a kind Providence.

NEW GRIST MILL. The grist mill at the Core, about one mile from the Tabusatic Bridge, known formerly as the Stewart mill, which has been idle for the past four years, has been purchased from R. Hutchison, Esq. by Mr. W. Blake, who with his son, John L. Blake, is now running it. When we visited the mill it was running on buckwheat only, but the proprietors expect shortly to have a set of stones in position for grinding oats. This mill is driven by a breast wheel eighteen feet diameter, and is supplied with good run of water at all seasons, the brook being fed by a number of springs—lessers. Blake has also erected a saw mill, and will shortly be fitted up for grist of all kinds. They have put in a new boiler, and are doing excellent work. This mill will prove a benefit to the inhabitants of the surrounding country, and the Messrs. Blake will no doubt reap a good return for their enterprise.

The Petrie Mill, on the Tabusatic is no sawing cedar shingles only, the water being low. This mill is driven by a Lefel turbine wheel, running under a fourteen foot head. During the season he has sawed a large quantity of boards and number one pine and cedar shingles, which find a market in Miramichi and elsewhere.

ALL along the coast the fishing has been better than in the early part of the season those engaged in the cod fishery made excellent trips, but later on the fares were lighter. Mackerel were scarce, but owing to the very low market price of this fish, no effort was made to catch any large quantity, enough being caught to supply but a little more than the demand for home consumption. These fish are reported as being small, though fat and of good quality. The lobster preserving establishments have done a fair business, although the early part of the season was stormy, preventing the setting of their traps, and the new regulation of when to set their traps, their operations just at the most favorable time. Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the very short season now in progress, but it is hoped that the fishermen argue that in these waters the mature fish while spawning. The Department is not considered of much value, as they have no local markets to supply.

At Tracadie the show of fruit on the trees was very fine. In the garden of Mr. J. A. Esq., red and black plums, green gages and apples made a fine display, as also the black plums in the garden of W. Davidson, Esq., which are of fruit being seldom seen. Cranberries are reported as very plentiful, and if left unpicked until ripe would net a large amount, but they are usually picked when quite green, and consequently of little value, as in that condition they will not keep and are only fit for present use.

ALL round the coast there is a feeling that the harvest has passed, and that times may shortly be expected to improve, and although the usual complaint of cash being scarce is frequent, yet the magnificent harvest in Canada of fruit has given rise to a hopeful feeling of prosperity ahead, and with the experience of the past three years as a guide to continued success, and the fact that we have no doubt that the worst has passed and that prospects will continually brighten.

WE return our sincere thanks to the kind friends to whom we have been indebted on our travels, and trust that the new era of prosperity that is now setting in may prove advantageous to them. An Address to a Pastor's Wife. NEWCASTLE, Oct. 4, 1879. DEAR MRS. ANDERSON. Having learned that the Rev. Mr. Anderson and yourself are about to leave Newcastle for Scotland, your native land, your many lady friends in the congregation of the United Church cannot allow you to depart without expressing their heartfelt sorrow that the cordial relationship subsisting for the past six years is to be terminated.

Your Christian character, your affectionate and kindly disposition, the sweet influence you have held with you together with the lively interest you have always manifested in the welfare of the Church, have endeared you to us and gained our highest regard. We extend to you our best wishes for your future prosperity and beg your acceptance of this small token of our esteem. Allow us to express to Mr. Anderson our appreciation of his solemn and impressive addresses which we will not forget, and to ourselves our love of his memory which we will ever cherish. We trust that he whom you serve, and whose Kingdom you desire to extend, may be with you to protect and guide you—that he may grant you health and every blessing, and that your voyage may be a pleasant one, and that favourable winds may bear you in safety to your distant home. Should we never meet again on earth, may the merciful and bountiful Father above where we will be one, united in our Lord and Saviour.

In behalf of the Subscribers. J. R. LANSKY, J. M. WATT. We understand that an address is being prepared for presentation to the Rev. Mr. Anderson of this Rev. gentleman will leave behind him many warm friends in Newcastle and other portions of the Province, who deeply regret his removal to another field of labor, and who will long cherish the memory of the pleasant associations connected with his Ministerial labors in this place during the last six years. Mr. Anderson is a native of Perthshire, Scotland. He was ordained in his native land in the year 1865, for work in this country, and in the same year came out to Wallace, N. S., where he was inducted into the Pastorate of St. Matthew's Church. He remained there for eight years, and in 1873 received and accepted a call to St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle, being inducted Pastor on the 23rd of July in that year.

The Rev. gentleman and lady will leave for Glasgow on Friday afternoon, taking the afternoon train to Campbellton, where they will spend a few hours among friends at that place. They will take the express from Campbellton on Saturday morning, and reach Rimouski in time to take passage on board the steamship "Polyssa," which will sail that day for Liverpool. Mr. Anderson preached a farewell discourse to his congregation on Sunday morning last, from the words found in Acts 20th, verses 25, 26 and 27. Also in St. Mark's, Douglstown, in the afternoon. We join with many friends in wishing Mr. A. and lady a pleasant journey to

their native land, where we trust their lot shall be a happy one. Though oceans may roll between them and their friends here, we do not believe the distance will be so great as to shut out the remembrance of many pleasant memories of their sojourn in this country. Restigouche Notes. CONCERT AT DALHOUSIE.—We learn from a correspondent at Dalhousie that a very successful concert in aid of St. Mary's (Anglican) Church took place in the Masonic Hall at that place on the 18th Sept. The concert was consisted of vocal and instrumental music and characters, the performers being Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. J. G. Barber, Mrs. Roberts, Miss Haddow, Miss Emma Phillips, Miss Johnson, Miss Wilkinson—Alex. Campbell and J. S. Morley. Several of the performers were heartily and repeatedly applauded, and the whole affair passed off very successfully, owing to the

METEOROLOGICAL

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

SEPTEMBER

Table with columns: DATE, Time, Height of Bar, Thermometer, Maximum, Minimum, and Moon. Data for September 1st to 27th.

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

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

Farm and Household

THE PRACTICE OF FALL PLOUGHING.—The New York World says:—Intelligent cultivators generally agree that fall ploughing is the most service to the soil.

Another advantage of fall ploughing is the much greater surface of soil exposed. Compact ground presents but one surface to the air, while that which is well broken up exposes nearly every side of every particle of soil as deep as the till goes.

Farmers who are constantly complaining that ploughing is a more luxurious growth, are reminded that weeds which are propagated by seed should be turned under before the seed ripens.

The American Agriculturist publishes the following timely hints on harvesting buckwheat, which we heartily endorse.

The following relative to the great lakes will afford some information on the subject: The greatest length of Lake Superior is 355 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles.

Here is a "stagnant fact" suggestion of an answer to the question sometimes raised in connection with the adaptability of Methodism to great cities.

KEEPING POTATOES.—All farmers have known how potatoes or corn-cobs with flour sides—just the thing to put fresh dug potatoes into.

coming up from beneath them keeps them perfectly dry. One fall was less when I dug the seed and I thought it was so near my time to put them in the cellar I would take them there directly.

TAKING COLD.—The Periscope says:—"When a person begins to shiver, the blood is receding from the surface; congestion to a greater or less extent has taken place, and the patient has already taken cold, to be followed by fever, inflammation of the lungs, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc.

Deferred Matter. (CROWDED OUT LAST WEEK.) Nova Scotia Iron for Rails. (Halifax Maritime Journal.)

Sir Charles Tupper's late purchase of steel rails is probably the last that will be made by him outside of Canada.

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It is understood that Dr. McLeod, one of the Conservative candidates for Cape Breton, will retire, and that the contest will be between Murray Doid, Ministerialist, and Newt L. McKay, Opposition.

Ceteayo's arrival at Capetown is highly expected. His quarters are prepared at the Castle. All the remaining hostile chiefs in Zululand have surrendered.

A young gentleman advertised for a wife through the Chicago papers and received answers from eighteen husbands, saying that he could have them.

AN ENORMOUS ESTATE.—The estate of O'Brien, the California mining speculator, turns out to be worth \$9,000,000.

The Crown Prince of Germany continues to be in alarming ill health.

ALL CLASSES. Fellow's Dyspepsia Bitters rank very high among all classes of people as one of the best medicines known.

MOST RELIABLE. Fellow's Balsam of Colic and Liverwort is one of the most reliable remedies in the world for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Sore Throat, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Spitting of Blood, and all Disorders of the Throat, Chest and Lungs.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. '79 Summer Arrangement. '79. On and after MONDAY, the 14th July, Trains will leave NEWCASTLE, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

At 4.38 a.m., (Express) for Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Montreal and the West. At 10.40 a.m., (Accommodation) for Moncton and intermediate Stations, connecting at Moncton with express for St. John and intermediate Stations, and with accommodation for Shediac and Point du Chene.

H. A. CROPLEY, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, PRINTER, BOOKBINDER, Paper Ruler, and Blank Book Manufacturer.

FIRST IMPORTATION! FALL--1879. WE have the pleasure of advertising the receipt-to-day of seven cases LONDON Goods, selected by our Mr. Allison.

GOLD LEAF, Silver Leaf, Nickel Leaf, Gold Bronze, Silver Bronze, Crimson Bronze, Tin Foil, Diamonds for Cutting Glass.

ARGYLE HOUSE, CHATHAM. GREAT INDUCEMENTS now offered to purchase Goods at the above establishment.

FANCY WOOLEN GOODS, Hosiery, Gloves and a lot of MILLINERY, such as Flowers, Feathers, Wings, Hat and Bonnet Stays, at half price to clear.

Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings, Towellings, Dress Goods, Shawls, Sacques, &c., at large reductions in price.

Flour, Meal, Pork, Lard, Beans, Molasses, Tea, Tobacco, Soap, COMMON FURNITURE, &c. WILLIAM MURRAY, December 17, 1878.

HAYING TOOLS JUST RECEIVED AT THE 'SALTER BRICK STORE,' 3 doz. Golden Clipper and Red Rover Scythes; 10 doz. American Ash Rakes; 2 doz. Hickory Sashes; 2 doz. No. 1 and 3 Iron Hay Forks; 6 doz. Ash Fork Handles.

6 DOZEN SCYTHE STONES, ASSORTED KINDS. All of which I am selling at prices to suit the hard times. JOHN FERGUSON, Newcastle, 24th July, 1879.

'UNION ADVOCATE' STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. This office is now thoroughly equipped with jobbing material and the most modern presses for the rapid and skillful execution of

PLAIN & COLORED COMMERCIAL General Printing. We can produce to the satisfaction of all who kindly favor us with their orders, both as regards style and price.

POSTERS, AUCTION BILLS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, COMMERCIAL CARDS, VISITING do., ACCOUNT HEADINGS, STATEMENTS, MEMORANDUMS, BALL & CONCERT PROGRAMMES, CATALOGUES, POSTAL CARDS, Wedding Cards & Envelopes, (Finest English Make)

LEGAL BLANKS, MAGISTRATES' BLANKS, CUSTOMS BLANKS, SHIP'S ARTICLES, CORONER'S BLANKS, RAILWAY BILLS OF LADING, ENTRY BLANKS for fish exporters, ENVELOPES, all qualities, printed to order, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, BEAR BOUNTY do., BOUND BOOKS, 100 each, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, DRAFTS, CHECKS, NOTES OF HAND, RECEIPTS, ORDERS, &c.

Particular attention given to the printing of Reports of Societies. Orders received for Ledgers and Day Books and every description of Legal and Commercial Stationery. W. & J. ANSLAW, Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. TRADE MARK THE GREAT TRADE MARK ENGLISH. Beware of an unfeeling cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, Stomachache, Indigestion, Flatulency, and all the Diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Indulgence.

BEFORE TAKING. Beware of an unfeeling cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, Stomachache, Indigestion, Flatulency, and all the Diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Indulgence.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont., Canada. Sold in Newcastle by all Druggists and everywhere in Canada and the United States by all wholesale and retail Druggists.

NO AGENTS! NO COMMISSION! THE system of employing Agents or Commissioners at a high commission has been strictly abandoned by us, having proved very unsatisfactory both to ourselves and customers. In future we will sell our Pianofortes and Organs At Net Wholesale Prices, direct to purchasers. In this way buyers of Pianofortes and Organs will save from twenty to forty per cent. by dealing directly with us, and moreover, far better satisfaction can be guaranteed.

SOME NEW GAMES FOR CHILDREN. Now that the long evenings are approaching, it is advisable that the children should be provided with useful recreation. The following Games are both instructive and amusing, and are very fascinating.

'LOGOMACHE, War of Words.' This Game is easily learned, being accompanied with concise directions, and in a short time not only the young folks, but also the old folks are equally interested in it.

'MYSTIC THIRTY-ONE,' a companion Game to the above. Price 30 cents. 'What a Clock, or Old Father Time.' A first rate round game which is highly interesting and amusing. Price 60 cents. A few sets for sale at this office.

PUNGS AND SLEIGHS! THE Steamer takes this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Miramichi for their very liberal patronage during the past year and hopes by straggling to business to fully satisfy the wants of the people of Miramichi.

HE IS NOW MAKING UP SLEIGHS & PUNGS IN ALL THE MODERN STYLES. All orders from a distance promptly attended to. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere. Repairing in all its Branches promptly attended to. A. C. ATKINSON, Newcastle, October 23, 1877.

STEAMER 'ANDOVER,' CHANGE OF TIME TABLE. THE above Steamer will on and after MONDAY, the 12th SEPTEMBER, and until further notice run as follows:-- MONDAYS. Leave Newcastle for Indiantown, at 6 a.m. " Indiantown for Chatham, " 8 " " Chatham for Indiantown, " 2 p.m. TUESDAYS. Leave Indiantown for Chatham, at 8 a.m. " Chatham for Indiantown, " 2 p.m. WEDNESDAYS. Leave Indiantown for Chatham, at 8 a.m. " Chatham for Indiantown, " 2 p.m. THURSDAYS. Steamer will remain at Newcastle prepared to do any work that may offer. FRIDAYS. Leave Newcastle for Rebbank, at 6 a.m. " Rebbank for Chatham, " 8 " " Chatham for Rebbank, " 2 p.m. " Rebbank for Newcastle, " 2 p.m. SATURDAYS. Leave Newcastle for Indiantown, at 6 a.m. " Indiantown for Chatham, " 8 " " Chatham for Indiantown, " 2 p.m. " Indiantown for Newcastle, " 2 p.m. For further particulars apply to Captain Bell, on board, or to R. R. CALL, Newcastle. CALL & MILLER, Newcastle, Sept. 10, 1879.

'NEWERA' THE Steamer 'New Era' will, until further notice, run as follows:-- Leave Newcastle, at 7.30 a.m. " Chatham, " 9 a.m. " Indiantown, " 12 noon. " Rebbank, " 2 p.m. " 5.30 " 7 p.m. " 6.30 " on Saturdays. " 7.30 " Will call daily on the first and fourth trips MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting both ways at Eastport with Steamer 'Belle Brown' for St. Andrews, St. Stephen, and Calais. Retaining will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning, at 8 o'clock, and Portland at 6 p.m., after arrival of noon train from Boston, for Eastport and St. John. No claims for allowance after goods leave the Warehouse. Freight received Wednesday and Saturday, up to 6 o'clock, p.m. H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent, Sept 24

1679. International Steamship Co'y. Fall Arrangement. TWO TRIPS A WEEK. ON and after MONDAY, September 22nd, and until further notice, the Steamer 'New Era' will, until further notice, run as follows:-- Leave Newcastle, at 7.30 a.m. " Chatham, " 9 a.m. " Indiantown, " 12 noon. " Rebbank, " 2 p.m. " 5.30 " 7 p.m. " 6.30 " on Saturdays. " 7.30 " Will call daily on the first and fourth trips MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting both ways at Eastport with Steamer 'Belle Brown' for St. Andrews, St. Stephen, and Calais. Retaining will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning, at 8 o'clock, and Portland at 6 p.m., after arrival of noon train from Boston, for Eastport and St. John. No claims for allowance after goods leave the Warehouse. Freight received Wednesday and Saturday, up to 6 o'clock, p.m. H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent, Sept 24

FOR SALE. THE Lot of Land fronting on the Queens Wharf, up to the Wharf, and on the second and third at Kerr's Mill. CALL & MILLER, Newcastle, Sept. 10, 1879.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! THE HENRY F. MILLER PIAOS Are used in the Public Schools of Boston.

THE HENRY F. MILLER PIAOS Are used in the State Normal Schools of Massachusetts.

THE HENRY F. MILLER PIAOS Are used to the exclusion of all others at the New England Conservatory of Music.

THE HENRY F. MILLER PIAOS Are the favorites in the Concert Hall. CHAS. R. ADAMS, the world-renowned tenor singer, says: "They have no superior in America."

THE HENRY F. MILLER PIAOS have exclusively received the most flattering notices in the musical criticism of the Boston Press.

BOSTON JOURNAL: "Distinguished for purity and firmness of tone, and at same time for delicacy of touch and action."

BOSTON POST: "Possessed depth of tone and marked resonant power."

THE HENRY F. MILLER PIAOS were the only ones, with one exception, which received two awards at Worcester's Exhibition, 1878.

Before purchasing any Piano the public are advised to make full enquiries as to this manufacturing establishment.

HAIR'S VEGETABLE SICIALIAN HAIR RENEWER. This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever. It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable. A. A. HAYES, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar. BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS. This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H. Sole by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines. MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY, CHATHAM, N. B. MANUFACTURER OF STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS, GANG AND ROTARY SA MILLS, Gang Edgers, Shingle Machines, and General Machinery.

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF POND'S WISCONSIN Patent Rotary Saw Carriage. This invention pronounced the "No Plus-ultra" of Saw Mills, is destined to sweep all rivals from the field.

Interlocking hook and lever dogs are used, by which the logs are dogged and canted automatically. The Head Blocks are fitted with sliding racks, which move forward and back, and by this means, long sweeping logs can be sprung straight, and tapering logs can be cut to the greatest possible advantage. When the log is sawed, the head blocks are run back by friction ready to receive another log as the carriage is returning.

DRUGS. DRUGS. DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Soaps, Perfumery, and Patent MEDICINES.

CALL AT THE NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE TO BUY YOUR DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Soaps, Perfumery, and Patent MEDICINES.

Wiz. Campbell's Quinine Wine, Compound Beef Iron and Wine; Fellow's Compound Syrup; Vegetine, Strychnine, Maltine's Emulsion Cod-Liver Oil, Norway Cod-Liver Oil, Robinson's Emulsion Cod-Liver Oil, Cod-Liver Oil, Sarsaparilla, Chamael, Sarsaparilla, Radway's Sarsaparilla, Wilson's Tonic Elixir, Genuin's Cathartic Elixir, Elixir Genuin, Andrew's Cough Mixture, Wilson's Cherry Balsam, Balsam Liverwort and Collodion, English Remedy, Liniment and Pills of all kinds. Also, Perfumery, Soaps, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, and Toilet Articles in great variety.

W. B. HOWARD, Newcastle, N. B., March 10, 1879. 12

COMMERCIAL HOUSE CHATHAM. THE NEW STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS FOR SUMMER. UNSURPASSED FOR VARIETY and CHEAPNESS by any in the trade. A call will convince the closest buyer that bargains are being offered for the cash.

W. B. HOWARD, Newcastle, N. B., March 10, 1879. 12

Grain Scythes. JUST RECEIVED: 20 Doz. Dunn Edge Tool Co's Celebrated GRAIN SCYTHES. W. H. THORNE & CO., Aug. 18. Market Square.

NEW RICH BLOOD! 'Fehman's' BURGATIVE Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the body. It will cure all the diseases which result from impure blood, such as Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, Stomachache, Indigestion, Flatulency, and all the Diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Indulgence.

Professional Business Cards inserted by the year at the rate of \$5.00 per inch. Special rates to business men who wish to enter into yearly contracts. Marriage and Birth Notices, 50 cents. Deaths, 25 cents. Orders for Printing, Blanks, &c., attended to expeditiously. Correspondence cordially invited; We shall be pleased to receive items of news relating to matters of public interest, from friends in the North or elsewhere. Correspondents will be requested to state the facts and to write upon one side of the paper only. W. & J. ANSLAW, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS, Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B., 10-11 November 1, 1879.