

# The Union 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, N. B. (MIRAMICHI, N. B.)

THIS House has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.

LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART, Proprietor.

NEWCASTLE, DEC. 2, 1878.

## UNITED STATES HOTEL,

NEWCASTLE, N. B. (MIRAMICHI, N. B.)

THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, has recently been fitted up in first class style, is in close proximity to the C. P. 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. (NEW BRUNSWICK.)

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 it 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. Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.

THOS. F. RAYMOND.

St. John, July 9, 1877.

## VICTORIA HOTEL,

RIVER ST. (NEW BRUNSWICK.)

JOSEPH A. FOUNTAIN, PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOUSE is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station, and is well calculated to meet the requirements of travellers, as neither price or expense has been spared 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, Proprietor.

IMPORTER OF MARBLE & MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, TABLES, HEADSTONES, MANTELS, &c.

A GOOD STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

GRANITE MONUMENTS MADE TO ORDER. CAPS and SILLs for windows supplied at short notice. FREESTONE WORK in all its branches attended to, and satisfaction given.

January 24, 1878.

## S. N. KNOWLES,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Trunks, Valises, Satchels, &c.

60 KING STREET, 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 Stretched and Patent Smooth Surface Rubber Belting. In Stock—various widths in 4, 5 and 6 Piles.

LEATHER BELTING.

"Best" Celebrated Patent Stretched Riveted Oak Tanned Leather Belting (double and single).

SAYS! SAYS!! "Disston's" Mill Circular, Rotary, Cross Cut, Hand and Jig Saws, MACH RE OILS. Lard, Olive, Seal, Walrus, and Cylinder Oils. MILL SUPPLIES. Lumber, Leather, Flies, Emery wheels, Belt Pumps, Hives, Saw Swages, &c., &c.

ESTEE, ALLAN & CO., (Successors to Z. G. Cabot), Prince Wm. St., St. John.

Price Wm. St., St. John.

## TEA, SUGAR AND RICE.

By Steam via Halifax from London and Liverpool.

150 H-G CHESTS FINE CON. 6 Bbls. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

BERTON BROTHERS.

In Store—10 bbls. Dried CURRANTS; 10 bbls. Dried APPLES.

August 20, 1879.

## Law and Collection Offices

ADAMS & LAWLER,

Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Bankruptcy, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Real Estate, & Fire Insurance Agents.

CLAIMS Collected in all parts of the Dominion.

OFFICES: NEWCASTLE AND BATHURST.

M. ADAMS, R. A. LAWLER.

July 18th, 1878.

## SAMUEL THOMSON,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,

Solicitor in Bankruptcy,

NOTARY PUBLIC &c.

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.

May 5, 1879.

## A. H. JOHNSON,

BARRISTER AT LAW,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC,

CHATHAM, N. B.

July 10, 1877.

## WILLET & QUICKLEY,

Barristers, Attorneys,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.,

Princess St., Ritchie's Building, (up stairs).

ST. JOHN, N. B.

John Willet, Richard F. Quickley, LL.B., B.C.L., Commissioners for Massachusetts.

## CARD.

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 to 5, 7 to 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. HALEY'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. Knight Tool as well as home made Tools—order of 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, 1878.

## 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.

"KENNIS & GARDNER 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 the 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 \$25.00, 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. Fire Proof Paint;

10 bbls. Iron Clad Paint;

3 Cases Plumbers' Goods;

10 Improved Hove Scales;

25 Fishing Nets;

1 Cask Table Cutlery;

2 Cases Coffin Handles and Plates;

200 Cases Horse Shoes;

250 Boxes Mooney's Horse Nails;

## VEGETINE.

Will cure Rheumatism.

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary of Springfield, Me., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read His Statement:

SPRINGFIELD, 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 day several hours of excruciating pain, and would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often, and I suffered everything that a man could suffer over three years ago last spring I commenced taking VEGETINE and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; I have had no Rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and I suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned.

Yours, etc.

ALBERT CROOKER.

Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.

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 taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended it to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood, and is pleasant to take and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MOISE, 394 Atlantic 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 blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. VEGETINE regulates the bowels 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 be taken several times a day, after all other remedies have failed. I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from herbs, roots and berries, each of which is highly effective, and are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results.

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. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily 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, St. John, N. B.

Oct. 8-14

## 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 legs, and shapely and sockless feet, 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 battle 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,—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 final 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 became a flaming doll-baby; and now it served for sacred purposes,—as, indeed, do all mantles that envelop 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 under 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.



## 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 some thirty or forty 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, doing 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 Baribouque. 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 secure settlers who will heartily upon the work of clearing and cultivating the soil, and when secured, to assist them in their arduous undertaking in every possible and legitimate way. Good roads to settlements are of course of the utmost importance to settlers, a fact recognized by the Government, as evidenced by the movements of the Surveyor General this season, and the large amount expended in this direction. As the question of agriculture seems to have a greater prominence of late, it is of the most vital importance that our young men shall be encouraged 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 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 Potato Trade.

The failure of the potato crop in Great Britain will give a stimulus to the exportation of this useful article of food from this Province. The crop for 1879 is a fine one. The only difficulty in the way appears to be in getting the potatoes across in good order, and were this difficulty to be entirely overcome, a very lucrative business might be built up, which would be of immense advantage to the farming population. Unless some plan is devised whereby the potatoes can be kept in good order, the trade will be confined to narrow limits. In the fall of 1877 Messrs. L. H. DeVeber & Sons, of St. John, loaded their new ship *Prince of Wales* (built that season at Bathurst by J. E. O'Brien, Esq.), with potatoes for Liverpool, but unfortunately the potatoes turned out badly, the cargo having to be shovelled out in a rotten condition when Liverpool was reached. This was indeed unfortunate, for had the DeVebers met with success in their venture, it would doubtless have been followed up by them, and by other enterprising gentlemen, the result of which would have been a large and no expenditure of money for this branch of food alone among the farmers of New Brunswick. In 1877 the money thus expended in Gloucester County was very acceptable, as farmers generally experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining cash for their produce &c. In the interests of trade, we hope that the "knowing ones" will consult together, and hit upon some plan by which our surplus stock of potatoes can be transported to England in good marketable order.

The *St. John's Globe* recently contained an article headed "England's Decadence," in which the writer went at some length into the financial depression now existing in

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. Davidson and J. Brander respectively. The latter was thought that the former could not be saved, and being 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 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 is stated was insured for about half its value, was insured for \$3000, 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 figure.

We use and say that the Messrs. Watt will make an effort to rebuild their store this fall. Their goods are at present stored in the Messrs. Davidson's store, and it is not unlikely that they will shortly be removed to the store owned by Mr. C. C. Watt, Commercial Wharf, where they will have a few days carry on their business until the new building is ready for occupation.

In this connection we make a suggestion for the benefit of the public payers. Would it not be better to change the hours of the Policemen. A few Policemen are not required. The time of his beat should be 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 rising tower where alarm can be heard, or else that permission be obtained to ring the bell of the tower where the alarm is sounded, 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-Treas.—I. B. Oakes, Esq., B. A. Asst-Sec'y.—F. A. McCully, Esq., B. A.

The above, with Mr. Donald McIntosh, composed 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 called upon Miss Williston to read a paper upon the subject of "Reduction of Denominate Numbers."

In her method of awakening an accurate conception of Reduction, she said she 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 foot rule and let them count the number of inches upon it. She 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 table of 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 method and circumference by the same method as was employed by Miss Haviland.

Mr. Wm. Sivewright, referring to the important point of interest to 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 previous opinions upon the subject.

Mr. Crockett, Esq., M. A., 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 teachers of the County to participate in the various subjects presented.

Mr. L. 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 from the circle by its 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 have was 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 in teaching the properties of the circle, triangle, &c., the teacher should place a vertical line upon a horizontal line, and the circle should be placed on the board, and tracing the sides thereof. She then developed the circle, and the circle is formed by placing a vertical line upon a horizontal line. She also brought out the idea that lengthening sides does not magnify the circle.

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## METEOROLOGICAL.

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

SEPTEMBER.									
DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Thermometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Thermometer.
Sun.	5.30 a.m.	30.31	45.6	56.3	36.3	45.6	56.3	36.3	45.6
Mon.	5.30 a.m.	30.31	45.6	56.3	36.3	45.6	56.3	36.3	45.6
Tues.	5.30 a.m.	30.31	45.6	56.3	36.3	45.6	56.3	36.3	45.6
Wed.	5.30 a.m.	30.31	45.6	56.3	36.3	45.6	56.3	36.3	45.6
Thurs.	5.30 a.m.	30.31	45.6	56.3	36.3	45.6	56.3	36.3	45.6
Fri.	5.30 a.m.	30.31	45.6	56.3	36.3	45.6	56.3	36.3	45.6
Sat.	5.30 a.m.	30.31	45.6	56.3	36.3	45.6	56.3	36.3	45.6

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 of the most service to the soil. Many consider it equal to a dressing of manure, inasmuch as it places the ground in condition to assimilate all the fertilizing properties of mineral and atmospheric plant-food.

Soilable matters which have leached down too far for the feeders to reach are also brought to the surface by the turning over of land. Weeds, grass, and the stubble of gathered crops are covered in the soil, where they will undergo decomposition and be in the right place for the roots to feed upon when the crops start.

Disintegration is one of the great agents of the beneficial effects from fall ploughing. Its action is both mechanical and chemical. Land when broken by the plough holds a greater percentage of water. It freezes when in this wet state, then it thaws and the disintegration is complete. All moisture received on the surface filters through the pulverized earth evenly, and in consequence the material properties in the water reach every particle of the soil and are retained.

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. The air is also deeper, and clay subsoil thrown on top becomes subjected to atmospheric actions which prepare it for any solvents that may be applied.

The unearthing of pestilent insects from their comfortable hiding-places in the fall, and exposing them to the weather, is one of the incalculable benefits arising from fall ploughing. The turning under of cockle-burrs, ox-eye daisy, foxtail and other noxious weeds with the stubble of the grain fields before their seeds mature is still another benefit, as these growths are destroyed and freed to serve the land they previously burdened by enriching it.

Farmers who are constantly complaining that ploughing under certain weeds only tend to make more luxuriant growth, are reminded that weeds which are propagated by seed should be turned under before the seed ripens. If the process is delayed, a foul crop of weed seed is planted instead of destroyed. Cultivators who understand the good effects of fall ploughing, some of which, by way, is best accomplished during the summer, will soon see the ploughs moving, if they are not already started, on lands designed for winter grain, fall seedlings, and for corn next spring.

The American Agricultural publishes the following timely hints on harvesting buckwheat, which we heartily endorse. It says, the excellence of buckwheat flour depends chiefly on the management of the grain between the time of ripening and grinding. The common way of treating buckwheat effectively prevents making good flour, it being allowed to remain in swath for several weeks, when it should never be suffered to lie longer than a day or two, and it is decidedly better for the grain to be raked and set in on end, as fast as it is cradled. Much less grain will be wasted by shelling out; the straw will cure and dry out sooner and be of more value; the crop will be ready for threshing or housing in less time; and the grain will yield a much better quality of flour. It is especially injurious to the grain to be exposed to storms before it is set up, for dirt is scattered all over the grain by the falling of large rain drops. This makes the flour dark in colour and gritty. Wetting and drying the grain several times destroys the life of the flour. It will never be so good nor make good cakes, but will be sticky and the cakes clammy like the flour of sprouted wheat. —Exchange.

**KEEPING POTATOES.**—All farmers have known how granaries or corncribs with floor sides—just the thing to put fresh dug potatoes into. All kinds of fruit, grain and vegetables give off a certain amount of moisture after gathering, and if they are permitted to lie in heaps on the floor of the cellar or anywhere out of a circulation of air, will keep wet, which tends to decay. My practice is to dig potatoes when the ground is dry; pick them up as dry as I can; keep them covered by a blanket from the sun while in the wagon, and place them on the floor in my corn-crib about eight inches thick, and left there until fear of freezing, when they are placed in bins in the cellar. The air

coming up from beneath them keeps them perfectly dry. One fact was ascertained by the above method, and it was so near the time to put them in the cellar I would take them there directly. In a few days I found they were decaying; I took them out and put them in the corn-crib, and they dried off and did not rot afterward. —Farmer in Country Gentleman.

**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. All these evils can be avoided and the cold expelled by walking, or in some exercise that will produce a prompt and decided reaction in the system. The exercise should be sufficient to produce perspiration. If you are so situated that you can get a glass of hot water to drink, it will materially assist the perspiration and assist nature in her efforts to remove the cold. This course followed, your cold is at an end, and whatever disease it would ultimately in avoided; your sufferings are prevented and your doctor's bills saved.

## Deferred Matter.

(CROWDED OUT LAST WEEK.)

## Nova Scotia Iron for Rail.

(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. Needing in the near future a supply of these, and feeling the pulse of the market, he made a purchase which evidently, it is judged from the remarks of the English correspondence of the *Iron Age*, quoted in our last, could not be secured again.

The River du Loup track and the metallizing of the Pacific road from Lake Superior to Winnipeg, will absorb all this purchase, and will almost anticipate its delivery by the demand.

We may look forward, therefore, to a policy of building henceforth Canadian roads by Canadian hands, and this outcome of the National Policy will be to create in Nova Scotia an industry that must make her powerful among the iron-makers of the world.

The mineral wealth of Nova Scotia has hitherto been developed with much the same activity, as a few years ago, the rich soil of our northwestern prairies was tilled. Then an enthusiastic inhabitant showed a small acre with a splendid crop, but his garden patch was surrounded by a wilderness of sterile soil. The flood of immigration is now rippling over this soil, and the industry of the plow is breaking this wilderness into wheat fields.

In like manner here we have had an industrial show or so the plow, what our powers as iron-makers might be if we had one fair chance of entering on the arena; our London-derry Steel Company has made its mark, but all the rest of our province has practically remained undeveloped.

We had iron, coal, capital and hardy labor, but they lay apart, and like chemical substances that have an affinity for each other, they remained side by side without any action. Envelope these in the fusing influence of a decision carrying out the national policy of utilizing our own resources with our own iron, and an action will at once begin that shall produce in shape and life an industry clearly entitled to the soil although the policy of free traders would have denied it right to exist here.

Within six months we will see the beginning of this great change, and the next ten years will produce a growth of iron manufactures, that will be as great a surprise to the sceptical free trader of these provinces as was the development of agriculture in the Northwest to the Hudson's Bay stockholders who considered their territory only fit for the production of fur-bearing animals.

We are passing the point of being mere customers of fish-merchants and importers; we will realize the position attained by North Englishmen, whose manhood has found in the soil the means that made them self-sufficient, and that turned petty sea-ports and fishing-villages into marts of commerce which are quoted in the foreign markets of the world.

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; mean depth, 688 feet; elevation, 627 feet; area, 82,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 300 miles; its greatest breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 280 feet; elevation, 595 feet; area, 23,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; its greatest breadth is 169 miles; mean depth, 207 feet; elevation, 574 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; its mean depth is 54 feet; elevation, 190 feet; area, 9,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth is 65 miles; its mean depth is 500 feet; elevation, 261 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. The length of all five is 1,265 miles, covering an area upwards of 137,000 square miles.

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

Cetewayo's arrival at Capetown is hourly 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 theirs.

**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. This extraordinary medicine will purify the blood and set most powerfully on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, giving energy and vigor to the system. Fellow's Dyspepsia Bitters are recommended as a never failing remedy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Bad Breath, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Loss of Appetite &c. Price 25 cents.

**MOST RELIABLE.**  
Fellow's Balm of Calceolus 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. The wonderful cures that have been effected by Fellow's Balm of Calceolus and Liverwort are at once a proof in favor of any other article of its kind before the public. Price 25 cents.

**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 Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Montreal and the West.

At 4.45 p.m., (Accommodation) for Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Montreal and the West.

At 11.40 p.m., (Express) for Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Montreal and the West.

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**H. A. CROPLEY,**  
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER,  
PRINTER, BOOKBINDER,  
Paper Ruler, and Blank Book Manufacturer  
Corner of QUEEN and REGENT Streets,  
FREDERICTON, N. B.

THE attention of the people of Fredericton, Dartmouth, Blackville, Indianapolis, Dorchester, and intermediate Villages and settlements between Fredericton and Newcastle and Chatham is most respectfully requested to the above notice, the largest and longest established in Fredericton. apr.2

**FIRST IMPORTATION!**  
FALL—1879.

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

Hats, Bonnets, Hair and Bonnet Shapes, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Birds, Trimmings, Velvets, Satins, Striped Silks, Striped Velvets, Brocade, Buttons, Flannels, Corsets, Oxford Shirtings, Ladies' Scarfs, Gentlemen's French and Made-Up Scarfs, &c., &c., &c.

Manchester, Robertson, & Allison.  
St. John, N. B., August 20.

**GOLD LEAF,**  
Silver Leaf,  
Nickel Leaf,  
Gold Bronze,  
Silver Bronze,  
Crimson Bronze,  
Tin Foil,  
Diamonds for Cutting Glass,  
FOR SALE BY  
T. B. BARKER & SONS,  
35 and 37 King Street.

**ARGYLE HOUSE,**  
CHATHAM.

**GREAT INDUCEMENTS** now offered to purchase Goods at the above establishment.

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

FUR CAPS—In Ladies' and Gents': also Ladies' Boas, Fur Trimmings, Muffs and Fur Gloves—strictly at cost.

**FANCY WOOLLEN GOODS,**  
Hosiery, Gloves and a lot of

**MILLINERY,**  
such as Flowers, Feathers, Wings, Hat and Bonnet Shapes, at half price to clear.

In Stock at low rates—  
**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 Scaffolds;  
10 doz. American Ash Rakes;  
2 doz. Hickory Shovels;  
2 doz. No. 1 and 3 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. 23

**CARD.**  
NO AGENTS! NO COMMISSION!

THE system of employing Agents or Commissioners at a high commission has been strictly abandoned by us. It 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 Pianos and Organs will save from twenty to forty per cent. by dealing directly with us, and moreover, far better satisfaction can be guaranteed.

We claim to sell the best Instruments to be had, and at the lowest prices consistent with quality and reliability.

The cash system enables us to sell at a very small advance on cost of manufacture and to honorably and reliably parties we do not object to allow a reasonable time for payment.

Parties ordering by mail can rely upon getting as fine an instrument as if personally selected by themselves. Any Organ or Piano not found exactly as represented can be returned at our expense. We refer with pleasure to over Fifteen Hundred Pianos and Organs sold by us the last ten years.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage and the satisfaction we can only say we will continue our endeavors to thoroughly satisfy our customers in all our dealings with them.

**LANDRY & CO.,**  
52 KING STREET,  
St. John, N. B.

**APRIL 7TH, 1879.**

**SPECIAL BARGAINS!**

**L. H. DEVEBER & SONS**  
Invite Attention to their Large Stock of Goods,  
SELECTED IN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND AMERICA,  
And arriving here prior to the "New National Policy Tariff" Coming into Operation.

A SAVING IS THEREFORE EFFECTED OF FROM 10 TO 30 per cent.

Cash Purchasers will do well to call at

**95 PRINCE WM. STREET OR WATER STREET.**

**L. & F. BURPEE & CO.**  
CORNER DOCK & UNION STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

**Lowmoor, Swede, B. B. Refined and Common Bar Iron,**  
PITCH EXTRA AXE AND CAST STEEL, SLING-SHOE, TIRE AND TWO-CAIK STEEL,

TIN PLATES, CHARCOAL AND COKE, BLOCK AND STRIP TIN,  
PLOW-PLATE, MOUNTINGS AND SHEARS, ANVILS, BELLOWS AND VICES,  
Y. Metal, Galvanized and Black Ship Spikes, Cut Spikes and Nails, Clinch Rings and Washers, Manilla and Tanned Rope, Anchors and Chains,  
Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Oakum, Carriage, Sleigh-Shoe and Tire Bolts, Springs and Axles, Axes, Horse Shoes and Nails, Square and Hexagon Nuts, Iron Wire and Bessemer Steel Wire

**JAMES R. HOWIE,**  
Fredericton, May 12, 1879. 14

**Job Printing, plain and in colors, in first class style at this establishment**

**"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

which we can produce to the satisfaction of all who may kindly favor us with their orders, both as regards style and price.

ALL ORDERS for the following, or for other work not mentioned will be carefully and promptly attended to.

POSTERS, AUCTION BILLS,  
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,  
COMMERCIAL CARDS,  
VISITING do.,  
ACCOUNT HEADINGS,  
STATEMENTS,  
MEMORANDUMS &c.,  
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

REMARKABLE as an unfailing cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Stomachache, Indigestion, and all Diseases that arise from an accumulation of acid in the system.

BEFORE TAKING, AND AFTER TAKING, of Memory, Universal Laxative. Trust in the Dignity of Vision, Permanent Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1 per package, or by package for \$5. It will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by address.

**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.

**CARD.**  
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Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Oakum, Carriage, Sleigh-Shoe and Tire Bolts, Springs and Axles, Axes, Horse Shoes and Nails, Square and Hexagon Nuts, Iron Wire and Bessemer Steel Wire

**JAMES R. HOWIE,**  
Fredericton, May 12, 1879. 14

**Job Printing, plain and in colors, in first class style at this establishment**

**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.

The first two are quite assistance to the School course, the first exercising the young in the correct spelling of words, and the second teaching them to count quickly and correctly.