

# The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

W. C. ANSLAW

Vol. XXI.—No. 25.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, April 4, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 1065.

## ROOM PAPER!

My New SPRING STOCK now ready for inspection.  
The Largest Stock! The Best Value!! The Prettiest Patterns!!  
at the Store of B. FAIREY.  
Opaque Window Shades, on Patent Spring Rollers, to fit any Windows; Plain or with Fancy Borders from \$1.00 each.

**B. FAIREY,**  
Newcastle.

Newcastle, March 24, 1888.

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

**Real Estate & Fire Insurance Agent.**

CLAIMS collected in all parts of the Dominion.  
**Office—NEWCASTLE, N. B.**

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

Office—Old Bank Montreal.

**J. D. PHINNEY,**  
Barrister & Attorney at Law,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,  
RICHMOND, N. B.  
Office—COURT HOUSE SQUARE,  
May 4, 1885.

**F. L. PEDOLIN, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,  
NEWCASTLE, N. B.  
Office at house formerly occupied by M. O. Thompson.  
Newcastle, June 11, 1887.

**O. J. MacCULLY, M.A., M.D.,**  
M.B., F.R.C.S., LOND.,  
SPECIALIST,  
DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT,  
Office: Cor. Church and Main Sts., Montreal,  
Montreal, Nov. 12, 86.

**TUNING and REPAIRING.**  
J. O. Biedermann, PIANOFORTE and ORGAN TUNER.  
Repairing a Specialty.  
Regular visits made to the Northern Counties, of which this notice will be given.  
Orders for tuning, etc., can be sent to the Advocate Office, Newcastle.  
J. O. BIEDERMANN,  
St. John, May 4, 1887.

**KEARY HOUSE**  
(Formerly WILBUR'S HOTEL)  
BATHURST, N. B.  
**THOS. F. KEARY,** Proprietor.  
This Hotel has been entirely refitted and refurnished throughout. Stage connects with all trains. Laundry connected with the Hotel. Yachting Facilities. Some of the best trout and salmon pools within eight miles. Excellent salt water bathing. Good Sample Rooms for commercial men.  
TERMS \$1.50 per day; with Sample Rooms \$1.75.  
Bathurst, Oct. 1, '86.

**GEORGE STABLES,**  
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,  
NEWCASTLE, N. B.  
Goods of all kinds handled on Commission and prompt returns made.  
Will attend to Auctions in Town and Country in a satisfactory manner.  
Newcastle, Aug. 11, '85.

**Clifton House,**  
Princes and 143 Germain Street,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.  
**A. J. PETERS, PROPRIETOR,**  
Heated by steam throughout. Prompt attention and moderate charges. Telephone communication with all parts of the city.  
April, 20 '85.

**LEATHER & SHOE FINDINGS.**  
The Subscriber returns thanks to their numerous customers for past favors and would say that they keep constantly on hand a full supply of the best quality of Goods to be had at lowest rates for cash. Also B. R. Footers & Sons' Malle and Tacks of all sizes, and Clark & Sons' Boot Trees, Lasts, &c. English Taps, as well as horse-shoe Taps to order, and the latest material. Wholesale and Retail.  
J. J. CHRISTIE & Co.

### A COUGH

is a symptom of many diseases, including Inflammation of the Lungs and Pharynx. Often a cough is neglected, the patient believing it to be only a trifling ailment, but when it once takes hold of the Lungs, how difficult to cure.

you hear the patient say, "Oh, it's only a cough, I'll soon be over it," and so he lets it run until he can't be cured, and then he brings his case to an early close, all caused by simple neglect or refusal to take the proper remedies and thus many a life

ENDS  
that might have been prolonged, but for carelessness. Don't neglect a cough; time and money can be saved by attending to it at once. Physicians now agree that Cod Liver Oil is the best remedy to use in all pulmonary diseases, and

In Consumption  
it is prescribed extensively, but they often find that the patient cannot take it, as the stomach refuses to retain it. Estey's Cod Liver Oil Cream can be retained by the most delicate stomach, it is pleasant as milk. Try it. All druggists sell it.  
Sold in Newcastle by  
E. LEE STREET,  
DRUGGIST.

April 4th, 1888.

### Mill, Railroad & Steamboat SUPPLIES.

Best Quality Rubber and Leather Belting, Dixon's Gang and Circular Saws, Rice's Celebrated Inserted Tooth Saws, Rubber Hose, Canvas, Cotton covered do. Steam Packings of all kinds, Lumbermen's Chalks, Pevies and Handles, Valves, Barite and Hints Enery Wheels, Lacing Metal, Lace Cutters, Belt Straps, Rabbit Metal, Cotton Waste, Station Wrenches, &c.

Castor, Olive, Lard, Globe, Black, Spindle, Extra Spindle, heavy Machine, Acme, Cylinder, Seal, Coils, Porpoise, Col, Wool, Nestliff, &c.

—SINGLE AND DOUBLE—  
LATH AND SHINGLE TIES—

**W. H. THORNE, Market Square,**  
ST. JOHN.

### ESTEY'S YOUR BLOOD

wants tuning up. You have no appetite, you are nervous, and at night roll and toss on your bed and cannot sleep. This is all caused by your system being run down and requiring something to brace it up, and make you feel all right again. To see how this you should take

**IRON**  
IRON  
IRON  
A  
AND  
D  
**ESTEY'S**  
Iron and Quinine Tonic.

After using it for a short time you will find  
**QUININE**  
Your appetite improved, your spirits become more cheerful, and you feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your body is being braced and renovated.

**ESTEY'S IRON AND QUININE TONIC**  
Is sold by Druggists everywhere. Be sure and get the genuine. Price 50 cents, 6 bottles \$2.50.  
Prepared only by E. M. ESTEY, Montreal, N. B.

### Millinery Business

The Subscriber will continue the Millinery Business in all its branches at the Old Stand, in Campbellton, where all work entrusted to her, will be performed promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Give me a Call.  
Mrs. Robt. Watt,  
Camp'ton, Feb. 14, '88.

### TO LET.

The House and Premises in Newcastle, owned and recently occupied by Rev. Mr. Murray. Possession given immediately. For terms and particulars apply to  
**W. & D. McCleod,**  
Newcastle, Feb. 14, '88.

### Stoves for Sale.

For sale at a bargain, a large  
**BASE BURNER,**  
for Soft Coal, Style  
"OHIO,"  
suitable for a Hall or large Dining Room. Is used only two seasons. Also a

### Model Parlor Stove,

in good order.  
For particulars apply at the "Advocate" Office.  
Oct. 10, 1887.

### THIS PAPER may be found on

at 60c. per copy. E. A. Ansley, M.D., 211 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is so well adapted to children that it is recommended as superior to any prescription known to man. E. A. Ansley, M.D., 211 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Selected Literature.

#### GETTING AN INDORSER.

Continued.  
CHAPTER II.

A year after my friend went into business, as I passed by his store one morning I was not a little surprised to find it closed. Before the window was that ominous white cloth, denoting that the occupant had failed.

I entered the store, Frank stood behind his desk, glancing with a most woe-begone aspect at the pages of his ledger.

"How's this Frank?" I asked, and I was never more surprised in my life.

"Brat up! don't you see?" replied he rather petulantly.

"But what does it mean?"

"Mean? Why, that I had a note of a thousand dollars due yesterday that I could not pay, and this morning early my amiable friend, Mr. Allen, put in a keeper, that's all."

"How does it happen? I thought you were doing a rushing business."

"So I was; I had the money to pay the note six weeks ago, and let Smith have it at two per cent. a month," replied he with a ghastly smile.

"And Smith has failed?"

"Not exactly. He has stopped; but everyone says he's good, if he has time to turn himself."

"And you must make a fall of it in the meantime?"

"If I could only stave off Mr. Allen for a couple of months I could get out of the scrape with flying colors."

"Won't he wait?"

"Frank shook his head; he had mortally offended the proud merchant, and there was no prospect that he would be lenient in the slightest degree."

"Can't you raise the money?"

"No; times haven't been so hard for our money. Everybody is failing, and the moneyed men won't trust their own fathers."

"At this moment Mr. Allen entered the store. He looked stern and severe, like one who had the power in his own hands and is disposed to use it. I seated myself near the desk as he approached."

The merchant politely saluted the unfortunate dealer, smiling as blandly as though nothing had happened; as though he had no niece, and Frank were a stoic.

"Mr. Howard this is unfortunate; but in the midst of so much commercial disaster you perceive that it was my only course," said the merchant soothingly.

"I suppose it is; but you know the cause of my inability to pay the note, returned Frank with a doleful expression."

"Ah, young man, you ought not to have lent the money to Smith; if you had asked my advice I could have told you better."

"Smith was always supposed to be good." The merchant shook his head.

The merchant withdrew, assured in his own mind that his revenge was sure, and his reputation safe at the same time.

Frank and myself discussed the matter, but we could think of no person whose milk of human kindness was sufficiently abundant to prompt him to do such an insane act. While we were debating the matter Frank was struck up by the entrance of Miss Allen.

"How gloomy you are to-day, Frank," said she, laughing, and showing in the act the prettiest row of pearly teeth I ever saw.

"We are gloomy, indeed," replied Frank, mustering a sickly smile. "But you know the reason?"

"Why, what reason?" asked she, her merry expression relapsing into a serious one.

"You see that man?"

"Yes."

"He is a keeper?" replied Frank, with a tragic effect.

"A keeper! Of what? Are you insane?" asked the lady, playfully; for it must be confessed she was not acquainted with the technicalities of business.

Frank laughed and explained the disaster which had overtaken them.

"Pooh!" she exclaimed, with an expression of relief; and I really believe, if the keeper and myself had not been in the way she would have wrenched her arms around his neck and kissed away his mortification.

I had before been introduced to the lady and at this moment advanced to join in the conversation.

"And my uncle is the wretch!" continued she, merrily. "But what can you do? How can you get out of it?"

Frank explained the proposition to procure an indorser for the note. The light-hearted maiden appeared to have but little sympathy for the misfortunes of her lover, and asked all sorts of questions about indorsers, notes and business forms.

"Where is the note you are to have indorsed?" she asked.

"How can you have it indorsed, then?"

"I can write another," replied Frank, smiling at the innocence of his betrothed.

"Then write one," said she, promptly.

"Frank looked at her a moment to ascertain what mischief was lurking in her mind. She smiled apparently without the power to prevent it. The lover, impelled by curiosity as much as any other motive, wrote the note and signed it."

"Now how do you indorse it?" asked she.

"By writing the name across the back," the lady approached the desk, and turning the note, wrote, with two dashes of the pen, "Isabel Allen" across it.

"It was indorsed," she said with a smile, which told Frank all she meant.

"Good morning, Frank," she interrupted, and hastened out of the store.

"Bravo, Frank!" I exclaimed.

### Local Legislation.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FREDERICTON, Friday, March 23.—

Hon. Mr. Richard brought up his motion for detailed statement of public printing last year and cost thereof. He claimed that the printing cost too much and a large reduction could be made. A Motion printer had offered to do the whole amount of printing for two-thirds the sum now paid by the government. He took up the various items in detail, and held that if this printer was willing to do the work for \$4,000 less than was now paid, it would be well to have the work done by tender. The motion was not pressed.

The order of the day, consideration of the Quebec resolutions, was then taken up. Hon. Mr. Young said he wished to take an expression of opinion on this subject on the part of this house, which had a perfect right to deal with important constitutional questions. This was the second time the question of a change in our constitution had been taken up by the legislature of this province. The course pursued on the former occasion was quite different from the present. In 1864 a resolution passed both branches of the legislature asking the governor to appoint delegates to take up this question of union—the union of the maritime provinces. The question was introduced in the house of assembly by the then leader of the government, our present governor, Sir Leonard Tilley, moving this resolution for the appointment of delegates—

This resolution was passed by the house of assembly on the 9th of April, and a similar one passed this branch on the 10th of April. So it was then recognized that in dealing with this important question it required not only action by the house of assembly, but by the legislative council as well. Nothing was heard last session of the intention to hold this conference, neither house was consulted, and the conference was really unauthorized. The Quebec scheme brought in by the delegates in 1865 was at first looked upon with disfavor by the people, to whom it was submitted before being dealt with by the legislature. The position taken by the then government was that the resolutions were so important as to call for a dissolution of the house of assembly. The governor's speech on that occasion was addressed to both houses. In his excellent speech he stated that he considered the question of a change in the constitution of so vital importance that he felt it his duty to dissolve the house and appeal to the people on the question. So that in 1865 the government plainly recognized the rights of the legislative council to deal with the question; and also the position we now take that it should be submitted to the people before being acted upon. In the journals of the same year, it appeared that the resolutions and all correspondence were laid on the table of both houses at the same time. Hon. members at that time were not obliged to resort to every possible expedient to get information before them. It was apparent from a perusal of the governor's speech at the opening of the present session that from the outset there was no intention of asking the approval of this house. But this house, in its address in answer to the speech, had announced to his honor that they proposed to consider these resolutions and it was only proper that it should now do so. Repeated motions for these mysterious resolutions, which he might designate as Quebec scheme No. 2, had to be made by the members of this house before they could be reached. A notice of motion had been made, several questions were put to the government member on the subject, and finally it became necessary to appoint a committee to search the journals of the house of assembly to ascertain what had been done at this Quebec conference. The government finding that they could not keep the resolutions any longer, had introduced them themselves and laid them on the table. He felt that this was a question that came fairly within the prerogatives of this branch of the legislature. In 1866 when the question came again before the house, under the anti-confederate government then in power, there was a very strong feeling in the assembly that the terms of union should not be entertained at all—the vote standing about 33 to 8 against. But in this branch, which then, as they have since, more correctly gauged public opinion, the union scheme was endorsed as an object highly to be desired, and the resolution to that effect was carried by a vote of 13 to 5. This resolution was sent to the governor in the shape of an address with the request that it should be forwarded to her majesty, and his advisers felt themselves placed accordingly in rather an awkward position. They felt that his honor should take their advice as to the answer he should make, and he preferred to make his own, did so warmly endorsing the resolution. That was the bombshell which led to the crisis that followed. His advisers felt that they could not assume the responsibility of his excellency's answer and tendered their resignations accordingly. It will be remembered, too, that at this time the government had a large majority in the house of assembly. The new government being formed, it was found very

doubtful whether they could command a majority of the members in the house. The result was an appeal to the people, and the decision of the people was exactly reversed, the members returned standing 33 to 8 in favor of the union scheme. Whether the governor was right or wrong the country vindicated his course and decided that the course taken by this house, and not that of the other house, was in the best interests of the people.

And now, when it was sought to bring about a most important and radical change in the constitution, surely the house had a right to deal with the question in view of the precedents and customs quoted. He might be met with the cry, Oh, your government asked for better terms, too, without an appeal to the people. That might be true, but asking for better financial terms for one province was an entirely different thing from the wholesale slaughter of the constitution proposed. On that occasion (1871) this house as usual took the lead again in bringing up this subject of better terms. It was found at that time that we were going behind at the rate of \$40,000 a year.

When the discussion came up the whole financial condition of the province was gone into, and the resolutions proposed were a very forcible claim for an additional allowance and the placing of this province in the same position as Nova Scotia in regard to her share of income and debt. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. When it became clear that the Quebec scheme was not dealing fairly with this province this house took the initiative. The delegates got all they could get at the conference, but the dominion government, as was expected, dealt fairly and equitably with the province of New Brunswick after the union was an accomplished fact. A week after this house had spoken the subject was taken up by the lower house and resolutions for better terms practically identical in their terms were introduced. Afterwards a recast in the financial arrangements was secured from the general government. He showed that in all important subjects of this kind it had been the usage and custom of this legislature for both houses to work harmoniously together. The late conference was decided upon without the authority of either branch of the legislature and its conclusions kept entirely from the consideration and approval of the upper house. He would like to know what bills, for some were promised, could possibly be introduced bearing upon the subject of the proposed changes in the constitution?

He thought this house had every right to approach the subject, and while a very pronounced decision had been rendered in the other branch the other day, it was rendered without it being proposed to submit it to the people afterwards for their approval and confirmation. It was for the people to decide whether they were willing to tax themselves to produce a greater grant to the local legislatures. It was said we were now getting only 13 per cent. instead of 30 per cent. at the time of confederation of the amount collected by the dominion for revenue purposes, the revenue having advanced from \$13,750,000 to \$23,000,000. But in putting forward that idea the conference apparently did not consider that while the dominion government were getting more from the provinces they were also giving more in the shape of railways, lighthouses, canals and other great public works. The conference proposals were simply a grab game to get a million and a half of dollars more from the government and divide it among the provinces without reference to whether the revenues of the nation would bear the strain. The conference should have taken up the entire financial position of the dominion and shown how this additional strain was to be borne.

He apologized for taking up so much time in reference to the history of the past, but the reason was obvious. The other house having rendered such a decisive verdict, and it being possible that this house would reverse that verdict, he felt it right to show that the house was acting within its functions in discussing these proposed changes in the constitution.

He took up the circumstances that led to the conference. The invitation had been extended by Mr. Mercier, the premier of Quebec. No notification had been had nor authority given by this legislature for the acceptance of that invitation. Mr. Mercier had for years been a persistent opponent of the dominion government. When in opposition he was very loud in his demands for retrenchment and economy, just as certain gentlemen have been in this province when they were in opposition. Mr. Mercier obtained power on the strength of the Brel agitation, taking advantage of the momentary popular craze existing in Quebec, after that unfortunate man was hung, to rise into power. But Mr. Mercier's professions were more luminous than his practices, and the finances of the provinces were in a bad condition. The Ontario government, too, under Mr. Mowat, was now undergoing great pressure from subsidy-seekers. Mr. Mowat had succeeded in spending the large surplus that had been left to the province by his predecessor, Sandfield McDonald. It was not his (Young's) province to inquire how it had been spent, but the fact was there all the same. Large demands were being constantly made for

more railway subsidies, and it was this state of facts, together with Mr. Mowat's animosity for his old rival, Sir John, that influenced him in accepting the invitation of 'his dear friend,' Mr. Mercier, of Quebec. The financial condition of Nova Scotia, too, was not flattering, so much so that the appropriations for roads and bridges were, owing to excessive expenditures in other directions, seriously impaired. It was not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Fielding's government, being no longer interested in the secession movement, accepted the invitation. Manitoba, of course, stepped into the object of stirring up old rivalries and grievances against the dominion government. It would be well for those who opposed the disallowance of Manitoba's railway legislature to look into the cause of disallowance.

He showed that the C. P. R. Company built their road under certain conditions, which conditions the government were bound to carry out in good faith, and hence certain railway bills were disallowed. But no such reasons could be adduced as furnishing a pretext for the attendance of the New Brunswick delegates, which province had admittedly always received the best of treatment at the hands of the dominion government. The policy of the local government, he said, was centralization. It had been their policy to unbind all the burdens possible upon the municipalities—for instance, take the case of the Liquor License act—reserving to themselves as far as possible the patronage and veto power. But now they clamored for more patronage, and therefore claimed the right to appoint dominion senators. Having stolen patronage from the municipalities they must now try and steal (he did not use this word offensively) it from the dominion authorities as well. He charged the government of this province with having willfully wasted the people's money. Look at the amount of money spent by the government—at the amount spent for railways—at the amount spent for a certain road that had now entirely ceased operations, a road that since last year had received \$30,000 additional subsidy, although it was well known to the government that this railway (the Caranquet line) stopped traffic last winter and was virtually hung up during the entire season. And at the present time the road was not working, nor had there been a train over it since the unfortunate accident last December.

All the various premiers had to do apparently was to throw away the money as fast as possible, and then meet at Quebec and pass resolutions for more money, to be divided among the various provinces represented. It was very nice to seek more money; but where was the money to come from, and where was this grand grab game going to end? He thought it was very difficult to see that in the end these boasted resolutions would amount to nothing.

He then took up the question of disallowance. Was this the grievance in this province? He had been 10 years in the government, and during that time not a single act of this province had been disallowed, not a single instance of disallowance of the N. B. act since confederation could be pointed to. Suggestions for amendments were frequently made by the minister of justice and very properly made. The situation might be somewhat different in Manitoba and Ontario, but surely that was no reason why New Brunswick should complain. But while it was true that the provinces had no cause to complain of the exercise of disallowance by the dominion, it was only a few years before confederation that very serious cause of complaint existed in reference to the exercise of that power in Downing street. There was no evidence that the dominion had assumed to itself legislative powers not properly within its functions. 'There should be no question as to constitutionality of acts passed by the local legislatures.' Well, it would be rather difficult to pass an act that was not open to question or criticism. He criticized at some length the proposal for reform in appointments to the senate. The present mode might be open to objection; that it might be said senators should not be appointed for life and that selection should be more in accordance with the democratic spirit of the age. This applied, perhaps, equally to the legislative council. But if the abolition of the legislative council was urged because of its financial expense, were there other reforms equally necessary that should first be inaugurated by the popular branch. The proposal to take the electoral lists out of the hands of the dominion authorities was claiming a little too much. It was asking the federal authorities for something entirely within their right. How would the local authorities view a proposal on the part of the federal power to take the local lists out of their hands? The proposal was to say the least "unadvisedly checked." It was apparent, regarding section 7, that the leading desire of the government was to get a little more patronage, a little more money, in order to maintain themselves in power. It was clear that the conference would never have been called together had Mr. Mercier not run short of funds and desired in this way to recoup his exhausted treasury, as well as to ventilate himself at the expense of the dominion government. Compliance with the demands of the local authorities would simply mean a higher tariff, which would be crippling

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



Messrs. Macdonald Bros. & Co., of King Street. This firm is always surprising the public...

There was considerable commotion Friday in the ranks of those people who are in favor of licensed taverns...

The Halifax Recorder has tired of running down Halifax and now seeks to place St. John on the same level...

The estimates for city expenditure next year will be \$2,000 less than last, showing that all the more creditable considering the street improvements that have been made.

The Halifax Recorder has tired of running down Halifax and now seeks to place St. John on the same level...

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How, Mr. Blair then moved the railway extension resolution of which he had given notice...

The bill as presented contained a section against the destruction of muskrats between the 1st of May and the 1st of September...

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Spring! Spring! Cottons, Hats, Clothing. New Cottons! Cheap!!

NEW HATS! NICE!! 20 doz. Men's and Boy's Hat and Soft Fur and Felt Hats...

NEW CLOTHING! GOOD!! 200 Suits Men's and Boy's Clothing...

TEAS and ROOM PAPERS. Now Teas!!! New Teas!!!

NEW PAPER HANGINGS!! 5,000 Rolls, English, American and Canadian...

HALL AND ROOM PAPER, Cheap to Good. The Cheap Cash Store. JAMES BROWN.

Teacher Wanted. A third class female teacher is wanted for District No. 3...

Apprentice Wanted. An apprentice is wanted by the subscriber to learn Woodwork and Painting...

Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co. One of the oldest and most reliable Insurance Companies in the World.

HOUSES, STORES, BARNS for their contents insured on advantageous terms apply to R. E. CALL, Agent.

Sale of Nets. I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION on Tuesday, April 10th...

SALMON NETS, for sale by the yard and others for violation of the Fishery Laws...

LIME, LIME. Lime of a Superior Quality, (put up in Casks) for sale at the (Old) West Wharf...

SPRING HATS! Nobby Styles! Just received at DONALD MORRISON'S...

GENT'S AMERICAN HARD SOFT HATS, in all the latest styles, which are marked at close figures...

CAUTION. All persons are cautioned not to encroach on the property on Barnaby River...

SKINNER'S Carpet Warehouse, 5-8 BORDERS to Match. Elegant Wilton Carpets...

Notice of Assignm't. Notice is hereby given that Edward Gordon, of Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche...

Teacher Wanted. A third class female teacher is wanted for District No. 4, Blackville...

American Oil. RECEIVING TO-DAY: 1 Carload Choice Water White Oil...

Job Printing, plain and in colors in first class style at this Establishment.

Executors' Notice. All persons having any legal claims against the Estate of the late WILLIAM MONAGHAN...

SPRING INVOICES. Received by English Mail. Invoices of Dry GOODS, valued at Thousands of Pounds Sterling...

Close Bargains. Housekeepers and the Shopping Public will do well to consider these large and elegant Purchases...

Sutherland & Creaghan, Newcastle, 20th March, '88. Miramichi Bay Mackerel Protected!

1888. MARCH IMPORTATIONS. 1888. Car Loads Furniture from Montreal and Nova Scotia Factories...

BUYERS TAKE NOTICE. Sets Polished Bedroom Suits, Ottomans, Sideboards, Lounges, Folding Rockers...

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Christmas Groceries. Now in stock a Large Assortment of Groceries of all kinds.

PROVISIONS, Confectionery, Canned Goods, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Grapes, London Layer, and Valencia Raisins...

The B. LAURANCE Spectacles & Eye Glasses are the only true aids to vision...

260 CANDLE POWER. 260 By Actual Photometrical Test. Duffield's Canadian Lamp equals 4 Electric Lamps...

GLASS. GLASS. Landing Nov. 21st, ex Ulunda; 345 CASES WINDOW GLASS. Part of late Fall Shipment...

FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES. CLARKE, KERR & THORNE, 60 & 62 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN.

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