

The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1888.

Sons of Temperance.

TORONTO, July 12th, 1888.

DEAR ADVOCATE.—Leaving Newcastle

per I. C. R. early on Friday morning,

July 6th, we had a pleasant day's ride

through the fine country of Gloucester

and Westchester, up the valley of the

Metamora and along the St. Lawrence

to the Province of Quebec to Levis, where

we arrived about 8 o'clock the same

evening. The country looks its best at

this season of the year. The comfort af-

forded by the I. C. Railway, the pleas-

ant stopping places for meals, the beau-

tiful scenery along the route, or the

greater portion of it—make it a fa-

vorite trip for tourists, and at this season

of the year there is a constant stream

of passenger traffic along this fa-

vorite line of travel. From Levis to Que-

bec is crossed by a ferry and the traveler

by this route finds himself in the ancient

city of Quebec, with its narrow streets

and its many places in the lower town

its quiet beauty. In the upper town

there are many places of historic in-

terest, which all visitors to the city wish

to see, together with its many fine and

substantial buildings. But I have no

intention of attempting any description

of these places of interest, to which the

attention of the tourist has been directed

in works specially written for their guid-

ance and in the interest of the public

generally. From Quebec it was the in-

tention of the writer to travel to Toron-

to by water for the avowed object of

viewing the beauties and variety of the

scenery of the Upper St. Lawrence, and

on Saturday afternoon at five o'clock I

found myself on the steamer "Quebec,"

of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation

Company's line, and shortly after the

steamer was on her way to the commer-

cial capital of the Province of Quebec.

The weather was delightful and the con-

stant succession of villages on the

banks of the river, each village seem-

ing to be possessed of at least one—

and sometimes more—fine church buildings

made a pleasant scene for passengers.

All through the night, the steamer

ploughed her way up river, making oc-

casional calls and shortly before six

o'clock on Sunday morning we arrived

at Montreal, where I proceeded to hunt

up friends and spend Sunday and part

of Monday in viewing parts of the city.

Who has not heard of the far-famed

mountains just back of the city, where

every visitor as well as thousands of

the residents, during the heated term

especially, resort to cool off in the

study and breezy recesses of the woods

which it is covered. The front of the

mountain facing the city is a sheer

precipitous formation, and up its steep

part is erected a huge elevator, up

and down which two passenger cars

are constantly ascending and descending,

the weight of the one descending as-

sisting the upward flight of the car ascend-

ing, and which are connected by time

wire cables each to two immense revol-

ving drums driven by a powerful engine.

When the top is reached travel for a

short distance shows that the northern

side of the mountain is not so precipi-

tous as on the southern front which

faces the city, and that there is a level

space for large numbers of persons to stroll

through the people's park, and enjoy

themselves in their own fashion. From

the summit of this look-out mountain a

magnificent view of the surrounding

country is to be had as well as of the

entire city, which lies far below, with

its suburbs in the distance, and from

which can also be seen some distance

away the city the suspension railway

bridges which here crosses the St. Law-

rence. On the northern side of the

mountain is situated the beautiful cem-

etery, while further off on an adjoining

mountain of less elevation than the one

nearest the city is situated the Roman

Catholic cemetery. A carriage drive

winds its devious course in easy grades

in and out, and by which the summit is

reached. The privileges and advantages

of so vast a breathing space in close

contiguity to so thickly populated a city

can hardly be over-estimated. But the

limits of an article for a country weekly

cannot be expected to devote very con-

siderable space to descriptive discourses

while on a specific trip for a definite ob-

ject without deferring that object until

so late a period that the proceedings

would be stale. Taking this into con-

sideration I will defer my description of

the trip between Montreal and Toronto

until a later date, and will at once pre-

Salmon Fishing Notes.

Messrs. Hansen and E. B. Winslow

left Fredericton on the 12th for a ten

days' trip on the South West Miramichi.

They will fish at Rocky Bend, where

their fishing privilege lies.

On the 13th Dr. Conlath, R. Davis,

M. Rogers and E. B. Foster started from

Fredericton for the Duganovon, via the

Northern & Western railway. It is

their intention to remain on the river

for two weeks.

A correspondent of Forest and Stream

writes: Messrs. A. Booth & Son, the

well known dealers in fish in Chicago,

display a huge salmon in their show

windows, with the following placard at-

tached to same: "Largest salmon ever

caught, weight 814 lbs."

Attorney General Blair, J. S. Neil

and M. T. Farnham of Fredericton re-

turned home on the 9th inst., from a two-day

trip to the Duganovon. They found the

water very low; lower in fact than it

has been for several years, and the fish

were later and scarcer than usual. Their

catch of salmon was three large

fish and five grills. Several other

salmon were hooked by them but lost.

They found a great quantity of large sea-

trout in the Duganovon. The average

weight of them, Mr. Neil thinks, would

exceed two pounds. The party caught

as many of them as they wanted, and

could have filled a barrel in very short

time. As a general thing the sea trout

occupy different pools from the salmon.

Coming down the river some 40 miles,

the party saw salmon in nearly all the pools,

but the fish would not rise on account of

the low water. For the last 22 miles,

being pressed for time, no casts were

made, although the salmon and grills

seemed very plenty in this part of the

river.

A party of four, including Messrs. T.

A. Logan, T. C. Allen and John Black,

left Fredericton on the 12th for the

South West Miramichi. They went up

by the New Brunswick Railway and will

portage from Kent station to the fork of

the South West, and will descend the

river to Boileston. They will remain

about two weeks. As the water is very

low they will not have a very easy time

getting down.

Writing from Metapedia on the 2nd

inst., to the New York Forest and

Stream, "M." says: "You often hear of

the finest fishing in the world at many

different places. Look at this one.—

Last week the shipment of anglers' catch

via express from Metapedia to U. S.

was 135 boxes, many of them, of course

two fish, but many four and six, and

some eight. The shipment this morning

is 40 boxes. There have been in the

last week nearly 100 rods on the river

Resigouche and its branches. The fish

average about 11 lbs., 30, 32 and 34 lbs.

fish are not uncommon, and one of 40 lbs.

has been caught. Some rods have bet-

ter places than others, and some know-

ing better how to kill as well as hook a fish,

are doing better than others, and run a

score of five, six and eight fish per day.

As for trout, they are not counted in

this. In fact the first salmon completely spoils

a trout fisherman. Of course the Res-

igouche Salmon Club owns nearly all

the water, still there are a few spots

left where a fish can be caught. If there

is any place, either on this continent or

in Europe like the Resigouche for salmon

angling, please inform your readers

where it is."

The Yarmouth, N. S. Times says:—

A fact that the addresses of Unrestricted

Reciprocity would do well to be posted

consider has just come prominently before

the public. The pessimist papers sup-

porting the Opposition in the Maritime

Provinces have been so generously filled

with stories of deserted farms in this

part of the world that a stranger would

really wonder if anybody were left. As

a matter of fact the population of the

Maritime Provinces is steadily increas-

ing and hundreds who have been led

to moving to the new districts and cities

of the United States are gladly return-

ing. But what of the New England

States? Take up any Boston paper and

read the advertisements of farms for

sale and some idea will be formed of the

wholesale depopulation of the farming

districts there. Some Boston people

are now engaged in a movement to

Englishmen to come over and settle on

the hundreds of deserted farms in Mas-

sachusetts. What is the cause of all

this? Have not the farmers of Mas-

sachusetts a market with sixty millions

of people, that market which is held up

by such glowing terms by politicians of

the Longest Empire? No barriers of

duties keep the New England farmers

from free access to the great market.

Let the believers in Unrestricted Rec-

iprocity or Commercial Union—if there

The Farmers' Opportunity.

Dr. Twitchell told the farmers of New

Brunswick some important truths at a

meeting in Woodstock the other even-

ing. In a long and interesting lecture

he said:

The hope of the Province is not in the

mines, rich though they be; not in the

mills and manufactories, representing

their millions; not in the coal beds

which, in the future, are to be one of

the greatest industries of this eastern

country; but in the farms spreading

their smooth fields from the northern

boundary to the sea. Everywhere our

hope lies in the cultivated fields. As

this fact has grown upon us, there has

come the necessity for a better appre-

ciation of what these acres may produce,

that in our day we may do our best to

wring out of the wealth of the coun-

try. Our fields, if rightly tilled, are not

only enduring but improving, and

wealth here invested becomes a perpet-

ual source of income. They will remain,

and from these acres the support of the

country will be brought. Forms of

business and business methods change,

but the farms remain to yield their rich-

ness in proportion as men co-operate

with them. Why then should not farmers

combine to grow large and better crops

and market them themselves? The

best possible illustration of the

worth of co-operation we have in the

State of Maine is our associated dairy-

ing system. It is bringing wealth to

every community, increasing its flocks

and herds, giving us better homes

and greater prosperity, and adding to the

health and comfort of every citizen.

There must be faith in each other for

it to have a beginning, confidence in the

result for it to be enduring, and patient

adhering to it for the greatest profit to

be realized. Fraternal feelings must be

kindled by putting in your own share

for the benefit of co-operation, there is

call for higher education. No farm need

of an increasing harvest if all the raw

products are saved and fed the stock,

and the entire waste, solid and liquid,

utilized. No farmer can afford to sell

an ounce of raw product. Every ton of

hay may be made to pay \$12, when

properly balanced with grain. In the mak-

ing of milk, butter, horses or sheep, and

that, too, at present prices in this por-

tion of the province, you must carry

back the value of every load brought

from the fields. Nature charges it against

your account, and it must be paid.

What to raise is sometimes a serious

question, but with it should go another,

and that is how to raise to get the most

at lowest expense. Study to grow into

a larger business. Turn from the stan-

dards of the past and study the possi-

bilities of the future. Every ounce fed,

whether to field or flock, must be made

to tell in the production of what is

wanted. Economic feeding is one of the

important subjects demanding investi-

gation. It does not mean starving, but

liberality. It means the balanced na-

ture. Do not grow your own corn, but

let it be put in your entire man-

agement, and dignify it with your

purest thought. Fault-finding will scatter

your families, paralyze your towns

and ruin your country. Having this

spirit of co-operation and a desire for

education, I want to present my third

link, association, as necessary for the

complete realization of our hopes.

There has been no common bond

LOOK HERE FRIEND!

Do you have pain about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back? Do you feel drowsy and sleepy? Does your mouth have a bad taste, especially in the morning? Is your appetite poor? Is there a feeling like a heavy load upon the stomach? Sometimes a faint, all-over sensation at the pit of the stomach, which food does not satisfy? Are your eyes watery? Do your hands and feet become cold and clammy? Is there a feeling of heat when rising up suddenly? Are the whites of your eyes tinged with yellow? Is your urine scanty and high colored? Does it deposit a sediment after standing?

If you suffer from any of these symptoms
USE SMITH'S CHAMOMILE PILLS.

Prepared only by
FRANK SMITH,
APOTHECARY,
St. Stephen, N. B.

Price 25 cents; three boxes \$1. If not kept by your local dealers, we will send a box by mail on receipt of price. Wholesale by
T. B. Barker & Sons,
St. John, N. B., April 11, 1888.

Money Wanted.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars

is wanted on mortgage of

Freehold Property

in the town of Newcastle.

For Particulars apply to

M. ADAMS,

Attorney.

Newcastle, August 1, 1887.

Dried Apples.

JUST RECEIVED

50 BBL. CHOICE DRIED APPLES.

A. J. BABANG & CO.

Moncton, N. B.

New Spring and Summer

MILLINERY.

I have on hand a large and well assorted

stock to which I would call attention of my

customers and the public generally. My stock

comprises—

Ladies' and Children's Trimmed and Un-

trimmed Hats and Bonnets in all the new and

leading styles.

Shawls and Changeable Silks, Satins, Gowns,

Bonnets, Flowers, Fancy Trimmings and Vellings,

Children's Trimmings in Black and Colors, Hand-

kerchiefs in Silk and Laces, Children's Collars,

Bibs, Old Lady's Dress Caps, Lace Frontings

and Hamper, and a variety of other articles.

All orders promptly attended to.

MRS. J. DEMERS.

Newcastle, April 16, 1888.

WORK FOR ALL.

Permanent em-

ployment for men and women given

where \$20 a week and all expenses paid.

Send at once for full particulars of the great

est money-making business in the world.

Address P. O. BOX 100, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Don't miss this chance. Write today.

Dr. E. G. BOWEN, 57 Temple St., Boston, Ore.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

THE following Properties belonging to the

estate of the late William Masson of Newcastle,

is offered for sale.

THE LOT AND HOUSE

thereon, on the corner of Castle and Henry St.,

near the Ferry.

THE WATER LOT,

with buildings thereon, on Castle St., adjoining the

Ferry Slip.

THE LOT,

with House, Barn, and Out-buildings thereon

situated on Henry St., now occupied by Mr.

John G. Kethro.

Desirable and pleasantly situated.

BUILDING LOTS.

situated between the residences of A. A. David

son, Esq., and Mr. T. W. Crocker.

A LOT OF LAND,

in rear of the Railway Buildings consisting of

between six and seven acres, in a good state of

cultivation.

The above properties are offered for sale on

liberal terms. Apply to

WILLIAM MASSON.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNES-

DAY, the 18th day of SEPTEMBER, next, in



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

This powder never varies. A marvel of

perfection, strength and wholesomeness. More

economical than the ordinary kinds, and can

be sold in competition with the multitude

of low test, short weight alum or phosphate

powders. Sold only in Canada. ROYAL BAKING

POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

HOUSE CLEANING.

Just received for the house cleaning firm—

Whiting,

Alabastine,

Marbeline,

Brooms,

Scrub

Brushes,

which I will sell cheap for Cash.

GEO. STABLES.

Public Square, Newcastle.

Newcastle, April 17, 1888.

LAMP GOODS.

On hand a large stock of

LAMPS of all kinds,

BURNERS, CHIMNEYS,

Shades, Globes, Wicks, etc.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. R. CAMERON,

85 Prince Wn. Street.

St. John, Feb. 22, 1888.

BRICK FOR SALE.

125,000 Good Brick on hand,

for sale low. Can be delivered on cars or

by wagon. P. O. address, South Nelson Road,

Northumberland.

Chas. Vye, Jr.

Nelson, Jan. 10, 1888.

INVENTION

has revolutionized the

method of writing in the last century. Not least

among the wonders of modern progress is the

invention of a method of writing that can be performed

with the hand, and is so simple that it can be

taught in a few minutes. It is so simple that it can be

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METEOROLOGICAL.

Reported for the Dominion Govern-

ment by D. T. Johnston, Jr.

JULY.

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Jaggs—"Yes, I proposed to her."

Baggs—"And she gave her hand and

with it her heart?" Jaggs—"Not

exactly. Her father gave his foot and

his sole went with it."

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia

and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer

is guaranteed to cure you. Sold by E

Lee Street.

Minister (to sick man)—"You realize,

my dear brother, that you must die?"

Sick man—"Yes, and I shall die with

perfect resignation; but please don't

mention that to my wife."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Each man, as he comes up, grasps

a tin cup and plate from the m-s-

box, pours out his tea or coffee, with

sugar, but of course no milk, helps

himself to eat or drink, the biscuits

that have been baked in a Dutch

oven, and perhaps also to a slice of

the fat pork swimming in the grease

of the frying pan, ladies help out

some beans, if there are any, and

equally on the ground to eat his

breakfast. The man is not an

exception one; nevertheless the man

will have to hurry if he wishes to eat

before hearing the foreman sing

out, "Come, boys, catch your

horses," when he must drop every-

thing and run out to the wagon with

his lot.

POULTRY NOTES.

Cabbages, onions, turnips, beets,

apples, potato parings or other veg-

etable refuse should be given the

poultry. Clean water should always

be provided. Sulphur, insect pow-

der and kerosene should be used

freely in preventing the spread of

and in destroying poultry vermin.

On many farms it will pay better