

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

W. G. ANSLEY.

VOL. XXVIII.—No. 32.

Our Country with its United Interests.

Newcastle, Wednesday, May 15, 1895.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WHOLE NO 1436

PROFESSIONAL

Law & Collection Office.

C. J. Thomson,
BARRISTER AT LAW,
Commissioner Newcastle Civil Court.
Newcastle, N. B.

Thomas W. Butler,
Attorney & Notary Public,
Fire, Life, & Accidental Insurance Agent,
Collecting and Conveyancing Promptly attended to.
Office over T. Russell's Store, facing the Public Square.
Newcastle, N. B.

O. J. MacCully, M. A. M. D.,
M.B. B.S. CH. SURG., LOND.,
SPECIALIST.
DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT
Office: Cor. Westmorland and Main Street
Moncton, Nov. 12, 1894.

W. A. Wilson, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
DERBY N. B.
Der Nov 5, 1892

P. A. Holohan, M.D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Newcastle, N. B.
Office—last recently occupied by Dr. Smith. After hours will be found at the Commercial Hotel
Newcastle May 8, 1894.

J. R. Lawlor,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant
Newcastle, New Brunswick.
Prompt returns made on consignments of Merchandise. Auctions attended to in town and country.

MUSICAL TUITION.

Miss Edith Troy,
Graduate of Mount Allison Conservatory of Music, is now prepared to take pupils in PIANO, FORTÉ, PIPE ORGAN, and VOCAL CULTURE.
Terms on Application.
Newcastle, June 6th, 1895.

HOTELS.

Waverley Hotel.

The Subscriber has thoroughly fitted up and newly furnished the rooms of the well known McKeen house, Newcastle, and is prepared to receive and accommodate transient guests. A good table and pleasant rooms provided. Simple rooms if required.
R. H. Gremley's terms will attend all trains and boats in connection with this house.
John McKeen,
Newcastle, March 28, 1895.

Elliott House.

The Subscriber having purchased and newly fitted up the house formerly known as the "Mitchell House," opposite the Maritime Hotel, Newcastle, is prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders at reasonable rates.
SAMPLE ROOMS PROVIDED, AND STABLES ON PREMISES.
WALTER J. ELLIOTT,
Newcastle, Jan. 21, 1895.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

MONCTON, N. B.
GEO. McSWEENEY, - PROPRIETOR.
CANADA HOUSE
CHATELAIN, NEW BRUNSWICK.
WM. JOHNSTON, PROPRIETOR.
CONVENIENT OF ACCESS
Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers.

Clifton House.

Prices and 143 Gemin Street.
ST. JOHN N. B.
A. N. Peters, Prop'r.
Heated by Steam throughout. Prompt attention and moderate charges. Telephone Communication with all parts of the city.
April 6th 1895.

Ladies Tailoring.

Ladies and Misses coats, wraps, and dresses made to order, also cutting and fitting at short notice.
Hoods, Magic Seal Cutting System taught.
Mrs. S. McLeod,
Newcastle, April 22nd, 1895.

JOE PRINTING,
Plain and in Colors in
FIRST CLASS STYLE at the
ADVOCATE OFFICE.

50 Years.

For the last 50 years Cough Medicines have been coming in and doing good, but during all this time

SHARP'S

Balsam of Horehound
Never left the 3 cent Bank for Cough Croup, Whooping Cough, Croup, AND COLDS.
All Druggists and most Grocers sell it.
35 Cents a Bottle.

ARMSTRONG & CO.,
ST. JOHN N. B.

Intercolonial R'y.

On and after Monday the 1st Oct., 1894, the 1st of this Railway will run daily (Sun excepted) as follows:—

Will leave Newcastle,
Through express for St. John, Halifax and Pictou, (Monday excepted),
Accommodation for Moncton and St. John.
Accommodation for Indian River.
Accommodation for Campbellton.
Through express for Quebec, Montreal.
All trains are run by Eastern Standard time.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager
Moncton, N. B., Sept. 27th, 1894.

REDUCED PRICES.

I have on hand a lot of Boots and Shoes, including long boots and other goods, all of which I will sell at reduced prices to clear.

Wm. Masson.

Newcastle, March 28, 1894.

The Grist Mill

at

FRENCH FORT COVE

will be open for Grinding every week day for the balance of the winter.

C. E. Fish.

Newcastle, Jan. 2nd, 1895.

Sash and Door Factory.

The Subscriber is prepared to supply from his steam factory in Newcastle, Window sashes and frames, Glazed and Unglazed, DOORS AND BURN FRAMES, Mouldings, Plaster and Matching, etc.
E. C. Niven,
Newcastle, Jan. 2, 1895.

Tuning and Repairing.

J. O. Biedermann, Pianoforte and Organ Tuner.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Regular visits made to the northern Counties of which due notice will be given. Orders for Tuning etc. can be sent to the Advocate Office, Newcastle.

J. O. BIEDERMANN,
St. John, May 6th, 1894.

Notice to Builders

AND TRADERS.

Just Arrived.

1 car Steel wire Nails.

1 car tarred and untarred sheathing Paper.

1 car plastering Lime.

with the usual large stock of

GROceries and Provisions.

1 car Redpath Sugar.

1 car Ogilvie's Hungarian and also a large quantity of the best brands of Canadian flour.

Roller cut meal.

American S. C. Pork, Flute Beef, Molasses, Codfish.

Paint oil, White Lead, Beans, Pot Barley.

American Home Light oil.

McDonald's Tobacco, all brands. Tea in half chests and caddies. The above goods will be sold to the trade at prices that will defy competition.

P. HENNESSY.

Newcastle, March 26th, 1895.

THIS PAPER

may be found at the Advocate Office, Newcastle, N. B.

SPECTACLES.

I have on hand a lot of different numbers and grades of spectacles which I am selling off at

Ten cents and up a pair.

Come and get properly fitted at low prices as they must be cleared off.

John McKeen,
Newcastle, April 27, 1895.

Comet and Quadrant

BICYCLES.

We sell them, Call and see samples and get prices.

Bicycle Sundries and Repairs

Including Air Tubes, Valves, Valve Tuning, Cement, etc.

Standard Cyclometers, registers 1000 miles. Water and dust proof only \$2.25

H. WILLISTON & CO.,
Jewellers.

Newcastle, April 23rd, 1895.

SEED TIME

House Cleaning.

You will find by calling at

Geo. Stables' Store

a full supply of

Garden Seeds,

Calomine, Marbleine, Whiting, White Wash and Scrub

Brushes, Brooms, &c.

Gold Dust Washing Powder, the cheapest and best Soaps in town.

Washing Soda

and the usual supply of

THE BEST GROCERIES.

LOOK HERE.

We have received and are still receiving a supply of all the different

Cough Balsams,

AND

EMULSIONS,

Troches,

Pastilles,

Liniments,

Cold Cream,

etc. etc.

Our own Emulsion, containing a large percentage of Pure Cod Liver Oil than any other and still just as palatable, is now being manufactured.

Children and delicate people will find it very pleasant to the stomach.

E. Lee Street,
Newcastle Drug Store.

TAILORING

I wish to remind my patrons and the public generally that I am still

Carrying on the Tailoring

in the old stand over Messrs. Sutherland and Creighton's Store. I have a fine

LINE OF SAMPLES

select from. Parties furnish their own goods can have them made up in

GOOD STYLE

and cheaper than elsewhere. Perfect Satisfaction has been given in the past and I can guarantee the same in the future.

J. R. McDONALD.
Newcastle Sept. 1892.

Vegetable and Flower SEEDS.

My stock of Vegetable and Flower Seeds is now complete.

Fresh, Clean and Good.

Novelties and Specialties.

Flowering Bulbs.

A few samples of rare specimens received. Orders taken and furnished at about one week's notice.

I can furnish

Ensilage Corn,

and Forage Plants,

to Farmers at short notice.

Package Seeds sent by Mail.

The Pharmacy

N. R. MACKENZIE,
Chemist and Druggist,
NEWCASTLE.

April 29th, 1895.

Ask your Druggist for

Selected Literature.

A WOMAN'S PUNISHMENT.

The late November sunset was weaving a golden fringe around the mossy eaves of the 'Ridge' farm-house; the fire roared cheerfully upward in the wide-throated brick chimney, and the little round table was spread, ready for the evening meal.

As Farmer Eldridge rose up to throw new logs upon the waning fire a tall, slender young man laid a restraining hand upon his arm.

"No, father! let me do that. I shan't have many more opportunities. I hardly think I shall find pine fires in New York."

As he spoke he took up a log and adjusted it on the iron fire dogs.

"No," said the farmer simply. "I guess they mostly use stoves in the city."

Mrs. Eldridge's hand trembled slightly as she untied the fastenings of a jar of preserves at the table, and an unwelcome mist dimmed the glasses of her spectacles.

"I won't cry," said Mrs. Eldridge resolutely to herself. "It's our Hiram's last night at home, and I'll keep a cheerful face, come what may."

He was tall and brown and stalwart, this young Hiram Eldridge—a son whom as he stood there looking tenderly down upon the silver-haired old man in the chimney corner.

"I suppose you'll get rich, and like enough get to be a great man, Hiram," said Jotham Eldridge slowly and seriously, "but you won't forget the old folks at home, I'm sure?"

"Never, father!" There was a choking sob in the young man's voice.

"And, my boy, went on Jotham solemnly, 'you'll remember what we've taught you at home—to fear God, and be true to yourself!'"

"I will try, sir."

"Yes, it's pretty high ready," said the matron hesitatingly, as she drew the tablecloth straight with a little skilful jerk.

She stopped short as a tiny tap sounded on the door, and Miss Janie Ware put a personal end to all doubts upon the subject. Janie Ware was rather below than above the average height of woman, with delicate sloping shoulders and hands and feet so small and perfect as those of a Grecian statue. She was rather dark, with brilliant hazel eyes, pink cheeks and lips like scarlet—a village beauty of the most exquisitely refined stamp.

"Janie—Darling!"

She looked shyly up into Hiram's face, as he whispered the tenderly accented words close into her little pearl-shell of an ear.

"Were you glad to see me, Hiram?" His face answered her so plainly that there was no need for words.

In the dark days that came to him afterward did Hiram Eldridge ever remember that sweet home picture? The silver-haired old man in the big armchair, the wistful mother leaning over the table, the blossom-like face that was so beautiful with the brown brows, and the red fire-light shining fitfully over all.

Present, change! and quite another scene opens to our eyes. Hiram Eldridge's low-ceiled rooms have nothing in common with the mansion of the wealthy New York merchant.

The carpet was of velvet, the walls were tinted with delicate color, and the ceiling overhead was a mass of carved blossoms. Through a long succession of arches you could see apartments opening from one another, until the luxuriant foliage and rank bloom of a conservatory closed the perspective. There was the heavy fragrance of Oriental flowers, the soothing murmur of a hidden fountain, the glitter of countless chandeliers, and the white gleam of marble statues leaning from their pedestals, whichever side you turned.

As Hiram Temple had just descended from her dressing-room, the fairy queen in whose behalf all these beautiful things had been conjured up by the wizard Wealth.

She was a tall graceful girl, with dreamy blue eyes and a skin pure and colorless as alabaster. She would have been beautiful in white—she was more than beautiful in diamonds and silk.

"Do I look possible?" she asked languidly of the rosy little maid who ran out of the conservatory to meet her.

"Nonsense, Adele! You know quite well that you are as beautiful as Cleopatra!"

"Am I? Then I wish Marc Antony would come along. I want a little amusement sadly!"

Justine Martin laughed at her cousin's listless mood.

"Adele, what a pity it is you were not born a milkmaid!"

"I think so myself, dear. I'm tired to death of this everlasting monotony of fashionable life. By the way, whom do we expect to-night?"

"Everybody. It is a field-night!"

"But whom in particular?"

"Lord St. Mann."

"A played-out English exquisite!"

"Mr. Arlington."

"An insufferable bore."

"Dr. Metelless."

"Saus and spectacles."

"Frank Delaware."

"Oh, that flirtation's over long ago."

"Adele, you are perfectly incorrigible. What do you say to young Eldridge?"

"Is he coming?—papa's clerk?"

"So my uncle said."

"The dear, unsophisticated child! Well, he will amuse me for a while if Carleton don't come. He's handsome, isn't he?"

"Who? Mr. Carleton?"

"No; that young Eldridge."

"Well, rather so," said Miss Justine, indifferently. "He's not my style, you know. I prefer something more pronounced. But then he's exceedingly original—wears the queerest cravats, and accents his 'r's' in regular alboriginal fashion. Besides they say he never touches a drop of wine."

"I'm sure I don't know."

"There," said Adele, suddenly brightening up, "I wanted a sensation, and here it is. I'll make Don Quixote the Second adore his vows."

"Adele?"

"Where's the harm. I'm sure it would be a great favor to make him something like other people. I never could endure eccentricities. I'll make him drink a glass of wine with me this very night!"

Justine laughed. What did she care for Hiram Eldridge, her Uncle's clerk?

Poor country-bred Hiram Eldridge! how his heart throbbed as he walked across the mosaic marble of the halls, with Adele Temple's white little hand resting lightly upon his arm!

"Take me into the conservatory," said Adele softly, "it's so very warm here!"

And she looked like an Egyptian lily drooping under the noonday heat.

Justine Martin was then, leaning on the arm of a young poet, whose business it was to walk and talk sentimental romance. And there was a fairy tale of malachite and pearl, under the shadow of a lemon tree, where golden and crimson vines sparkled through cut glass fountains, and tall, slender-stemmed Bohemian glasses were ranged on silver trays.

Adele paused beside this table, smiling like Cleopatra's self.

"You will drink a glass of wine with me, Mr. Eldridge?"

"Thank you, I never drink wine."

Adele pouted and put down her glass.

"No; you can't pledge me in water—little wine, just to please me!"

Oh, the delicious softness the fair strain infused into her tones!

"Miss Temple, I have promised never to touch wine."

But there was hesitation in his voice, and she knew it.

"Just this once, for me."

He looked into the pleading depths of her beautiful blue eyes—looked, lured, and fell. Before he set the slender-stemmed glass down every drop had been drained from his ruby chalice. And Adele smiled triumphantly upon Justine, who shrugged her white shoulders.

"I told you so," whispered the enchantress as she glided away, still leaning upon Hiram Eldridge's arm.

Adele Temple had triumphed.

Three years passed away—three happy, golden years—and Adele was prettier and more bewitching than ever, as she trotted up the lonely country road with half a dozen cavaliers attending; spurring their steeds at her side. Adele looked well on horse back, and she was very conscious of the fact as the long black plume swept away from her golden abundance of curls, and the pink glow deepened in her cheeks.

Suddenly she checked her steed.

"It is raining."

"There is a heavy thunder-storm approaching, Miss Temple!" said Colonel Delaford. "Perhaps we had better take shelter in your father's house."

And Adele acceded without a word of objection.

A feeble, white-haired old man came halting to the door.

"May we come in and wait until the shower is over?" asked Adele, sweetly and graciously as ever. "We rode down from Mapleville this morning. I am Miss Temple."

"Miss Temple? Miss Adele Temple?"

"I ought," said the farmer bitterly, "to have too good reason to know your name, young lady. Yes, come in—come in and look at your work!"

Adele hesitated. Was the strange old man crazy?

"You had better enter," whispered Colonel Delaford. "It is beginning to rain quite violently."

And Adele entered the low room where an elderly woman was sitting bowed over the fire, and a pale girl with sunken hazel eyes was looking dreamily out of the window.

"Come in, young lady," reiterated Farmer Eldridge in the same slow, measured tones. "There sits his mother by

Selected Literature.

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The Union Advocate

Established 1897.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1895.

Newcastle Societies.

MEET AS FOLLOWS:

NORTHERNBERLAND LODGE NO. 17 A. F. & A. M., in the Lodge rooms on the evening of the fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION NO. 45 S. of T., in the Temperance Hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

COURT MURRAY NO. 165 I. O. F., in their rooms, Masonic Hall, on the evening of the fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock.

NEWCASTLE BOARD OF TRADE, in their room in the Craghan building on the evening of the first Monday in each month at 8 o'clock.

MIRAMICHI LODGE OF UNITED WORKMEN, No. 11, in its lodge room on public wharf on the first Tuesday in each month at 7:30 p. m.

"NO SUNDAY" L. O. L. No. 47, in their lodge room on the first Friday of each month at 8 o'clock.

DORBY.
COURT HAPPY RETREAT NO. 150 I. O. F., in Foresters' Hall, Dorby, on the evening of the third Thursday of each month at 7:30 o'clock.

Editorial Notes.

The following is the summing up of Dr. Bourinot on the Manitoba School Question, which caused so sharp a debate in the Commons a day or two ago:

1. That the highest court of the Empire has determined that certain rights and privileges enjoyed before the first day of May, 1890, by the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba have been prejudicially affected by the educational act of 1890.

2. That the Government of Canada in council as a legal consequence of that judicial determination, has declared what seems to him "requisite" as a remedy for judicially admitted grievances and has called upon the "proper" provincial authority to provide that remedy by its own legislative action.

3. That the Legislature of Manitoba is now constitutionally bound to decide whether it will allow the subject matter of education, so far as the circumstances of this case require, to pass out of the direct control of, and will, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the constitutional law as judicially determined, adopt such remedial measures as will remove the admitted grievances of the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba.

4. That by failing to follow the course marked out for them by the law of the constitution they would assume a most serious responsibility, since it would involve necessarily, the removal of the subject of education from the jurisdiction where it must and should rest under ordinary conditions, and the handing of it over in this special case to the authority of the Dominion Parliament, which is to be supreme, to meet an emergency provided for by the constitution.

5. That the question at present demanding a deliberate judgment from the Legislature and Government of Manitoba is not a question of sectarian or non-sectarian schools. It is a question of restoring a right and a privilege of the Roman Catholic minority which, according to the judgment of the highest court of the Empire, has been improperly taken away by the legislative authority of the province. The constitution may be unwise or wise in its provisions in this regard.

If this independent opinion has caused the further adjournment of the Manitoba Legislature the situation is full of consequence. Let Manitoba give its attention properly to a settlement of its own provincial affairs and there will be no occasion for the intervention of the Dominion Government or Parliament.—Gleaner.

Chatham Post Office.

The Advance, in quoting some reports from the Auditor General's report, says: "The salary and allowances for the Chatham Post Office amount to \$1030.80 for the fiscal year, besides the amount paid to the postmaster for attending the outside box, rent of boxes and as caretaker of building—in all, about \$1175."

A Chatham correspondent says:—But as a matter of fact the Post Master of Chatham does not receive more than \$1400, for out of his salary he has to pay clerk hire and all the expenses of his office such as cleaning, sweeping, pens, ink, paper, wax, &c., &c.; while the offices of Customs and Inland Revenue are allowed for all such expenses, together with the salaries allowed. Then the hours of these offices are from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m., with an hour for dinner, while Post office is worked from 6 a. m. till 8 p. m. with no time for meals. Thus, while there is an evident effort on the part of the Advance to show that the Post Master of Chatham is the best paid official on the North shore the truth is that he is the worst paid and the longest worked.

Total Abstinence and Vitality.

General Neal Dow may profitably cite his own case in proof of the benefits of total abstinence. There is probably no livelier man of ninety-one in all Maine, and a state professor in vigorous old man, none sounder in mind and body.

When General Dow celebrated his birthday a week or so ago he greeted all his numerous callers with a hearty handshake, and exhibited a liveliness of demeanor that was surprising. He is as active as ever in the cause he has championed for so many years. During the winter just passed, for instance, on five occasions he left home at daybreak to journey to Augusta to make protracted arguments before legislative committees.—Frank Leslie's Weekly.

St. John Notes.

(From our regular correspondent.)

St. John, May 13, 1895.

The first strawberries of the season appeared in the grocery windows on Thursday of last week. They sold for 20 cents a quart. The berries were brought in on the American boat and looked very well.

The spring has been very cold and backward and an overcast felt good any time of the week. The last few days have been quite warm however and the grass is taking a good growth on the squares. I noticed yesterday that the leaves were appearing on the trees around the city.

Advices received from the upper St. John are to the effect that the water is still on the rise and that the prospects are good for getting most of the logs out.

Sometime ago Dominion's magazine of Boston offered a prize for the best essay on An Honorable Boy and An Honorable Girl. All boys up to fifteen years of age were entitled to compete for the boy's prize. The same rule in the girls' competition. A brief description of the contest, among them several New Brunswick boys and one Thos. B. Sweeney, son of Mrs. Sweeney of Union St., captured the prize. The girls prize was won by Miss Jennie Manley, of Akeley, Iowa, U. S. A., age 14 years.

Robert Rustin's street car fender or "man catcher" as some facetious person has called it was given a practical test here the other day. A dummy was placed on the track and the car driven rapidly into it. The dummy fell back into the net and was carried along without any difficulty until the car was brought to a stand still. A brief description of the Rustin invention will no doubt prove interesting to the readers of this paper. It consists of a steel frame work shaped something like a cowcatcher of a locomotive. It is fastened on either end of the car. The frame or skeleton of the catcher is covered with rubber. The body consists of a sort of net made of rope. It is claimed that when the catcher hits a person he or she will fall back into the net and will be carried along safely until the car can be stopped. In large cities a great many persons are injured by street cars and it has become very necessary that every car should carry some sort of a fender or catcher. Mr. Rustin thinks his invention is greatly superior to anything yet invented along this line.

Chas. H. Peters died at his home, 287 Union St., Monday evening last. He was born in Hantsport, Queens Co., in 1823. He came to St. John thirty-eight years ago and opened a tannery on Union St., an enterprise which grew from the start and which is to-day the largest in the city if not in the maritime provinces. A short time after this Mr. Peters opened a grain, feed and produce store also on Union St., but this business was afterwards moved to Ward St., on the wharf. He was one of the best business men in his city and province. He leaves seven sons and one daughter. The funeral took place on Wednesday.

The ship Dundonald, which arrived in this port from Calcutta a few weeks ago, had three pigeons on board which were brought from India. One of the birds made its nest in the bridge and one day last week hatched out a little pigeon. The mother is very fond of her little brood and takes great care of it.

During the last few years a radical change has taken place in the method of carrying on the dry goods business of this city. Until comparatively recent years the heads of firms never thought of sending out samples. In short they did not care for the patronage of the country people to any great extent. Now nearly every dry goods firm in St. John is sending out samples and endeavoring to extend its trade into the country. To show what may be done in mail order business, F. A. Dykeman, of the dry goods firm of F. A. Dykeman & Co., told me that he had received letter orders from Mr. Tolino, B. C., in the west, and from Cow Bay, C. B., in the east. This firm caters especially to the country trade. They have facilities for sending out samples in a most efficient manner. Mr. Dykeman said he could send out and does send out 500 packages of samples daily. These packages are mailed free of charge to the country. Then all the persons who receive them through the mails select whatever suits him or her, return the sample with the money and the order will be filled and expressed promptly. On all orders amounting to over \$3.00 the expressage will be prepaid. F. A. Dykeman & Co.'s stock of dry goods is as large as now. They have over seven hundred varieties and prices and can satisfy the most fastidious. They carry nothing but the best English prints, they have a large variety and everything is well selected. I have no hesitation in recommending this firm to the readers of this paper, and to those who require anything in the dry goods line, would suggest that they send to F. A. Dykeman & Co., King St., for samples.

Joseph Allison, of the firm of Manchester, Robertson & Allison, is said to have the finest conservatory and hot houses in the province. The other day I had occasion to call upon Mr. Allison, and he very kindly conducted me through the conservatory and hot houses. The hot houses, besides having glass roofs, are heated by pipes running along the sides. They come from a large furnace which is kept going night and day a part of the year. These hot houses are almost all under ground. The floors are brick. On either side the most beautiful flowers are blooming and the air is heavy with delicate odors. One of the houses has a pump so that the flowers can be watered without any difficulty. I should have stated that all the hot houses are connected. The large glass conservatory joins his residence. The city was considerably excited Sunday night when it was learned that a desperate attempt had been made to outrage two young women, at Gilbert's lane. They were accompanied by two young men when the assailants came out of the woods, a whole crowd of them, the young men did not show much bravery. They fled and left the screaming girls in the hands of their assailants. The police have the case in hand, but no arrests are made as yet. The girls had their clothes torn and were pretty badly frightened.

The congregation of Main St. Baptist church is working hard to secure the erection of a brick church on the site of the present wooden edifice. The new building will cost in the vicinity of \$150,000 and will have seating accommodation for 650 persons. Rev. J. A. Gordon is pastor. The carpenter says the outlook is bright for a good summer's work.

The catch of gaspereaux has been light with the prospect of being far below that of last year. An occasional shad is being taken but up to the present time no more than half a dozen salmon have been captured.

MACK.

St. John, N. B., May 7th, 1895.
Editor Union Advocate, Newcastle, N. B.

DEAR SIR,—My attention has been called to your Special Correspondent's letter in which he states that the Rev. Norman McKinnon of the Congregational Church in this city, on account of a sermon preached recently, for which a crank (presumably your correspondent) sent him a rosary and crucifix, and now is endeavoring to circulate the lie that his congregation are moving to get rid of him. As to the sermon, the "signs of the times" which he held as he thought he saw a ray of light in the fact that a Roman Catholic Bishop has allowed one of his priests in New York City, to deliver a series of lectures before Protestant divinity students; an opening which he hoped the R. C. Church was becoming more tolerant, and would as a result, be also open to his church, he said he for one would be willing to get rid of him. The Catholic, but also the Mission Chapel, (Episcopal), in both cases as a student, to leave for himself the manner of commemorating the death of "the Saviour of the world," and to compare it with the method his own church observed it, and the two with the manner in which it was observed by the church in the early centuries, and in the time of the apostles, he also spoke in Eastern and in Centenary Methodist churches and heard him with great respect, and to get rid of him, would regret very keenly any severance of the ties of present binding us together. On the contrary not only is his own people rallying around him, but the congregations of the other churches are also rallying around him. I am sure you will find a Sunday in St. John, I cordially invite you to come over to the Union St. Congregational church and hear him with us, and I hope therein you will wish us receive a blessing.

Yours truly,

A. J. HATH.

Miramichi Yacht Club.

The ninth annual meeting of this club was held in Col. Call's office, Newcastle, Tuesday afternoon, Commodore Miller was in the chair. Mr. Dickson, J. W. Davidson, Dr. Desmond, Chas. Sargeant. The following were elected honorary members—Thos. D. Adams of Boston and the following were re-elected: Commodore—J. C. Miller, Millerton. Vice Commodore—J. L. Stewart, Chatham.

Res. Commodore—John McKane, Newcastle. Vice Commodore—J. R. Lawlor, Newcastle.

Messrs.—Thos. Crimmon, Chatham. Trustees—Hon. L. J. Tweedie, R. H. Gremley, P. Wheeler.

Election of Members Committee—Dr. Pedolin, R. A. Lawlor, W. A. Park, Howard Wilson.

Regatta Committee—Col. R. B. Call, E. Hutchinson, D. G. Smith, K. Lee Street. The Secretary was instructed to draw on members for arrears of dues.

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Personal.

The Union Advocate invites all its readers to contribute to the items under the head of "personal." If you or your friends are going away on a holiday trip, or if you have friends visiting you drop a card or a line to this office.

Mrs. John Miller, of Millerton, has returned from her visit to Boston.

Mr. A. Bell left on Friday morning for Boston. The Literary Club gave him a pleasant send off the evening previous.

Hon. P. Mitchell arrived here on Thursday night.

Miss Quigley returned last week from a visit to friends in Bathurst.

Mrs. James Falconer left by Thursday morning's express for P. E. Island, having received the sad news that her brother, Mr. John Caldwell, had died suddenly on the day previous.

Miss Sargeant returned last week from a visit to Boston on Monday last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Blair Robertson left by Thursday night's express for Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Fish, of Boston, who left Boston some time ago for Europe, were in London on the 26th ult., where they had been married the daughter of one of the rights of that great city.

They left for Birmingham on the 26th, and intended to visit Sheffield, Leeds, Sunderland, then Scotland and Ireland, expected to sail for New York 25th May, reaching Boston about the 1st of June.

We return thanks for a bundle of late London papers.

Mr. Ross, of New Glasgow, is here in charge of the Bank of Nova Scotia during the absence of Mr. Blair Robertson.

Upon his return Mr. Ross goes to Chatham to relieve Mr. Anderson, the agent of the Bank there.

Stream Driving.

This spring the weather has been most favorable for stream driving and most of the winter's cut on the South West and North West of the South West River.

There was ten months' work on Tuesday last with the water rapidly rising and the logs coming down so fast at times that the river was completely overtopped.

On Thursday the amount of timber floated was estimated at thirty millions, with the water very high, and every effort made to make fast the boom sticks and blocks to prevent them from being carried away, and all the employees were kept hard at this work.

A matter of precaution, boom sticks were stretched from pier to pier of the railway bridges on both branches in case the immense pressure should break the booms.

There is a heavy jam of logs at Bryanton's wharf, where the water has been gradually subsiding so that the danger of a break is thought to be over.

The high water has overflowed the meadows on the main North West and Little South West, and the logs will probably be left on the South West River, and on the water subsides, the logs will be an anxious time to our lumbermen and boom men, but the water has been gradually subsiding so that the danger of a break is thought to be over.

The regular monthly meeting of the Non-Resident Lodge No. 17 A. F. & A. M. was held in their lodge room yesterday evening.

Dennis Doyle's dead and pale leant too much on the high lead line fence and he fell over the side of the boat, and on Sunday afternoon word and fence came down with a crash which startled the neighborhood.

Mr. Chas. Somers, of Whiteville, was in town yesterday.

A silver brooch locket was found in the Masonic Hall on the evening of the Gymnastic and Calisthenic entertainment. Apply at this office.

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Local Pickups.

—After the heat of Tuesday last week a cool easterly breeze in the evening was quite refreshing.

—Wednesday morning was pleasant, the sun's rays being cooled by the easterly breeze. A thunder squall from the northeast came up in the afternoon and the evening was wet, with thunder and lightning.

—Burchill's mill, Nelson, commenced saving on Monday morning.

—Mr. Peter McLaggan, of Blackville, was in town on Wednesday last.

—Mr. R. C. Boyes, of Blackville, was in town on Thursday last.

—The lot of land advertised for sale by Mrs. Harvey will be sold on the premises to-day at 2 o'clock p. m.

—Thursday was a fine day with cool wind. Heavy rain in the early morning.

—Local items of news gladly received at the ADVOCATE OFFICE.

—Prof. F. J. Brown, the elocutionist, had a very successful audience to hear him on Thursday evening. Those who were present state that Mr. Brown's talents deserved a much larger patronage.

—Insect Powder and Bellows, just received at Mackenzie's Pharmacy.

—The latest news from the Supreme Court in a certain case is to be for and against a certain interest. There are a good many ways in which the Supreme Court decisions could leak. Any one of the justices could let fall, by chance or by design, an intimation of the nature of the court's conclusions. Then the private secretaries of the justices are very apt to know what the decisions of the court are.

The court printer and some of the other employees also have a certain share of responsibility for the preservation of the court's secrets. So the duty of preserving so important a secret is pretty well distributed, and it is not at all surprising that there is a leak somewhere, and that the decision in substance gets to the public before the time for its publication. One of the greatest scandals Washington has known was the sale of a decision of the court a good many years ago by a man who had married the daughter of one of the justices. The speculators who bought the decision made a great deal of money, but they forgot to pay the dishonest son-in-law, and he never received the price of his bargain.

—Next Sunday is Rogation Sunday.

—Moon's last quarter to-morrow, May 16th.

—The roads in the centre of the town have been cleared of rubbish, paper, etc. Mr. Jeffrey has been at it.

—School district assessment sheets and school rate and poor rate county rates notices always on hand at the ADVOCATE OFFICE.

—Coming this week, to Mackenzie's Pharmacy, a choice selection of new books and pamphlets.

—The Union Advocate is only one dollar per year when paid in advance.

—Mr. Jos. Demers and family moved into the Farrell house early last week.

—Friday next has been appointed as Arthur Day in District No. 17, under inspection by Geo. W. Meserve, Esq.

—Don't forget that Mackenzie's Vegetable and Flower Seeds are fresh and cheap.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Non-Resident Lodge No. 17 A. F. & A. M. was held in their lodge room yesterday evening.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, May 6, 1895.

A great deal of comment has passed recently on the advance publication of Supreme Court decisions. The publication a long time in advance of the announcement of the decision of the Supreme Court in the income tax case, giving accurately the substance of what the decision of the court would be, gave rise to the present comment. It is always a leak when there seems to be always a leak when there is an important decision to be rendered. There is hardly one case of importance before the court in recent years that has not been forecast in some way. This does not appear at first sight a very important matter. It seems to involve merely the dignity of the court. But more important matters are at stake. The decision of the court in a particular case will affect the stock market very seriously. This has occurred very often. Stock operators therefore keep special representatives at Washington, whose only business is to advise them in advance, if possible, of the decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the committee of Congress, of Congress itself, of the Supreme Court or of any other body or person whose act is likely to make a change in the value of securities. Very often these correspondents are able to state positively that the decision of the Supreme Court in a certain case is to be for and against a certain interest. There are a good many ways in which the Supreme Court decisions could leak. Any one of the justices could let fall, by chance or by design, an intimation of the nature of the court's conclusions. Then the private secretaries of the justices are very apt to know what the decisions of the court are.

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This is it.

This is the new shortening or cooking fat which is so fast taking the place of lard. It is an entirely new food product composed of refined cotton seed oil and clarified beef suet. You can see that

Cotolene

Is clean, delicate, wholesome, appetizing, and economical—as fat superior to lard as the electric light is to the tallow dip. It asks only a fair trial, and a fair trial will convince you of its value. Sold in 5 and 10 pound tins, by all grocers.



Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Wellington and Ann Sts.,
MONTREAL.

his Sabbath Observance bill before the house next Monday, this course being necessitated by the fact that the committee of the whole was last night without reporting progress on the measure.

Hon. Mr. Culligan laid the fisheries report on the table today, and Hon. Dr. Montague introduced the government bill to make the present electoral revision do duty for next year.

Before orders of the day were reached Mr. McCarthy moved the adjournment of the house for the purpose of criticizing the conduct of Governor Schultz and the dominion government in making public an opinion of Gov. Schultz obtained from Dr. Bourinot on the Manitoba school question. He contended that while the governor of Manitoba could for his own information consult expert authority on public questions and submit such information to his constitutional advisers, he had no right to make it public without their consent, which had not been obtained in this case. Dr. Bourinot's deliverance had appeared in the Empire and Montreal Gazette, and he was reliably informed that it had been given to these papers by the dominion premier. On this basis Mr. McCarthy charged that Gov. Schultz, wanting a second term of office, had conspired with Premier Bovey to overthrow the Greenway government, and that this was the first act in the programme.

The opinion which had been obtained from Dr. Bourinot under false pretences he condemned as incorrect and misleading in every particular. He might come to the conclusion that the governor of Manitoba was entirely unqualified to express an opinion on the question of the Manitoba school, but that was not the question at issue. He contended that there was no parallel to this outrage since the days of King George.

Hon. Mr. Foster replied very effectively to Mr. McCarthy. He pointed out that the main part of the speech was based on information taken from the head lines and body of Ottawa correspondence, and that it was unworthy of a man in his position to endeavor to excite prejudice against Governor Schultz by repeating street rumors. As to the object of his recent visit to Ottawa, Hon. Mr. Foster showed that it was the right of a lieutenant governor to visit any part of the dominion, and he might come to the capital at his own pleasure or by request of the federal government. In consulting Dr. Bourinot Gov. Schultz had applied to the highest authority on constitutional questions in Canada, and the opinion he had obtained was absolutely non-political. The gravamen of Mr. McCarthy's charge appeared to be that Gov. Schultz had not buttoned up his pockets so that reporters could not get hold of the document. If the governor had published an opinion of his own there might be cause for complaint, but no one could possibly be injured by sending broadcast Dr. Bourinot's deliverance on such a live question. He (Foster) admitted frankly that the opinion had been given to the press by Premier Bovey and ridiculed the charge that it was done to force Greenway's hand. There was no evidence to show that the governor had acted without the consent of his advisers. In conclusion the finance minister took Mr. McCarthy sharply to task for presenting a case that was all hypothesis, all put with a note of interrogation, all innuendo and insinuation. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mills of Bathwell followed and of course took sides with McCarthy. Hon. Mr. Dickey emphasized the fact that Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Mills would deprive fifteen hundred of the right to counsel high constitutional authorities.

Mr. Martin seized the opportunity to make a ferocious attack on Governor Schultz, and became as violent as to call forth a pointed rebuke from the speaker. When Hon. Mr. Dickey rose to his place and denied the truth of one of his charges, Martin exactly replied: "I don't care whether it is true or not." In this course of his remarks he said he would take Mr. McCarthy's opinions on constitutional questions long before that of Dr. Bourinot, and asked Mr. Foster if the Manitoba school question was not a party question.

To this Mr. Foster raised a storm of conservative cheers by asking "If it is, on which side is my hon. friend and his party?"

It being six o'clock the speaker left the chair.

The debate was kept up till 10 o'clock when a motion to adjourn was adopted.

General Intelligence.

JOY IN THE HOME.

THE LIFE OF A BRIDGE LITTLE BOY SAVED.

The Story Told by His Grateful Father—An Experience That May Bring Gladness to the Hearts of Other Parents. From Waterloo, Ont., Chronicle.

Mr. David Thaler is a prosperous well-to-do farmer who lives near Centreton, on the main road from Berlin to Galt. He has a fine farm of 100 acres, and everything about his place has an air of neatness and prosperity. A representative of the Waterloo Chronicle lately had occasion to call on Mr. Thaler and in the course of conversation came across one of those remarkable cures through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that has given this great life-saving medicine a world-wide reputation. Among Mr.

Thaler's family is a bright rosy-cheeked boy of four years, whose winsome manner attracted the reporter's attention and caused him to remark on his healthy appearance. "Yes," replied the father, "the little fellow is as well as ever, but two years ago he was but a mere skeleton and we were sorely afraid we would lose him, and I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved his life." Asked to give the particulars Mr. Thaler said: "He was a strong and healthy child, very healthy, and continued so until 18 months old, when unfortunately a servant gave him, without our knowledge, food quite unsuited to an infant. The result was his stomach became deranged; he began to pine away and no food would remain with him but passed off like water. He could not sleep or rest, and cried day and night. He kept going down for six or seven months until the poor child was reduced to skin and bone. He had medical aid but little or no good was accomplished. It was not until the little fellow was in this desperate strait that we determined to give him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I procured a supply and he was given them according to the directions for children. Some after beginning to give him the Pink Pills the change was remarkable, and from that time he became stronger and stronger until he is now the healthy little chap you see before you. As I said before I believe we owe his life, under Providence, to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and if you feel that what I have told you will benefit anyone else you quite at liberty to publish it." The reporter has no doubt that the statement may point to some other parent the road to recovery of health for the child, and gives it as he got it from Mr. Thaler.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are just as valuable in the case of children as of adults, and many little ones would soon thrive and grow fat under this treatment, which has no equal for building up the blood and giving renewed strength to brain, body and nerves. Sold by all dealers, or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. See that the trade mark is on the wrapper around every box and do not be persuaded to try something else said to be "just as good."

FACTS OF HISTORY.

Experience is the Best of All Teachers.

LET CANADA BE WISE.

And Profit by the Mistakes of Other Nations—What Other Peoples Have Done and What They Have Been Sorry For—Protection and Free Trade Viewed in the Light of Experience.

After most careful inquiry by commission and otherwise, Germany in 1818 adopted a protective system. Under that protective system her industries became prosperous. Indeed no country in modern times has shown so great an industrial progress as Germany has, since her entrance into the Zollverein, which removed the customs houses from between her several separate states to a common frontier and protected her industries against foreign competition by a high tariff.

In 1864, through following the example of France, Prussia reduced her tariff from a protection to a revenue basis. The result was a foreign competition at once set in and the result is a matter of history, viz., that disaster overcame many great industries which had been developed by the early protective policy of the Zollverein. Very gladly indeed did Prussia return to the protective policy, in 1879, and to-day Germany is thoroughly protectionist and her industries great; her people well employed and no free trade doctrines affect them in any way. Indeed within the past few years they have increased their protective acts. The German people are a careful, sensible, level-headed people. Let Canadians be guided by their good sense in holding to a national policy.

THE EXPERIENCE OF IRELAND.

Great Industries Under Protection—Thorough Basis Under Free Trade.

Before the union of Ireland and England the former country had great manufacturing industries. For instance, when the union took place and Ireland's protective policy was destroyed, the hands employed in Dublin, according to statistics, in the manufacture of woollens to the amount of about 5,000 and in the manufacture of carpets nearly 1,000 were employed in Dublin.

The result of the union upon these Irish industries, followed as it was by the great influx of English goods, is told by the history of that time in the following language:

"There are only 682 (instead of 5000) employed in all branches of the woollen industry in Dublin and its vicinity. So far as the carpet industry is concerned, it can hardly be said to exist at all."

Another example of the free admission of English goods upon the industries of Ireland is given in the facts with regard to Cork.

Before the union there were 457 looms there and 2500 people in the City of Cork engaged in manufacturing. Thirty-four years afterwards that 2500 had dwindled to 150 and a very short time after that period the manufacturers were absolutely gone.

Let us quote from the history of the times again.

"The most fatal effects have followed because of the destruction of our tariff, and the pressure withdrawal of the protective duties, whereby Ireland's industries have been left open to a fruitless competition against the overwhelming capital and influence of England. Before the withdrawal of protection about 150,000 people were making their living and acquiring a competency out of the manufactures of this country. These now are wholly thrown upon charity; our cotton industry is gone; our woollen industry has disappeared; our looms are silent. No doubt the union will contribute to the greatness of the Empire and possibly to the safety of Ireland but the influx of English and other goods from the continent will forever prevent Ireland possessing prosperous manufacturing and laboring

classes, upon which depends the prosperity of the farming classes."

Canadians, Take Warning!

Canada has been getting her industries established during the past 15 years. These industries have been established by our defensive policy steadily the home market. Let us take down that defensive tariff and we should find the same destruction wrought. The enormous capital invested in the manufacturing of England, of Germany, and of the United States, and the great power of those industries is ready to crush Canadian industries just as Ireland's industries were crushed before the greater power of English capital.

France Learns a Lesson.

Under all changes of government France clung to the commercial protective policy of Colbert and Napoleon down to a short time ago. That she advanced most rapidly in the development of every material interest is as clearly proved by the official returns to the Government as well as anything can be. Manufactures increased; labor was well paid; the production of wheat increased; and agriculture was prosperous.

Some idea of her progress may be had from the fact that in one period of twenty years during that time the value of her exports increased 181 per cent, though the population had only increased five per cent.

In 1860, however, France lowered her tariff very greatly against England and the trade between the two countries greatly increased. The result was, however, most unsatisfactory, her industries being most severely injured thereby, and France has returned to a high protective tariff. In support of this tariff the people of France are almost unanimous and no amount of persuasion would succeed in getting them to return to a free trade or revenue tariff basis.

Switzerland Tries a Low Tariff.

The Swiss people may be said to be the most self-governing people perhaps in the world. For a long period the Swiss tried and made a sincere attempt to carry out the doctrine of free trade. For years this effort went on but finally they were forced by consequent industrial depression to return to a protective system, which they did in 1865. A prominent Swiss asked recently as to how long it would be before Switzerland should again try free trade, said:

"Not until we forget that we tried it a long time before."

THE SENTIMENT OF MODERN TIMES.

Is Protection Being Destroyed or is it Growing Stronger?

There is no need of us multiplying examples such as I have given. The fact is that the world outside of England is protectionist.

Do some of my hearers say, "This is true, but light is shining in recent years, and the modern view is in favor of protection?"

We let us see. Austria adopted protection in 1879; Russia increased her tariff in 1877 and in 1881; Germany, as we have shown, put up her walls higher in 1879; France increased her tariff in 1862 for purely protective purposes; Spain did the same in 1877 and 1882; Greece adopted a high protective tariff in 1855, and Switzerland in the same year; Sweden and Norway followed suit in 1867 and 1868; Italy began protection to her agriculture in 1867; the British Colony of Victoria in Australia had a general election last year and out of 79 members in a contest in which the trade question was the main issue, there were 35 protectionists and 14 free traders elected. Then on the top of all this comes the sweep out of Democratic Tariff Reform Free Traders in the United States only two or three months ago.

If, after these historical facts which I have given, there is any comfort for the men who think that protection is on the wane in the world, they are welcome to that comfort. It is not the fact however which we are concerned with.

"That we live in an age of a war of tariffs, that every country has its weapons and we cannot fight unless we have our weapons too."

Liberals say "never mind the experience of ages and every other civilized country with the exception of England, but let us throw away our weapons."

Conservatives say "Our own experience and the experience of other countries teaches us that we should stand by a defensive tariff. Let us hold our own markets until other nations are willing to reciprocate by opening theirs—which think you is best and wisest?"

Electors, you have two teachers before you. The one teacher is the teacher of history and the experience of all countries in the various ages. That teacher warns you to stand by a defensive policy.

The other teacher is the Liberal party, or rather politicians who want to get into office in that party. These men ask you to follow them in the pursuit of some will-o-the-wisp.

Remember, electors, their policy is a different one each election. Remember that in the last five years they have had as many different policies and each time they have told you that the sure, and safe and only remedy for Canada's ills, was the policy which they were at that time supporting. The policies of a few years ago are all forgotten by them now. They have a new fad now, and as usual they are telling you it is the only thing that could be of use to Canada.

Ask yourselves, please, this question. Why have they changed policy so often? Has their change come from conviction? If so, then their convictions of other days must have been badly founded and adopted after very immature consideration; but the fact is, they have been speaking to you not from conviction, but they have been trying this and that and every other cry for the purpose of getting into power. That is just what they are doing now.

Can you trust a party who will resort to such tactics and who place their desire for office above everything else.

ALEX. ROBINSON, CHATHAM.

Offers for sale the Largest and Most Varied Stock of Carriages, Farm Implements, etc., EVER SEEN ON THE MIRAMICHI.

Open and Top Buggies, Phaetons, Mikados, Open and Top ump Seat wagons, Concord wagons,—one and two seat—Express, Truck and Lumber wagons,—all for one or two horses.

A Special Line of Harness, Made to Order.

The World-Famed Massey-Harris Farm Implements and Machines. A FULL STOCK OF DAISY CHURNS.

Inspection invited as I can sell cheaper and on as good terms as any dealer in the County. CARRIAGES, ETC. MADE TO ORDER AND REPAIRS DONE AS USUAL. All Work Guaranteed.

ALEX. ROBINSON, Chatham, N. B.

May 7, 1895. 3m.

New Advertisements.

PURSE LOST.

Lost on Friday last between the stores of W. Massey and Michael Bunnell, A POCKET BOOK containing a sum of money. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with Mr. Donald Morrison. Newcastle, May 13, 1895.

Room Wanted.

Gentleman desires comfortably furnished room without board, within ten minutes walk of Post Office. Address "X. Y. Z." Newcastle. May 13, 1895.

Excursion To Moncton

STH JUNE.

Sousa's Band.

America's greatest band, assisted by the

Eminent Stars,

At Victoria Birk, Moncton.

Admission 50c.

Write to E. A. Holstead or Enquire of Station Master.

Train arrives at Moncton 1.15. Concert begins 3.15.

RETURN THE SAME NIGHT.

Fibre Chamois

Fibering, and Skirt Edgings

—AT THE—

Salter Brick Store.

JOHN FERGUSON.

Newcastle N. B., May 14, 1895.

New Grass Seeds.

Seed Wheat, etc.

The Subscriber has on hand a quantity of

SEED WHEAT

in White and White Russian,

Timothy and Common Red, Long

Late and Alsike

CLOVER SEEDS.

Also on hand the usual large

supply of FLOUR, MEAL,

PORK, BEEF, FEED, SPLIT

and ROUND PEAS, TEAS

—special qualities, SOAPS, OIL,

MOLASSES, SUGARS, etc.

JAS. A. RUNDLE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Revolution in the Prices of Dry Goods.

No better proof can we give of the quality, style, and price of our goods than the steady increase of our business. We neither give

bait, slaughter nor give goods away, our aim is to do an upright and straightforward business marking every line of our stock down to the lowest point and having but ONE PRICE for rich and poor. The FACT is that competitors cannot now dare attempt to approach our prices, to do so would simply mean disaster. We have received some very heavy shipments of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

of the highest class and of every description. As we import the bulk of our stock we are in a position to show many specialties which cannot be seen elsewhere.

One case of

GENTS' NECKWEAR

completes the finest range of furnishings ever held by us,

Four Special Lines

In Men's Suits at \$6.75, 8.00, 8.25 and \$10.50, these being bought much under the usual wholesale price cannot be equalled by any in the trade.

MRS. D. SUTHERLAND,

Opposite Post Office, NEWCASTLE.

Newcastle, May 13th, 1895.

New Advertisements.

CLOTHING.

\$3000.00

Worth of Men's

Boys' & Children's

CLOTHING

to be disposed of at the

SALTER BRICK STORE,

Irrespective of Price.

John Ferguson,

Newcastle, N. B., May 14, 1895.

Masonic Hall,

NEWCASTLE,

One NIGHT ONLY.

Thursday, May 16, 1895,

under the auspices of Court Miramichi,

No. 165, 1. O. Forsters.

Sara Lord Bailey, of Boston.

QUEEN OF EDUCATION.

In one of her famous Recitals.

An attractive programme will be presented.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats 35c., at Street's Drug Store.

'YOUNG CONQUEROR'

This fine young stallion will stand for this season at the stables of Messrs. W. O'Brien & Sons, Upper Derby.

He is sired by the well known stallion "Conqueror," dam a descendant of the well known "Young Ruler," formerly so great a favorite among the farmers of this county.

Messrs. O'Brien have for sale several young horses from two years old up, also some good but cattle all of which can be seen at any time on their farm "Upper Derby."

Wm. O'Brien & Sons.

Upper Derby, April 28. 2m. p/d

WE WANT A MAN AT ONCE

in this community to sell specialties in our line. Trees that bear seedless Pears, Apple Trees hardy as oaks. "Excelsior" Crab as large as an Apple. Cherry trees profusely blooming. Plum trees not affected by Curculio. Tree Roses, etc. Gooseberries which will never get blighted. Blackberry Bushes without thorns. BUT our stock talks for itself. Prices right. Handsome book of plates and complete outfit furnished free of charge. Write for terms and particulars.

CHAS. BROTHERS COMPANY, The "OLD BANK" BUILDING, Galt.

THE "OLD BANK" BUILDING, Galt.

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Str. Nelson.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1895,

the Steamer Nelson,

(CAPT. BULLOCK.)

will run between Chatham and points up river as follows:

Leaving Chatham at 9 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 4.30 p. m.

Leaving Newcastle at 10.15 a. m., and 12.15, 3.15 and 5.45 p. m., solar time.

Making the usual calls at Douglastown, Badville and Nelson, carrying freight and passengers.

The Steamer Miramichi will leave on her first down river trip on Friday next, May 3d, at the usual hour.

W. T. CONNORS, MANAGER.

Newcastle, May 6, 1895.

MORE BARGAINS

AT CLARKE & CO'S.

