## MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK. OCTOBER 9, 1879.

# Medical. VEGETINE WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

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

### Read His Statement:

Springvale, Me., Oct. 12, 1876 Mr. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir, - Fifteen years ago last fall I was

was taken sick with rheu umatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered everything with rhematism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step ; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I com-menced taking VEGETINE and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that i troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned.

Yours, etc., ALBERT CROOKER, Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothe-

## VEGETINE. Has Entirely Cured Me.

MR. H. R. STEVENS. -

Dear Sir, - My daughter, after having a severe at-tack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the VEGETINF, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

BOSTON, Oct., 1870.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recomm ded the VEGETINE t others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasent to take and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 364, Athens street

RHEUMATISM is a DISEASE of the BLOOD. The blood in this disease, is found to contain an excess of *fibrin*. VEGETINE acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. VEGETINE regulates the bowels which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of VEGETINE will give relief, but to effect a permanent cure it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long standing VEGETINE is sold by all druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before

you, who say, "I never found so much relief as

from the use of VEGETINE," which is composed ex. cluisively of Barks, Roots and Herbs. "VEGETINE," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonul cures, after all other remedies had failed. I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to duce astonishing results."



Miramichi Advance CHATHAM. - - - OCTOPER 9, 1879

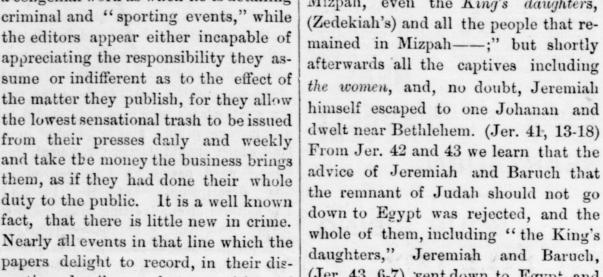
A Newspaper Error. Everybody reads the telegraphic news in "the papers" and almost everybody

is disgusted with the prominence given to "crime items." Thoughtful and respectable people wonder over the mismost fully by Jeremiah directed industry which gathers such

ing the

revolting and unsavory news and while they deplore the depravity of taste evinced by the telegraphic reporters, they look beyond the present at the effect which the prominence thus given to crime and criminals must produce. There can be little doubt of the fact that the perpetration of crime is promoted, rather than retarded by the inconsider-

ate publicity given to it. The ordinary press telegrapher seems never so much in a congenial work as when he is detailing criminal and "sporting events," while the editors appear either incapable of appreciating the responsibility they assume or indifferent as to the effect of the matter they publish, for they allow the lowest sensational trash to be issued from their presses daily and weekly and take the money the business brings them, as if they had done their whole duty to the public. It is a well known fact, that there is little new in crime. Nearly all events in that line which the



daughters," Jeremiah and Baruch, (Jer. 43, 6-7) vent down to Egypt and gusting details, are but repetitions of dwelt in Tahapanes. In Egypt, Jereothers that have preceded them, back miah threatened destruction against to the times when Tamar deceived this remnant, (Chap. 44), except "such Judah, when Shechem captured Dinah as shall escape," (V. 14.) "Yet a when Lot's daughters sinned in the small number that escape the sword Cave of Zoan and Cain murdered Abel. shall return out of the land of Egypt When a crime is committed in the unto the land of Judah." (Chap. 44,28). locality where a paper is published it is And it was reasonable to suppose that right that the community should have amongst this number should be Jerethe facts as truthfully given to them as miah himself, Baruch his prophetical the papers' opportunity for ascertaining companion and "the king's daughters." them and moral considerations will For in chap. 45, 5, Jeremiah promises justify, but when the crimes of two or Baruch in the name of the Lord "thy three continents are gathered like a dish

life will I give unto thee for a prev in

work to that unfortunate and unpopular this promise has been fulfilled.-From officer. "Our fishermen" are to be allow-2 Kings, 25th chapter, we learn that ed "to supply trans-Atlantic Steamers' Jerusalem was finally taken by Nebuwith lobsters after 1st., October, the chadnezzar of Babylon, the king, Zede-Advocate says, but it adds "our fisherkiah captured and blinded, his sons 'men are warned however, that should slain and all the noble and wealthy "this privilege be abused, or in case it is " leavof the land carried away, "found that it is used to cover the unlawpoor of the land to be "ful packing of lobsters during the prohivinedressers and husbandmen." What "bited season, the privilege will be im became of this poor remnant is given "mediately withdrawn." Then, our contemporary advises the fishermen to "act

honorably towards the Department," etc. From Jer. 39, 11-14 we learn that after the captivity of the last Davidic etc.

king, Zedekiah, and his nobles, Jeremiah the prophet was taken out of the advantage which "our" fishermen gain prison and committed to the care of by the Advocate's great "concession"? It Gedaliah, who appears to have been simply means that the Department has Governor over the "poor" remnant. vielded to the demands of Halifax fisher-But shortly after this, one Ishmael, of men and removed an absurd restriction of the seed royal slew Gedaliah and his its own creation, and the Advocate has companions, (Jer. 41, 1.3 ;) and "then either been imposed upon by some practic Ishmael carried away captive all the al joker or it is hard up for a "concession" residue of the people that were in to Miramichi fishermen. The fishermen Mizpah, even the King's daughters, of the Eastern passage, Purcell's, Fergu-(Zedekiah's) and all the people that reson's. Herring and other "Coves" of mained in Mizpah-;" but shortly Halifax have always realised quite a profit

afterwards all the captives including out of selling lobsters to trans-Atlantic steamers and whether it be by "concession" or otherwise the Government that himself escaped to one Johanan and takes the advice of any jackanapes of an dwelt near Bethlehem. (Jer. 41, 13-18) officer and attempt to stamp out this local industry will only have to restore the advice of Jeremiah and Baruch that privilege. Our people, as we have said, the remnant of Judah should not go always caught lobsters along our shores when they could for local consumption

whole of them, including "the King's without molestation. They will do so still. They cannot supply trans-Atlantic steamers, for there is no money in it as against the Halifax and Rimouski fishermen. In fact, when the Department interferes as it has done with North Shore canning privileges the Advocate's lobster "concession" is entirely "too thin." What about the bass fishery of which the Advocate helped to rob the fishermen of the lower Miramichi? What about the petition sent this year to the Department from Point aux Car, via Montreal, asking for a "concession" to the

production of wheat in Canada and thus keep down the price, we are experiencing exactly what was foretold by those who desired to adhere to a revenue tariff, only; and the fact that bread is greatly increased in price is not to be put out of the way. In Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the other provinces of Canada, flour is over a dollar a barrel higher than it

was a year ago and every man in Canada knows it. The Toronto Globe appears to have been placing the facts be-How can any person possessed of ex. fore its readers and, of course, some of perience and common sense discover any the other newspapers endeavored to explain away their effect. The Globe, in the course of a general reply, then

> gave the following rather strong array of testimony :--THE EFFECT ON COAL

There is an actual increase of fifty cents in the cost of every ton of coal used in Ontario, amounting to a special tax of \$200,000, nearly all of it payable by 150,000 people living in cities. Then, there is as much more levied by way of " compensation " upon the BREADSTUFFS.

consumed in the East. There is an in disputable increase in the cost of bread at home, arising from the millers having taken advantage of their protection to increase the price of flour by nearly fifty cents a barrel over the prices they used to get, the cost of wheat being taken as the basis.

There is the tribute of one cent levied by the Montreal monopoly upon every ound of refined sugar used in the Dominion. All these robberies the oublic are pretty well aware of. There are others of which the community generally is ignorant, and we may instance the great rise in the prices of dry-goods of all descriptions. No doubt the Tories will rage furiously because of this statement, and will de-

clare, in contradiction of it, that the prices of Canadian-made WOOLLENS have not been increased. This they can do, but they may be relied upon to bass fishermen? What about the petition forget that the price of wool is more of Mr. Campbell of Tabusintac? What than twenty per cent. lower than the

about the gaspereaux seining privileges price last year, and that this fall has taken from "our" fishermen with the not been reflected in the price of manu-

20 per cent. fall in wool, but to transmit the message. The meeting have not : therefore the cost is adjourned to meet at 2.30 p. m. increased by the tariff say ..... 10 Canadian cottons, increased cost beyond the rise in raw cotton 10 Cheap blankets, increased cost .... Union shirtings, increased cost ....

Low-priced flannels, increased cost Shawls, gloves, etc., increased cost Silks, increased cost ..... Summer hoisery, increased cost... diameter, are, and other elements, shewing Ducks, increased cost..... how the pupils should be taught to define Denims, increased cost ..... Cotton shirtings, increased cost. 18 them

Imported tweeds, increased cost.. Mr. Sievewright criticized Mr. McIntosh's exercise. He said the great point It is not difficult for the people to anderstand the above, because was to be clear as to terms, as mis-conceparticles mentioned are such as they tions were often formed. He criticized largely use. They know that the cries the wording of Wormell in respect to of " no increase but only a readjustsymmetry. Mr. Oakes thought Mr. Sivewright

AFTERNOON SESSION.

which resulted in favor of Wormell.

Mr. Hutchison referred to the necessity

Mr. Wathen, Derby, spoke of the neces-

sity of the teacher's being thoroughly ac-

quainted with the subject of Geometry

Mr. Crocket thought the subject had

been very well treated. He referred to

the educational maxim of presenting the

A recess of five minutes was now taken.

Mr. Oakes read a letter from R. Moir.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Esq., stating that he was unable to be

other sciences. The paper closed with a

before attempting to teach it.

concrete before the abstract.

ment of the tariff" which would proslightly misapprehended Wormell's desmote "competition sufficient to keep cription and shewed that if applied it down the prices," were deceptive and would produce the result named. unpatriotic. Quite an animated discussion ensued

### Annual Meeting of the Northumberland Teachers' Institute.

of showing the pupil that a circle drawn On Friday, the 2nd inst., the annual n the board was only a pictorial illustrameeting of the Teachers' Institute was tion. He said good use should be made of opened in the Harkins Seminary, Newthe protractor. castle, at ten o'clock a. m..

The chair was occupied by President Ramsay. The minutes of the closing session of last year's Institute were read and approved. The President briefly addressed the Institute upon the importance of their gathering and the objects to be held

in view. He introduced to the Institute Wm. Crocket, Esq., M. A. Principal of the Provincial Normal School, and expressed the hope that the teachers present would not feel any restraint in the discussion of the various subjects of the programme.

The Institute then proceeded with the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result :--President-C. S. Ramsay.

ACCOUNTS.

FIRST SUBJECT.

Vice do. -C. M. Hutchison. Sec. Treas. - I. B. Oakes, A. B. Assist. Sec.-F. A. McCully A. B.

lengthy quotation from an American Committee of Management:-In addition educator, condemning, rather summarily, to the President. Vice-Pres., and Sec.the methods and subjects of instruction Treas. (members of the Committee usually taught in the Common Schools. bv virtue of their offices) the Institute elected Mr. Hutchison referred to the extreme-Messrs. Donald McIntosh and F. A. Mc- ly practical views taken by the Yankee

Arithmetic as Interest, as taught by Sangster, involved Algebraic Formulas. Mr. McCully and Mr. Hutchison con-

curred in this view. WORMELL'S GEOMETRY, CHAPTER III. Mr. Grindley asked Mr. Wathen to ex-Mr. D. McIntosh of Black Brook, spoke plain the change of signs in subtraction on the circle, its properties and conditions. Mr. Wathen explained this point and He shewed how it should be drawn, its the institute adjourned. elements, the difference of area and cir-AFTERNOON SESSION. cumference, he considered radius, radii

ELEMENTARY PHILOSOPHY WITH ILLUSTRA-TIONS.

Mr.I. B. Oakes read a paper on Elementary philosophy. He said that the teacher should not forget that the method of nature should be the pattern of the teacher's method in teaching her own lessons; that the properties and forces of matter were first revealed to man, not inspiration or intuition, but in answer to his own inquiries of nature herself. A fact in science, known by hearsay, is not known at all; it is only believed. Mr. Oakes proceeded to show the successive steps taken by an experimenter in Philosophy in mastering the Science. It was through two processes, observation and experiment. The student must pursue the same course. The laws of Philosophy could be reached only through abstraction and generalization, these were beyond the mental power of young pupils, hence a preparatory course in experimenting and observing simple facts and phenomena, was necessary. Numberless operations and phenomena are every day presented to young persons which they cannot explain and never question, and all for the want of proper instruction. The teacher should be content to direct the pupil and let him discover for himself.

Mr. Oakes next pointed out what simple lessons he would give in an elementary present and then read the paper Mr. Moir course. He said it was within the power had prepared, on Physical Geography, and of any ordinary teacher to extemporize en. the methods to be employed in teaching it. ough apparrtus for the purpose. The The paper was then read by Mr. Oakes commonest household utensils would serve and showed a thorough acquaintance with his purpose the subject and its relation and bearing to

Mr. Oakes by way of illustrating the principles laid down in his paper, showed how he would convey to the pupils what philosophy treated of, viz., that it dealt with the moods of nature.

He illustrated how he would convey a notion of matter, of motion, its direction and velocity, of force, gravity, cohesion

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14 ,1876 MR. H. R. STEVENS :-Dear Sir. - I have been troubled with Scrofula. Canker and Liver Complaint for three years; noththe VEGETINE. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody. Yours truly, MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD, No. 16, Lagrange street, South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. AND AT WHOLESALE BY T. B. BARKER, & SONS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

**IMPORTANT SALE** -OF-Real Estate.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following valu-L able properties, consisting of farms, building

lots, etc. That desirable business stand on the North side of Water street, Chatham, opposite the store of R. Bain, Esq., with the two storey building thereon. Also, a Lot of Land containing about Five Acres situate in Chatham, on the East side of the Chapel Road, and lying between fields owned by G. C. Gragan and M. Dwyer, respectively, the same now being sown with oats and laid down with Timothy and Clover Seed.

Also, that desirable building lot in Chatham, near the residence of Dr. Pallen, bounded on the East by Qneen street, on the West by King street, and in front or South, by Howard street.

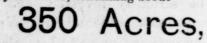
Also all thet Land situate in Chatham, lying be tween St. John and Cunard streets, and fronting on Church street, with buildings thereon. Also, that Lot of Land in Chatham on the

North side of Upper Water street known as the Coulson property, with the buildings thereon and wharf attached.

Also, the 'farm in Chatham, fronting on the Miramichi River, lying between the Lands of Messrs. Fenton and Wells, respectively, being Twenty Rods in width and extending to the rear of said lo

Also, that field on the North side of Napan River in Chatham, aforesaid, formerly owned by John McEllveeney. deceased, containing about eight Acres.

Also, a Lot of Land in Chatham on the East side of the Chapel Road, lying between the field of M. Dwyer aud the Chatham Branch Railway track. Also, that Lot of Land in Glenelg, known as the McCully Meadows, containing about

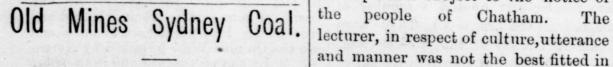


about 60 of which are under Grass, the remainder having a quanity of valuable lumber and Cedar growing thereon Also, all that Lot of Land on the North side of

Black River in Glenelg parish, lying between lands owned by J. McRae and D. McGraw, known as lot No. 11, and containing about 200 Acres,

part of which is under cultivation, having been sown with Oats and laid down with Timothy and fover seed, this season. For further particulars apply to J. D. McCULLY. Clover seed, this season.

A. H. JOHNSON. Chatham, N. B. July 15th, 1879.



papers daily or weekly, simply because all places whither thou goest." they are crimes, the effect upon the public mind is simply degrading. The papers of this Province, for instance, give the names of parties who are principals in murders, rapes, incests, bigamies, robberies and other crimes away up in Ontario in the remote corners of the United States and Territories, in Great

of deadly herbs and served up by news

Britain and on the continent of Europe, leaving upon the minds of unthinking readers the impression that such affairs are quite common in the places indicated. At the same time scores of deeds est branch of the high cedar and will of charity, or scores of incidents which set it; I will crop off from the top of would show that the crimes so carefully recorded are the exception and not the

rule, are allowed to pass unnoticed. If crimes were noted for the purpose of affording the editor or reporter opportunity of pointing out the sin of committing them, or how to shun the avenues that lead to them, there would be some excuse for their general pub-

they dwell." lication. But when only the bald facts are singled out from all the other news that might be gleaned in the same prophecy regarding the remnant of Judah shows, (1) that the royal house of localities, and given without note or David, being driven from the throne commentit, shows that the press chooses of Jerusalem, was represented only by to cater to the lowest tastes of a certain "the king's daughters" who accomclass of readers, caring little whether purer minds are tainted at the same

time or not. It is, perhaps, not to be expected that our editors can at once see their way clear to the effecting of the reform needed in this important matter, but if each will determine to do his duty as far as possible by eliminating the worse than useless criminal

chronology which professional telegraphers make him pay for and publish. and discourage a mistaken enterprise in such correspondents, he will render

his paper more worthy of public support and do all in his individual power to remove a very objectionable phase

of modern journalism. Is the British Nation "The Israel

Mr. T. Miller of St. John, in lecturing upon the identity of the British nation with that of Israel, introduced an important subject to the notice of the people of Chatham. The

of God ?"

And Advocate's approval, and the wiping out of that industry ? What about the annoyin 2 Kings 19, 30, Isaiah is represented ances to which our smelt fishermen have as promising "the remnant that is esbeen subjected by the Advocate and its caped of the house of Judah shall friends ? Can it tell us when the Governyet again take root downward, and ment will instruct the Minister to restore bear fruit upward ;" which promise is the rights and privileges of which "onr" contained also in Isaiah 37, 31. Again fishermen have been robbed? If so anthe prophet Ezekiel, referring to the other leader on the subject will be same series of events, threatens destrucorder. The great "lobster" concession. tion against Pharoah of Egypt (Ezek. however, does not fill the bill. It is a 17) to whom the remnant of Judah had kind of "taffy" that our fishermen set gone, and closes with a very remarkable little value upon and in regard to promise, (17,22-24). "Thus saith the which they say to the Government, Lord God ; I will also take of the high-"thank ve for nothing."

Cattle-Raising.

his young twigs a tender one, and will Commenting on an agricultural article plant it upon an high mountain and in the Hamilton Times, the Moncton eminent: In the mountain of the Times offers some very timely suggesheight of Israel will I plant it and it tions, and concludes as follows :-shall bring forth boughs and bear fruit, "There is a lamentable lack of tree shelter or anything approaching tree orna. and be a goodly cedar: and under it shall mentation, which is of great value, on dwell all fowl of every wing; in the most of the farms of this Province. Our shadow of the branches thereof shall farmers are wont to hold out as a reason for their negligence that the soil is not so

good as in Ontario and Manitoba or the prices. Turning to This review of Scripture history and Northern States. This is probably true: but as an excuse for lack of taste, will not bear investigation. It has been stated before in the Times that the best soil of the prairie would become exhausted twenty years Then the only resort in most cases is expensive fertilizers. It is probably true that a great portion of the panied Jeremiah and Baruch into soil under cultivation in this Province Egypt: (2) that these daughters were is of an inferior quality and does not vield such a bountiful harvest as will in all probability amongst those who render it very renumerative. But New escaped from Egypt along with the two Brunswick farmers, or a great number of prophets; (3) that God had promised them, have an almost inexhaustible supply of fertilizers on the river and seathat the remnant of the house of Judah shores. Millions of tons of mud, which after its captivity should "take root make an excellent fertilizer, are only downwards and bear fruit upwards' waiting to be taken and used for the enrichment of hundreds of farms. Where and that a tender shoot should be plantmussel mud and sea weed are found, the ed upon an high mountain and become opportunities our farmers have for reno-"a goodly cedar." It must be manivating the soil at a nominal cost are, of course, greatly enhanced. There should fest to any one that these prophecies be no trouble in raising yearly, in this would be fulfilled if one of these king's daughters, represented by Ezekiel as a tender shoot, were to be taken away than a million of dollars of hard cash to and planted in some other land and bebe distributed amongst all classes. This come there the founder of a royal line. would be a result most desirable, and we do not see any reason why it is not pos-Now this is exactly what Mr. Hine sible of accomplishment. Maritime cattle says was done. Old Irish legends tell are exported already in considerable num-

how two prophets arrived in the north of Ireland at some remote period bring-We recently referred to the subject of raising lean cattle for export and ading a princess of exquisite beauty with vocated enterprise in that direction to them; that one of those prophets was called Brug, a name something like supply a demand which has been creat-Baruch, while the other was a Mollah. ed on the other side of the Atlantic for or religious teacher; that this princess. live stock of that description. We encalled Tephi, a Hebrew name, was deavored to show that such farming married to an Irish chieftain who con- would be more advantageous than the and 71 cents per pound. The consesented to give up idolatry and establish general raising of either hay, grain or quence is that all these goods are now schools of prophets; and that from this root crops for sale off the farm. Our subjected to an increased price of one princess there sprung a line of Irish and | farmers may now always rely upon find-Scotch chiefs and kings. As a matter of ing a market for cattle, as steamers priced course there is great difficulty in estab- leave Halifax with cattle every week lishing chronological coincidence be- and parties in St. John and Halifax tween the time of Jeremiah and the are constantly buying for the English be made here, the increased cost is an arrival of the eastern princess in Ire- market. Those who have farms adapt- amount represented by the raising of the tariff from  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to 35 per land; and the old Irish legends may be ed for cattle raising will find their inof doubtful historical value. But still terest in giving increased attention to it is a remarkable fact that the Irish this branch of farm enterprise, for legends should appear to afford such a there is no good reason why the marinatural supplement to the Bible history | time provinces should not successfully and prophecy; and we know of no compete with Ontario for a portion of the world, are increased in a ratio even other historical events which can be the export cattle trade. In any case greater, the increase being actually 25 reasonably regarded as a fulfilment of our horned stock raisers have a choice the prophecies of Isaiah, Jeremiah and of markets assured to them, and if they Ezekial. If it be true that the royal manage their interests in the matter in- costs 82 to 85 cents, and they will never line of David was planted in Ireland | telligently the result cannot fail to be be made here. The taxes on advantageous to them. SYNOD. - The Synod of the Church of England, in the Diocese of Frederictimes is of equal historical and religious ton, commenced its annual session that hose imported at \$1 per dozen, vesterday forenoon. The Canon relating to the appointment of a Coadjutor

factured woollens to the consumer. Cully. Actually there has been a relative increase in the price of woollens, and as everybody knows, the woollen mills are all shut up in order that prices may shortly be subjected to a heavy advance. The Tories will also declare that there

has been no rise in Canadian COTTONS. greater than is warranted by the rise in

the cost of raw material. This declarapose. The report was adopted. tion will be untrue. Immediately after the issuing of the new tariff the cotton monopolists put up prices half a cent a yard all round, and justified the inadopted. crease by saying that raw cotton, which was then quoted, for middling, 11 13-16 cents per pound in New York had also But since then the cotton lords

have again increased their prices, some of them twice, though raw cotton has fallen, and is now standing at 111 cents per pound in New York. Whatever may have been the case in the spring. there is no doubt that there is a cotton ring in existence which is robbing the people of at least half a cent upon every vard of cotton cloth consumed. So much for home manufactures and the plea that the tariff has not raised

IMPORTED DRY-GOODS.

the figures are more telling still. Previous to the new tariff coming in cheap class of wool and cotton mixed in BLANKETS

risen.

were selling in Toronto at wholesale for \$1.75. The same blankets now cost \$2.10, and the cheapest Canadian blanket is \$3 00. Comparing the two together, the cheap foreign and the cheapest Canadian blanket, the advantage is altogether on the side of the foreign, in point of wear, warmth, and appearance. The fact that the Canadian is all wool does not prevent it from being very light, thin, and flimsy. Everybody who had any sense, and was compelled to buy a cheap article, would prefer the poor foreign blanket at \$2 10 to the poor Canadian at \$3 00. In the higher and more expensive classes the Province, ten thousand head of cattle, or | Canadian blankets are far the best, but even a greater number, for exportation to that does not help a poor man who can

Great Britian, which would bring no less only afford a couple of dollars for the material with which to protect himself from the cold. The prospects are that Canada will never make these very cheap blankets, and therefore the tax is simply a tax, and no protection. In the article bers-why not in much larger numbers ?"

> which is very largely consumed here. a great advance of price has taken place. The great bulk of these goods are bought in Britain at four to seven cents a yard. The N. P. has increased the duties on them from 175 per cent. to 20 per cent.,

educator. CHEMICAL APPARATUS.

The Committee appointed last year to the paper could not have sufficiently procure Chemical apparatus for Mr. I. B. weighed the views put forth in the quo-Oakes of the High School, Chatham, to be tation referred to. The meeting adjournavailable for the use of the Institute, reed to meet at 7.30 p.m., in the Masonic ported that they had purchased and pre-Hall.

sented to Mr. Oakes chemical apparatus to EVENING SESSION. the amount of the funds voted for the pur-By 8 o'clock, p. m., a very fair audience had assembled in the Masonic Hall, to hear Mr. Crocket's public lecture on

The Sec. - Treas'. account, and the Au-"Popular Education." ditors' report thereon, were submitted and MR. CROCKET'S LECTURE.

The space at our disposal will not allow us to give even an outline of this excellent and practical lecture. It was listened to Miss Kate Williston of the Chatham with the deepest attention and excited much High School was introduced, and read a paper on the Reduction of Denominate interest among the numerous teachers and Numbers, and how to teach it. She said parents who were fortunate enough to be she would engage the attention of her present. Mr. Crocket, in a very able pupils in the simplest manner; for example manner, shewed the true nature of educashe would begin with her young class by | tion ; that it consisted rather in the deshowing them a ten cent piece, then she velopement of the faculties of the mind,

PENMANSHIP.

of formation. Correct forms could be

best seen by contrasting with them incor-

rect forms. Good ink was necessary.

would ask the class to change the piece and the power to employ them, than acinto single cents. To the question if they quiring mere information. After showwere any poorer, they would answer, no. ing by some amusing illustrations, how By such simple exercises as this she false conceptions arose from defective

teaching, he dwelt on the necessity of would show them that a change in denomination did not involve a change in value. right methods At the close of the lecture a vote of A subject well presented at first, was in

her opinion half taught. She would, in thanks was moved to Mr. Crocket and like manner, get her pupils to change other unanimously adopted. FRIDAY MORNING.

things, for example, a foot-rule into inches. She would tell the child nothing, but let The Institute opened at 9, a. m., in him discover truths for himself, thus the Harkins Seminary. teaching the child to proceed and reason. Mr. C. M. Hutchison read a paper, en-This changing from one name or denomintitled "Penmanship and How to Teach it." ation to another, she would now tell the He first referred to the systems adopted pupils, was called Reduction. She would by Locke and Mulhauser, also the sennext elaborate the rule from the examples tence method, showing in what respects given. Teachers should have more mindthey differed from one another. He then training and less book-learning. She did spoke of the system at present pursued in not approve of teaching the pupil that our public schools, viz. that of Payson, there were two kinds of Reduction. She Dunton and Scribner. To do so, he had would not keep her pupils in class longer than 15 minutes. placing upon these the three elements of

### TEACHING LINEAR MEASURE.

Miss M. R. Haviland of Chatham illustrated her method of teaching Linear Measure by means of the yard and other units of length. She first showed the young pupils a measure a yard long, but not telling them its name. She asked them each to lay off on their desks, blackboard and other parts of the room, lengths which in their judgment were equal to the one she held in her hand. After thus

penmanship. training their judgment as to the value of Mr. James McIntosh spoke briefly rethis unit and finding out with them how viewing Mr. Hutchison's plan, and exmany times it was contained in different pressing his approval. lengths marked off by her, she told them

and chemical attraction ; what would be Mr. Crocket thought that the writer of the results in the absence of either of these forces. He then illustrated the three states of matter, also properties of solida and liquids, capilliary attraction the syphon, &c.

Mr. McIntosh followed with remarks on gravity, illustrating the centre of gravity. the balance, etc., etc., etc.

Mr. Wathen thought he had learned something from the paper and illustratations. He said that in giving conception of velocity, time and distance should be

considered Mr. Oakes replied that the pupil could

easily distinguish between fast and slow motion. In subsequent lessons it would be time enough to call attention to the elements involved.

Mr. W. H. Grindley, said he had been much pleased with the whole exercise and expressed his thanks to the writer of the paper.

Mr. McKay, of Black River, thought that if teachers would put into practice the instruction received, it would be very beneficial.

Mr. Wathen asked if carbonic acid rose or fell in a room.

Mr. McCully called his attention to the law of the diffusion of gases.

Mr. McIntosh also spoke on the same question.

GRAMMAR AND ANALYSIS.

Nearly an hour was taken up in discussing various points in grammar and analysis.

In answer to several questions, Mr. Crocket explained in a very lucid manner, different difficult points upon inflection, parsing and analysis.

It was resolved that the thanks of the teachers present be tendered to Mr. Crocket, for his attendance at the Institute and for his valuable information and addrawn upon the black-board parallel lines, vice.

Resolved that an amount not exceeding writing as deduced from the oval. He \$10. of Institute Funds be appropriated next shewed how these elements were for the purchase of further Chemicals, and combined into principles and grouped and that Messrs Hutchison McCully, and that letters were combinations of prin-Oakes be the Committee appointed to purciples. He dwelt upon the necessity of chase the same. pointing out to the pupil the particulars

Votes of thanks were also tendered to the Trustees for the use of Harkins Seminary, to the teachers who contributed the excellent papers on the different subjects He was opposed to the angular style of of the programme, and to the office bearers for the efficient discharge of their duties, Resolved, that the Institute meet at Chatham next year on the 1st Thursday and Friday in October.

Mr. McCully, asked Mr. Hutchison After singing the National Anthem the how he reconciled his method of proceed- Institute adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

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## SUMMER, 1879.

O'n this Railway, in connection with the from the "river of Egypt to the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sundays ex cepted) as follows :---

GOING SOUTH. No. 1 No. 2 STATIONS. EXPRESS. ACCOM'DATION Depart, 11.30 p. m., 10.45 a. m. Chatham Junc'n, Arrive 12.00 11.15 Depart, 12.20 a. m. 11.35 Arrive, 12.50 " 12.05 Chatham, GOING NORTH.

No. 4. No. 3. ACCOMMD'TION. EXPRESS. STATIONS. Depart 3.45 p. m., 4.00 a. m Chatham Junc., Arrive, 4.15 4.30 Depart, 4.35 . 4.50

Chatham. Arrive, 5.05 5.20 Train leaves Chatham on Saturday night to connect with express going South, which runs through to destination, but the Express going North lies 11, 29-39 a prophet foretells the separaover at Moncton from Saturday night until Monday morning

The above Tables are made up on St. John (or Miramichi) Time. All the above Trains stop at Nelson Station, both

going and returning. All freight for transportation over this road, if

above Fourth (4th) Class, will be taken delivery of t the Union Wharf, Chatham, and forwarded free of Truckage, Custom House Entry or other charges. Close connections are made with all passenger Trains both DAY and NIGHT on the Inter-

FPullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. John on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and to Halifax on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from St. John, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Halifax, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Junction by the same train may obtain Tickets for the trip both ways at one fare.

the world for commending his subject to the audience, and it would be as well, both for himself and the cause in which he is interested that he should not repeat such a public effort. The subject, however, is interesting and important, although many may think it unworthy of consideration. It now engages the attention of multitudes both in England and America; and there is no question but it is bound to grow in popular estimation. Its most prominent advocate is Mr. Hine, of Liverpool, but there are many more in Britain and America, both laymen and clergymen who are enthusiastic in sup-

port of the Anglo-Israelitish theory. Nor can anyone reasonably say that the question is one of no importance. It is a matter of importance to be able and has grown up to the magnificent to show that the promises of God to his tree of which our gracious Queen chosen people have not been broken. Victoria is now the leading branch, no It is a matter of importance to be able other historical discovery of modern to harmonize prophecy. And if it be true that Britain is really Israel it is a

matter of importance that she should We shall return to this subject again.

know this fact in order that she may a future number. feel that she has a "divine right" to

take possession of the "promised land" Euphrates." We purpose in two or three articles to place before our readers the present state of the question. First with reference to the royal line of

the house of David .- The first promise made to David of the perpetuity of his line is in 2 Sam. 7. 8-16. The last of

these verses says "Thine house and thy kingdom shall be established for ever before thee : thy throne shall be established for ever." Again, in 1 Kings

tion of the house of Israel from that of Judah in consequence of the sin of Solomon. The thirty-ninth verse says "And I will for this (sin) afflict the seed of David, but not for ever." That

is, the royal line of David was to be afflicted, but the promise made to David was not to be broken. The divine covenant with the house of David is given in Psalm 89th, vs. 20-37 and

again in Jer. 33, 19-26. In these pas-Chatham Passengers wishing to return from the sages any one may see that the veracity of Jehovah himself is pledged to the Tickets for the Chatham Railway are sold at the fulfilment of the promise that the seed the joyous intelligence imparted through

Bishop is the most important business to be dealt with. Rev. Messrs. Forsyth,

A Wonderful "Concession." of Chatham, Barber of Newcastle. Hiltz of Derby, Flewwelling of Bay Ever since our readers who live on th sea shore were children, they have been accustomed to take lobsters as they pleased G. A. Blair, Esq., lay delegates from for local consumption. We have yet to St. Paul's, Chatham, left by train on hear of any fishery officer having interfered Tuesday night to attend the meeting. with this custom, and it is well known

"GRIP" represents Mr. John Boyd are increased 12 cents a yard, and the that it cannot be practically interfered with. Such being the fact it was amusing to find the leading article in the Advocate him on the "readjustment" of the as much. As for the great last week devoted to the announcement that the "Government"-that august body

which has had hardly an active existence for several months-had decided to

How the Cost of Living is Increased

Advocate further stated the fact that Several of our neighbors have re-"this information has been communicated minded us that we ought not to have by circulars from the Minister of Marine blamed the National Policy for all of and Fisheries to the Fishery Overseers." the largely increased cost of flour, as Mark the directness of the information. we did last week, because it is the great The Government, according to the Advodemand on the other side of the of staple articles is calculated :cate, realising the unreliability of the In-Atlantic to which much of the increase

Junction Station (as well as at the Chatham end of the line) and all passengers are requested to procure of David shall reign over Israel for him, but instructed the Minister to make though we were promised, more than a Sugar, increased cost.....

and a half cents a yard more than they could be sold for last year. In low-

FLANNELS. many descriptions of which will never

cent., and the price from 12 cents a yard to 14 cents. SHAWLS, GLOVES,

and other things which will never be made here until we set the fashions for

per cent. more than the old tariff. In silks the advance is such that an article costing 75 cents a yard last year now the table of length.

SUMMER HOSIERY, also not made here on a large scale, nor

likely to be, are increased from 175 per cent. to about 30 per cent. The actual increase in cost to the consumer is such which could formerly be sold at \$1 175. now cost the importer \$1 30, and he must charge an extra profit on the extra money he is now compelled to invest.

DUCKS AND DENIMS.

which an immense quantity are used by our farmers and working population, des Vents are, we understand, pre- are increased in cost so that duck, which sent. W. Wilkinson, Esq., Q. C., and a year ago sold for 8 cents, cannot be sold for less 91 cents; and denims, once obtainable for 12 cents, cannot now be ercise following good. got for 133 cents.

COTTON SHIRTINGS

as being angry because Sir John sold average qualities made at home nearly

only a few days since we heard Mr. Boyd interest, the enormous protection which expressing himself as fully satisfied. the tariff gives is still insufficient to keep out the new and tasteful styles and patterns made abroad. So the only result of the N. P. is that a tweed once costing 80 cents now stands the purchaser in 95 cents. This list could be extended ad infinitum. Enough

> however, has been given to show the THE N. P. IS INFLICTING ACTUAL INJURY upon the people by increasing their expenses without conferring upon them any of its fabled benefits. How serious those injuries are may be realized by a study of the following table, in

> > Per cent Coal, increased cost.....

that this measure was called a yard. next treated the foot unit in a similar manner, and after their judgment had been exercised as before, and they had

found how often it was contained in the combined. yard measure, she told them this was Mr. Wathen spoke of the necessity of called a foot. After dealing with the

inch unit in the same way, she got them slate exercises. to measure a given indefinite length, reporting to her the number of yards, feet and inches it contained. Thus, their judgment had been exercised as to the value

of the units. the one had been compared with the other and the knowledge obtained had been applied in actual measurement. She also exercised them by means of a

cord on the rod unit. By such a process as this, the pupils were now prepared to dictate for the teacher the chief parts of

By teaching the tables and weights by this method an intelligent foundation was it took at least three straight lines to enlaid for Reduction.

complimented Misses Williston and Haviland, upon the amount of research and skill they had displayed.

Mr. Charles Anthony, Hardwicke, spcke of the value of bringing out the diferent characteristics of diameter and circumference.

Mr. W. Sivewright, of Newcastle referred to the important point of interesting the child and preserving his attention throughout class instruction. He thought Reduction a difficult subject to teach ; he considered the paper read and the ex- almost every person, not only through

Miss A. Gillman, Eartibogue, endorsed | ciples were eternal; nearly every other Miss Williston's views.

Miss Parker thought it was a good idea | Algebra is but Arithmetic expressed in to teach two kinds of Reduction at the same time.

in the views set forth in the paper.

practical work. He thought teachers derived more benefit from County Institutes than from the Educational Institute. In the former they dealt more with details; in the latter with principles. The main of teaching, for if the teacher could teach

which the percentage of increased cost as a member of the Institute.

ing from the whole to the part. Mr. Hutchison replied that the elements were taken from the oval and afterwards

correct position and hand movement by Mr. Sivewright was pleased with Mr. Hutchison's paper.

Mr. Oakes, at this stage, read a telegram (previously received) of congratulations and good wishes from the Albert Institute convened at Hillsboro, acknowledging the receipt of a similar telegram from Newcastle.

> A LESSON IN FORM. Miss Alexander gave to a class of young

pupils a lesson in form, as preparatory to practice in penmanship, She showed how she would develope the conception, that close a space. The meeting of these lines Mr. C. M. Hutchison, in a neat speech, would form a corner or angle. She illustrated different sizes of angles by means

of a carpenter's rule. She next showed how she would teach the child to distinguish between the different kinds of angles, afterwards giving them names. She finally awakened the conception that lengthening the sides of an angle did not enlarge it.

ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA.

Mr. McCully, of Newcastle, now read a paper on Elementary Algebra. Mathematics, he said, occupied the attention of school life, but even to old age, the prin science is related to it and dependent on it.

Algebraic characters. The pupils should be well disciplined in Arithmetic, before Miss. A. Quinlan, Chatham, concurred | taking up Algebra. The Algebraic character, unlike the Arithmetical one, may Mr. Crocket was glad to see so much | represent an unknown quantity. In teaching Algebra, the teacher should divest it of its abrtract character by introducing the concrete first. Pupils were often discouraged in the study by being plunged

prematurely into difficult operations. In thing was to establish correct principles developing the idea of an equation he would first equate objects and numbers, one subject well, by the same method he and from this deduce Algebraic equation. could teach others equally well. He Mr. Wathen followed with a paper on would be glad to answer any questions he the same subject, dealing with its history could. He wished to be merely regarded | character, and applications, he then shewed by means of the blackboard his method Mr. I. B. Oakes referred to the meeting of teaching its elements.

of the Teachers' Institute then in Session Mr. Sivewright asked for information at Hillsboro and placed before the Instion the powers of fractions.

12 tute a message of congratulation to be sent

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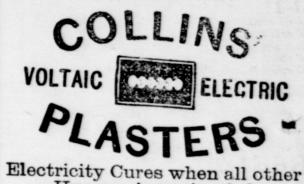
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tariff. Grip'is wrong this time, for it is Of course our genial friend wouldn't do that kind of thing for the sake of appearances. No fear of Mr. Boyd letting

"ailow our fishermen the privilege of taking lobsters this season from the first of October." As if to impress the fisher-

the cat out of the bag," however. men with the importance of the Government's condescension and its desire to

please the fishermen of the County, the

spector, did not allow the Minister to have is due. It seems, however, that al-

