COPY

Public Works Dept. March 08.

THE NEWCASTLE UNION ADVOCATE

VOL. 42.—NO. 66. NEWCASTLE, NEW BRUNSWICK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1910. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CAMERON LOST AGAIN TO WOOD

But This Time the Distance is Only Four Yards—The Time was Fast, 63-6---Time at Five Miles Was Given as 25.31.

St. John, October 16—The twelve mile race between Abbie Wood, of Montreal, and Fred Cameron, Amherst, on the Every Day Club grounds on Saturday afternoon, was won by Wood in the fast time of one hour, three minutes and six seconds

Cameron set the pace and led for the whole distance, Wood winning on the spurt in the last lap.

The only exciting incident durid g the progress of the race was a brush near the end of the fifth mile. Wood made an effort to pass but Cameron held his distance.

The relative positions continued the same until within 150 yards of the finish when Wood drew up level and in the last twenty yards spurted ahead, winning by four yards while looking backward at his competitor.

The time at five miles was given as 25.31 and at ten miles 53.15 secs.

BULLET ENDS KETCHEL'S LIFE

World's Champion Middleweight Shot Dead in Misscuri Town---Assailant Captured.

Springhill, Mo., Oct. 16.—Walter A. Hurtz, who shot and killed Stanley Ketchel, world's middleweight champion, yesterday was captured today at the home of Thomas Haggard, one mile from Niangus (Me.) Hurtz was taken to the Webster county jail at Marshfield, where he is being closely guarded. After being placed in his cell, the prisoner made a statement in which he said he said he shot Ketchel in self-defence. He says he ordered the prize fighter to throw up his hands and fired when he did not obey him.

Hurtz, in describing the killing, asserts Ketchel made insulting remarks to Goldie Smith, a cook employed on the farm. He says words passed between Ketchel and him and he ordered the prize fighter to throw up his hands. When the champion refused to do this, he said, he was so frightened, knowing Ketchel carried a revolver, that he fired, and without hardly realizing what he had done, fled.

CAUSE AND CURE OF RHEUMATISM

Due to Impurities in the Blood---Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The most noticeable and immediate result of rheumatism is a marked thinning of the blood, and in no disease does it develop more rapidly. Not only does the blood become weak but it is soon filled with impurities, which the different organs of the body have been unable to throw off. One of the most harmful of these impurities is uric acid, which is formed from the waste products of the body. In health it is really passed off by the kidneys with the help of oxygen from the red corpuscles of the blood. Without oxygen the kidneys are unable to rid the system of this acid and it is retained in the blood and distributed to all parts of the body. The weak back pains across the kidneys and thin scanty, highly colored secretions, which follow, show that the acid is already in the blood and often leads the sufferer to think he has kidney trouble. If the disease is not driven out of the blood, rheumatism can never be cured, and the suffered will always be subject to attacks whenever exposed to damp or cold. [illegible] each returning attack the [illegible] becomes more severe and [illegible] often arise making necessary [illegible] of habit forming drugs to relieve pain.

It is readily seen that the only way to cure rheumatism is through the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills afford such a treatment as they contain all the elements necessary to build up and purify the blood. They increase its oxygen carrying capacity enabling the kidneys to pass the uric acid from the body and the other organs to do their work. Thus rheumatism is reached at its root and permanently cured. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are absolutely free from all habit-forming drugs, and are not an experiment as the following case will show:—Mr. W. Studley Lewis, Pilot Mound, Man., says:—"I am a firm believer in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and always keep some by me in case of need. A few years ago while teaching school I suffered so much with rheumatism in my arms and shoulders that I had the greatest difficulty in writing on the blackboard, and after trying a number of remedies without benefit I was almost in dispair, and felt inclined to abandon teaching. But one day I happened to pick up one of Dr. Williams' almanacs, and read of the cure of a number of severe cases of rheumatism through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This decided me to give the Pills a trial, and I had only taken them a few weeks when I felt much better. In the course of a few weeks more the pains and stiffness had all left me, and I had no more difficulty in doing my work. I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for they and they alone cured me of my rheumatism."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville Ont.

ROBERT VENNING HAS BEEN FOUND

Located at Hague Hotel---Loss of Memory Prevented Him From Communicating With Home.

Ottawa, Oct. 16. Robert Venning, superintendent of fisheries for Canada, has been located in Brussels. Mr. Venning went to the Hague, as expert adviser to Hon. A. B. Aylesworth in the fishery arbitration before the Hague. He disappeared about the first of September and his absence has caused great anxiety to his many friends and relatives, and to the marine and fisheries department, of which he was one of the most valued officials.

Wm. Hutchinson was in charge of [illegible] exhibit at the Belgian exhibition [illegible] that Mr. Venning was [illegible] a hotel in Brussells, where he has been for the past six weeks [illegible] from amnesia, which in [illegible] loss of memory. [illegible] the illness and [illegible] short

Kent-Northumberl'd District Division

Applied Strong Censure to Newcastle S.A. Authorities.

The twentieth quarterly session of Kent-Northumberland District Division Sons of Temperance was held in Temperance hall here on the afternoon of the 15th instant, D. W. P. Rev. R. H. Stavert presiding, H. H. Stuart District Scribe. Delegates were present from Richibucto, Harcourt, Douglastown and Newcastle Divisions. Reports were presented from nine of the fourteen divisions in the two counties. A falling off in membership of about 37 was reported since June 30, leaving the estimated membership of the fourteen divisions on Sept. 30 at 662.

Douglastown has a Band of Hope with 41 members.

Some of the officers from distant places being absent the following protem appointments were made: Rev. S. J. Macarthur, chaplain; James Falconer, sentinel; Harrison M. Gough, organist; Mrs. Henry Ingram, P. W. P.

Following committees were appointed.

On the State of the Order—James Falconer and Rev. S. J. Macarthur, Newcastle; Frank Curran, Richibucto; Sterling Wood, Douglastown.

Program—Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. A. B. Leard, Miss H. M. McLeod.

The D. W. P. reported that Harcourt division was making good progress. Since May 1st, very little liquor was sold. One liquor dealer had paid $110 as fine for violation of law, and a new beginner had been discovered by William Leet and forced to leave the county. Harcourt parish was now orderly; when under license it had been notoriously disorderly.

The treasurer's report was as follows: April 15, Cash on hand, $27.35; Collection at Richibucto, $6.42; July 15, Collection at Douglastown, $3.27—total $37 04. Paid: Ap. 15,—Printing $2.50; postage $1.25; May, J. D. Phiney, legal expenses, $30.00; Oct. 14, postage to date and book, $1.50—total $35.25. Balance on hand, $1.79,

The Scribe reported $19 on hand collected in aid of Campbellton Division which was burned out on July 11th. Douglastown division raised $17 of this and Burnt Church $2.00

A vote of commendation was given Douglastown division for its prompt and splendid action re Campbellton. Other divisions were urged to do likewise before end of this year.

The Committee on the State of the Order reported as follows;

"We your committee have examined the reports before us and find them correct. But we regret that the measure of growth, which we could desire, is somewhat wanting. We are pleased to note that in Kent Co. the number of licenses have been reduced by three in Richibucto and none are granted in Harcourt. In Chatham the Scott Act is well enforced and there seems to be a marked improvement. Many outsiders, we learn, who formerly went to Chatham for their liquor supply now go to Newcastle, In Newcastle the Scott Act is not being enforced. Not for years has drunkeness been so much in evidence on the streets of Newcastle as at present.

(Signed) James Falconer
Sterling Wood
S. J. Macarthur
Frank Curran.

Report was received and adopted and ordered sent to the Press.

Grand Worthy Patriarch E. S. Hennigar of St. John here addressed the meeting. He had held temperance meetings last Monday at Harcourt, Tuesday at Grangeville, Wednesday at Millerton, and had spent Thursday at Chatham, where there was good prospect of reorganizing the Division.

Since May 1st he had instituted divisions at Bocabec and Mace's Bay in Charlotte Co., and thought Campbellton would soon be going again.

Grand Division was again petitioned to provide a permanent Organizer.

H. H. Stuart, Rev. R. H. Stavert and Rev. S. J. Macarthur were appointed a committee to enquire as to possibility of extending the order in his district.

Next meeting of District will be held in Harcourt, Friday afternoon, January 20th.

Adjourned.

PUBLIC MEETING

A well attended public meeting was held in the Temperance Hall at 8 p. m., D. W. P. Stavert in the chair.

James Falconer, in a neat speech, welcomed the District Division to Newcastle. Mr. Falconer, who has for most of his life been a member of Newcastle Division, was heard with much acceptance.

E. S. HENNIGAR

G. W. P. Hennigar followed, making an urgent appeal to the audience to support the local Division and uphold the temperance cause. He declared that 90 per cent, of the destitution in St. John was caused by the use of liquor.

REV. DR. H. T. COUSINS

Rev. Dr. Cousins said he was glad that the Newcastle Sons of Temperance were still alive. The town needed a Temperance organization. The terrible evils of the drink in Newcastle was very apparent. He was a total prohibitionist, but was, however, not opposed to any measure that would, meanwhile, lessen the evils caused by the liquor business. In Britain Canada was pointed out as a temperate paradise, but it was not. When he had decided to come to Newcastle it had been given a bad name in temperance matters; it deserved it. In carrying out the Scott Act there was too much timidity. He was not satisfied at all with the present representation in Town Council. At next election there should be representatives elected who would stand to their guns. It was a standing disgrace to see drunken men rolling round our streets. We should not rest until we see prohibition in our midst. We had drinking here in the most degraded form. He had seen children, who were suffering from the drinking habits of their parents. The local division should be encouraged. Young men should all join it.

REV. S. J. MacARTHUR

Rev. Mr. MacArthur said he had lived where the Scott Act was enforced but that place was not Newcastle. The speaker then told (with evident desire to have the moral applied locally) the story of the Negro prisoner, who, when his lawyer asked him why, in his opinion, the magistrate had acquitted him so promptly of the charge of stealing pork, replied that His Honor himself had a piece of the pork. Mr. MacArthur went on to say that the street in front of the Manse was a rendevous of drunken men and that on the street behind was often heard drunken shouts and ribald language up to very late hours. The liquor trade was the meanest on earth. He had never seen the town in such a condition as at present. There was much maudlin sympathy wasted on the drinker. Hard drinkers could reform if they would. Total abstinence is not self-sacrifice, but the best thing one can practice for himself. Whiskey did no good to anyone in health. The least intoxicant used except as a drug was harmful. Some men in this town said they drank because of their hard lot but this was cowardly and foolish. For the good name of this town he would not like to conduct strangers round it too thoroughly. Speaking of the Town Administration, he said, in reference to a leading aldermen, that when a man solicited his (MacArthur's) vote and then, when he was elected and could stop the liquor traffic, compromised with it instead, he was no man at all. He would not get his vote again. The speaker did not like conditions in this town. Thousands of dollars were being sent out to the T. Eaton Co., but thousands more were being deposited in savings banks here being profits of liquor business. If he had any man in his church who sold liquor he would speak plainly to him. He had seen all the [illegible] towns of the [illegible] Provinces but had never seen a thing in any of them like what he had witnessed in Newcastle the last three months. It was time for somebody to do something.

H. H. STUART

District Scribe Stuart said he was afraid that the statements made by Rev. Dr. Cousins and Rev. Mr. MacArthur could not be successfully denied. The kind of administration the town should have lay with the people. Last year, while 279 voters went to the polls, about 325—enough to have elected a totally different council had they wished—were disqualified for non-payment of taxes. This indicated either that taxes were too high or interest in civic affairs too low or both. But the remedy for any civic injustice did not lie in keeping away from the polls and then grumbling about what was done by the Council. Every patriotic townsman should make a special effort to pay his taxes so as to be able to vote for the candidate of his choice. If taxes were too high, vote in a new council which would remove the grievance. If the present Council were not carrying out the law, keep the power to remove them and remove them at the first opportunity. No one who could possibly vote should neglect to do so. There was far too little interest taken in civic affairs The liquor traffic had lots of money but the majority of the electors could, if they wish, down the money power and [illegible] town free [illegible] the curse of intemperance. The majority were asleep and needed only to be awakened.

REV. R. H. STAVERT

The D. W. P. said that women could do much to help along the triumph of temperance. If they gave [illegible] they could hasten the day of prohibition. So could the churches if they would stop wrangling over [illegible] ential difference of dogmas. [illegible] and parents had [illegible] for good or evil [illegible] with the speeches were [illegible] musical selections by a male quartette consisting of Messrs. Warren, F. S. Henderson, A. E. Shaw and Dr. Estey, with Mr. W. J Deane as accompanist, and two first class readings from the Pastor by F. S. Henderson, the second is an encore. Music and readings were much appreciated delighting the audience.

The meeting closed with the National anthem. Collection was $3· 50

PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC IS NOW A FACT

Country is Quiet and the New Government has Been Recognized by Brazil and Switzerland—British Recognition Expected Soon.

Lisbon, Oct. 14—The Portuguese Republic, proclaimed on the 4th instant and established after a few days fighting in which less than 150 persons are said to have been killed, appears to be an accomplished fact.

All religious orders, except the establishment of the Irish Dominicans, over whose convent the British flag floats, have been expelled from Portugal.

The provisional government has received a telegram from President Comtesse of Switzerland, announcing that government's recognition of the Portuguese republic. Brazil also, has formally recognized the new republic. The German minister has been instructed to enter into semi-official relations with the provisional government. The British minister, Sir Francis H. Villiers handed the premier a note stating that Great Britain would recognize the republic as soon as it was convinced that the revolution was absolutely ended, and affairs in Portugal were in a normal state.

The government has issued a decree granting general amnesty to all military and naval offenders. The patriarch of Lisbon, Mgr. Tonti, it is announced, has signified his allegiance to the new regime. Senhor Teixeira Sousa, leader of the Regenerador party, is organizing a new party which will accept republic institutions.

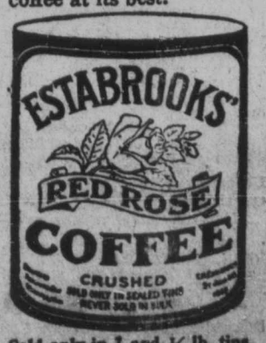
The huge iron safes containing the treasure of Quelhez convent, which reverts to the government, have been placed in the Bank of Portugal. A commission composed of officials of the ministry of finance has been appointed to make an inventory of the royal palaces and decide what property belongs to the king personally. This commission will also investigate the outstanding debts of the members of the royal family. Joao Chagas, a well known writer, has been appointed minister to Brazil.

Jose Reivas, the new minister of finance, said in an interview that one of the first acts of the government would be to impose obligatory secular education. At the same time the Republicans would fully recognize liberty of conscience. They did not desire to destroy religious sentiment but only would obligate the priests to confine themselves to spiritual matters. Speaking with reference to financial conditions, the minister said that the government intended to readjust taxation and make the colonies bear their own administrative charges. This, he added, would meet a third of the existing deficit without injuring the colonies, the preservation and development of which would be of supreme interest in Portugal's policy.

There is an unconscious revelation of the manner of the man who is now at the head of national affairs in the brief autobiography of President Braga written a few weeks ago at the request of the Paris newspapers. At the age of three he lost his mother. At Coimbra his life was an obscure struggle for lack of means of existence. He bore up in this struggle with unconquerable pride. In 1872 he presented himself as a candidate for the professorship of modern European literature at the higher Lisbon classes. All the conservative elements were opposed to him, Catholics, monarchists, meta-physicians, ultra-romanticists and journalists in the government pay, but the public acclaimed him and forced the ministry to appoint him.

It is only by his fees as a professor that Braga lives, devoting his existence entirely to his intellectual work.

There is a convenience in using Estabrooks' Coffee because you can buy it in nearly every store and the quality is the same wherever you buy it. The double sealed tin keeps it in perfect condition until you get it. Buy Estabrooks' Coffee and you are sure of coffee at its best.



Sold only in 1 and ½ lb. tins.

Try it for breakfast to-morrow

Chamberlain's [illegible] medy