

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Our Country with its United Interests.

W. C. ANSLO,

VOL. XXIX, No. 28

Newcastle, Wednesday, April 15, 1896.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WHOLE No. 1484

PROFESSIONAL

Law & Collection Office.

C. J. Thomson,
BARRISTER AT LAW,
Commissioner Newcastle Civil

Court.
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.

J. DeVeber Neales,
BARRISTER AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

Newcastle, N. B.

O. J. MacCully, M. A. M. D.
M.D. 1870, L.R.C.P. (LOND.).

SPECIALIST.
DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT.
Office: 10, Westmorland and Main Streets
Moncton, Nov. 12, 1884.

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, 1893.

STUDENTS WANTED.

Miss Jessie Robertson,
Graduate of Greenwood's Business Institute,
Boston, is prepared to take a number of pupils
in Short Hand and Typewriting.

Terms on Application.
Newcastle, March 2, 1896. 3m/4

HOTELS.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
MONCTON, N. B.

GEO. McSWENEY, - PROPRIETOR.

CANADA HOUSE,
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

WM. JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR.

CONVENIENT OF ACCOMMODATION,
Good Sample rooms for Commercial Travellers.

Clifton House,
Princes and 143 Gensie Street,
ST. JOHN N. B.

A. N. Peters, Prop'r.

Handled by Steam throughout. Prompt attention and moderate charges. Telephone communication with all parts of the city.
April 6th 1896.

EFFECT OF CO-OPERATION.

An Offer of Momentous Interest.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY WITH THE UNION ADVOCATE FOR \$1.75.

Our readers will be pleased to know that we have made special arrangements by which the Union Advocate and the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal together, may be had for \$1.75.

The Family Herald is the greatest weekly family newspaper in the world, and has been wonderfully successful. So greatly has it grown that its publishers have had to enlarge it to sixteen pages, and even now it is hard to get all the good things in. No family can afford to do without the Family Herald, for not only does it amuse and instruct but it repays its subscription price many times over. All the successful farmers, breeders and dairymen endorse it because they find it in every way an indispensable household companion, and which they can get nowhere else. Housewives find it a valuable aid to their housekeeping. The young folks are enraptured with the pages given them. It contains matter to interest every member of the family.

Every subscriber, at no cost to himself, has his life insured for \$500 against death by railway accidents.

You can get the Family Herald with its premium and free insurance, and The Union Advocate for \$1.75. This is an offer so generous that everybody should accept it.

Sample copies may be sent at the Advocate office; they will be forwarded upon application to the Family Herald Publishing Co., Montreal.

HAY FOR SALE.

Parties in want of hay in car lots can be supplied at low rates by

BLISS ANDERSON,
Sackville, N. B.

Feb. 2nd, 1895.

APPLES APPLES

Just received ONE CARLOAD of very choice apples of the following varieties:

Gravensteins,
Gentlings,
Emperors,
Kings,
Beauties,
etc.

They will be sold cheap for

CASH.

George Stables.

Newcastle, 7th Jan. 1896.

Sash and Door Factory.

The subscriber is prepared to supply from his steam factory in Newcastle, Window sashes and frames, Glazed and Un-glazed.

DOORS AND DOOR FRAMES, Mouldings, Planing and Matching, etc.

C. C. Niver,
Newcastle, Jan. 2, 1896.

Intercolonial Rly.

On and after Monday the 9th September, 1896, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:-

THRU LEAST NEWCASTLE.
Through express for St. John, Halifax and Moncton (Monday excepted). 4.05

Accommodation for Moncton and St. John. 10.45

Accommodation for Moncton and St. John. 12.05

Through express for Quebec, Montreal. 22.05

All trains are run by Eastern Standard time. D. FOTTERING, General Manager.

Moncton, N. B., September 6th, 1895.

Land For Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale by private bargain the land owned by him situated in Beekmantown. It contains about 40 acres and is well wooded of which there is about 4 acres cleared land; there is also house, barn and woodshed and a good well of water on the premises. For terms and particulars apply to

WILLIAM NORMAN.
Newcastle, Oct. 6th, 1895.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

My stock of Winter Millinery is now complete consisting of Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Veils, Silks, Crapes, Japs, Plumes, Birds, wings, steel and Rhinestone Bows and ornaments.

Ladies' and Children's underclothes and hose, handkerchiefs, veiling, Bibs, Purse, Side Combs, Bows, Stock Pins and Brooches.

LAMBS' WOOL RUFFLES & MUFFS. A new line of stamped goods just opened. Lamp shade frames and Cages and crimped tissue paper always in stock.

All orders for Millinery promptly attended to. Jennie E. Wright.
Newcastle, Dec. 2nd, 1895.

TO-LET.

The "Mrs. Courne" house, in Newcastle. For terms and particulars apply to

Jennie E. Wright.
Newcastle, Dec. 9, 95.

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.

Advocate Office, Newcastle.
St. John, May 6th, 1894.

Say I Where are you GOING.

I am off for

McLeod's

to get my Fall and Winter Overcoat.

Our Fall and Winter goods are all in. They are a Choice selection. Come early before the rush commences.

We will give good Cloth, good Work and good Fits as usual.

"GOOD GOODS QUICK SALES. MODERATE PRICES."

Cartier Block, Next door to Bank of NOVA SCOTIA.

S. McLEOD,
Newcastle, Sept. 16, 1895.

ON Consignment,

A lot of fat Shelburne

HERRING,

Sold for \$3.50

P. HENNESSY,
Newcastle, March 29th, 1896.

PUNY MEN

BECOME

STOUT

Through the Use of the Wonderful

NERVE FOOD

The Great South American NERVE TONIC

If you are puny, pale, weak, nervous, dependent, or in general failing health, take the Great SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE TONIC, the great Health Builder and Nerve Food. It cures all nervous diseases and restores exhausted vital forces to their wonted vigor by acting directly on the nerve centres at the base of the brain. If you would be a strong, vigorous, robust, manly-looking man, this is your remedy. It will cause you to gain several pounds the first week, and quickly dispel all your disabilities.

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE TONIC

Cures all Nervous Diseases, such as Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Paralysis, Sexual Debility, Sleeplessness, Mental Dependancy, Epilepsy; also is an absolute specific for all Stomach Troubles. It benefits in one day.

E. LEE STREET,
Wholesale and Retail
Agent for Newcastle.

Know What You Chew.

Is free from injurious coloring. The more you use of it the better you like it.

THE REG. E. VICKERY & SONS CO., LTD.,
HAMILTON, ONT.

SPRING HATS AND CAPS.

In all the latest and leading American Styles just received from Boston.

JOHN FERGUSON.
Newcastle, March 30th, 1896.

FARM FOR SALE.

The Louisa Farm, near the town of Newcastle, and at present occupied by Mr. C. S. Ramsey. Possession given April 15th next. Also

Farming Utensils.

For further particulars apply to John Brander.
Newcastle, 25th March, 1896.

F. W. FLIEGER,

Manufacturer and Repairer of FINE AND WORKING HARNESS.

Updatelands a Specialty. Masson Building, Newcastle, N. B.

What is CASTORIA

A PRACTICALLY PERFECT PREPARATION FOR CHILDREN'S COMPLAINTS.

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

AYER'S Hair Vigor

Restores natural color to the hair, and also prevents it falling out. Mrs. H. W. Fenwick, of Digby, N. B., says: "A little more than two years ago my hair began to turn gray and fall out. After the use of one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was restored to its original color and ceased falling out. An occasional application has since kept the hair in good condition."—Mrs. H. P. FENWICK, Digby, N. S.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for three years, and it has restored my hair, which was fast becoming gray, back to its natural color."—H. W. HARRINGTON, Paterson, N. J.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Ayer's Pills cure Stomach Disorders.

Know What You Chew.

Is free from injurious coloring. The more you use of it the better you like it.

THE REG. E. VICKERY & SONS CO., LTD.,
HAMILTON, ONT.

SPRING MEDICINE

is what you need now, and Street's Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla with Iodide of Potassium is the best.

Try a bottle, and be convinced.

For COUGHS AND COLDS

use Street's White Pine Expecto- rant. A sure Cure. Price 25 cts.

We have the farmer's favorite in Condition Powders. Large package 25cts.

Prepared only at The Newcastle Drug Store, E. Lee Street, Proprietor.

Newcastle, March 23rd, 1896.

Get your PRINTING done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

done at the "ADVOCATE" OFFICE.

HAWAII, THE "PEARL OF THE PACIFIC."

The Twelfth of a Series of Lectures by John R. Musick.

Author of "The Columbian Historical Novels," "Brother Against Brother," etc.

(Copyright, 1896, by Funk & Wagnall Company, New York.)

The Rebellion of 1895 and How it was Put Down.

A feeling of uneasiness oppressed the people of Hawaii from the overthrow of Monarchy in 1893 to the attempt at its restoration in 1895. The ex-Queen fully expected that President Cleveland would restore her to power. She says the President even sent her assurances that he would do so. She represents that she was in secret communication with him, and her private diary exhibited in court, stated that she had received a present from her 'great and good friend, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States.'

On Dec. 19, 1893, Albert S. Willis called on President Dole, and, in the name of the United States, asked him to tender the reins of government to the Queen, who, he claimed, had been wrongfully deposed. Mr. Dole for various reasons refused, and then followed a series of movements on the part of the American minister and officers of the man-of-war Philadelphia, which were certainly mysterious. At present, it is as if they had attempted to build the Republic into abdicating in favor of the Monarchy; but, finding them men of pluck, were forced to back down.

The Queen and her friends for a year past had lived in the hope that the United States would bring about their restoration, and did not think like the farmer in the story, resolved to cut their own barley. The police of the republic were on the alert, however, and a close watch kept on suspected parties.

In the fall of 1894 plans for the revolution were laid. The ex-Queen is supposed to have been behind it all, her being men who had figured in the public life in the days of the Monarchy. The revolt of 1895 was led by Sam Nowlin, a half-caste, and by a half-caste, Robert Wilcox, who, having been educated in an Italian military school, was called the "Italian General." Among their most prominent supporters were Charles T. Gulie, a white man, and W. H. Richard, who, it is claimed, had assurances from Captain Rooke, of the British man-of-war Champlain, of English aid. Other leading persons were Henry Bertelmann, Lot Lane, Carl Widenmann, John Weir, all half-castes; Will Greig, half Tahitian; Louis Marshall, and J. W. Biphams, white men.

There is no question but that there were prominent white men engaged in the scheme, and it is boldly asserted that English officials were among them. Just how the arms and ammunition were procured is not known. Some say that a wealthy sugar planter on the island furnished the outfit. They were evidently, however, procured on the Pacific coast, and brought to Hawaii by the steamer, the land of Hawaii, where they were transferred to the little island steamer, Waimanalo. The arms were landed and buried in the sand a few miles from Honolulu. The number of recruits to the cause of restoration have been estimated at from four to six hundred.

Two o'clock, on the morning of January 7th, was chosen as the time for the attack, and, early on the afternoon of the 6th the leaders began to muster their clans. Bombs were made to be used at close quarters, and some of the hand-grenades were buried in the yard or penit of the Queen's residence. The Winchester rifles and revolvers were taken up and cleaned and recruits hurried toward their headquarters. During Sunday, the 6th, a number of residents and tourists out walking were made prisoners. The rebels took possession of the signal station and destroyed the telephone, but unfortunately for their plans, some of them secured whiskey, and the party became drunk, and began firing pistols in cowboy style.

News of the assembly of natives reached town, and Deputy Marshal Brown, Captain Parker, and half a dozen native police were sent to search the house of Bertelmann, where it was reported the rebels had secreted arms. A squad of the insurgents under Lot Lane were concealed at Bertelmann's house. Brown with his force reached the house, and the deputy was reading the warrant to Bertelmann, who was interrupted by the sharp report of a pistol. It was followed by a dozen others in quick succession, mingled with the heavier detonations of Winchester rifles.

Brown ran to the yard where the battle was raging. From their concealment in the shed the insurgents were firing on the native police who were fighting nobly. J. B. Carle, Charles L. Carter, and Alfred Carter who had followed the police came up just as the fight commenced. Charles Carter soon fell pierced by two bullets from the insurgents, both

wounds being mortal. Hall, a native police lieutenant, was shot in the body, and another native policeman had an arm broken. Carter was taken into the house and died two hours later. Alfred Carter started for a surgeon for the wounded men, and Brown and Parker left to call reinforcements, the latter taking with him two prisoners named Lane. They left the premises under fire. The native policemen and Mr. Castle remained in the house with the wounded, where Bertelmann was still kept as a prisoner, while a storm of bullets rained at them. At last one of the native police shouted in Hawaiian that unless the firing ceased, they would kill Bertelmann. In less than an hour Alfred Carter returned with Dr. Walters, but they were fired on and driven back.

Central Union Church on this evening was filled with people. It is claimed that a part of their plan was to throw bombs into the church, when the congregation was assembled and thus scatter death and consternation through the town, and seize the government building before the people could recover from the panic. It was known that the President and most of his officials attended this church, and it was supposed that the heads of the government could thus be swept off at a single blow. The minister was in the midst of his sermon when a man entered and went up to Mr. Edwin Benner, whispered something in his ear, and went out again. Benner began to whisper a single word to a man here and there. Each one to whom he spoke arose and went out. They were members of the citizens' guard. The preacher went on, though a flutter of excitement began to thrill his audience. So many went out that the service was interrupted. Judge Judd went to the vestibule and demanded of Benner what it all meant, and Benner explained that the Royalists had arisen to overthrow the Government. Just then a company of National Guards dashed along the street at a double quick, and the congregation rose and left; the preacher knowing it was useless to attempt to hold them longer, closed his sermon without ceremony.

During Sunday night Nowlin, with a large body of insurgents, started from the vicinity of Diamond Head to seize Punch-bowl Hill, which is just at the back of Honolulu. Marshal Hitchcock, fearing some such move, early on the morning of the 7th dispatched Captain Murray with thirty-five men to head it off.

The rebels were found concealed behind a stone wall and covered by a heavy underbrush of lantana. A heavy fire was opened on Murray, and the rebels hurled at his men, and all forced back. Reinforcements were hurried to the spot, and for an hour the battle raged. A piece of artillery was brought up and opened with shot and shell until the mountains echoed with reverberations. The dense lantana concealed the combatants from each other.

At last the rebels were located in an extinct crater, and it took fifteen shells to dislodge them, but at last they were driven out and seven of their number were killed. Then they began coming in with white flags and thirty-seven had surrendered. This fight is called the Battle of Moiliili, as it was fought on the Moiliili Road.

On Wednesday the insurgents were again overtaken at a place called Maono. The Moano Diamond Head had been bombarded and the rebels driven out. At Maono they made their last determined stand. Robert W. Wilcox, commanding in person. Tuesday was spent in searching for the enemy and following up the fugitives. It was an active, furious day. They were hurried from Moiliili Road to the foothills and to Diamond Head; a few prisoners were taken and many guns were picked up, twenty rifles that had never been used being found in a little fort near Waialea.

At Maono, Wilcox and Lot Lane had probably about seventy-five men, located among the high peaks, where they hoped to hold out until they could make terms with the Government.

The forces of the Government were massed against them at this point, and the conflict raged for some time at long range, but artillery and the long distance guns of the Government men drove them from their hiding place. Wilcox left ten men behind as a cover and went into Paoa valley. Two natives came in under a white flag. One had an ear cut with a bullet, and they led the way to where a third lay dead with a bullet in his brain. Wilcox and his force then retreated into the mountains where they were reduced to the point where they were entirely cut off. They had no houses or tents, and were compelled to sleep on stones or in caves. On January 14th, Nowlin, Greig, Widenmann, and Marshall were captured. They were found in a thicket, and on being summoned to surrender came out, dirty and bedraggled, their clothes torn and their faces and hands scratched. Marshall, a mere boy, was the only one who seemed cheerful.

The war was now a man hunt. The rebellion was broken, and the only question was the capture of the fugitives. Robert Wilcox was taken and sent to prison, and then the hunt for Lot Lane began. He was regarded as the most desperate and dangerous of the rebels, but was easily captured. Lot Lane was said at that time to be one of the finest

specimens of physical manhood on the islands. He was over six feet tall and well proportioned, possessing herculean strength. His father was claimed to be a descendant of the kings of Ireland, and his mother had the blood of the Kamehamehas in her veins.

The Provisional Government decided to arrest the ex-Queen as the chief instigator in the conspiracy. Bombs and arms were found buried in her yard, and the confessions of those captured were sufficient to implicate her. Marshal Hitchcock and Adjutant-General Soper were sent for at 9.30 A. M., Wednesday, 16th, and a warrant placed in their hands for the arrest of Mrs. Liliuokalani, the ex-Queen, and deliver her to Colonel Fisher, commanding the militia at the Executive Building. They left at once for Washington Place, the ex-Queen's residence, in two hours. There were a number of native guards around the house who did not even challenge the officers. The mistress of