

CITIZENS TALK.

OVER THE WIRES.

TOWN COUNCIL.

ST. JOHN DRY DOCK

MR. TARTE SPEAKS

Bright Letters From Advocate Readers.

The Origin of the Trouble in China.

Secures Eighteen Thousand Dollars.

An English Writer Endeavors to Discourage the Idea.

Canada Treated Unfairly at the Exposition.

CHURCH

'IDEES VARIEES'

SAYS HO YOW

COMMITTEES REPORT.

THE PROMOTERS

PRESIDENT LOUBET

On Recent Events on the Miramichi and Vicinity.

Is Interference With the Religion of China.--- The Situation.

Street will Probably be Opened From McCullum Street.

Will Doubtless Draw Substantial Salaries--Halifax the only Winter Port.

Wanted to Enter Canada's Pavilion Through a Side door.

Rev. George Fisher preached his farewell sermon in the Methodist church, on Sunday evening. Mr. Fisher took as his text St. Matthew xvi chapt. and 40th and 45th, verses--And he cometh unto the disciples and findeth them asleep, and saith unto Peter, What I could ye not watch with me one hour? Then cometh he to his disciples and saith unto them, sleep on now, and take your rest: behold, the hour is at hand, and the son of man is betrayed into the hands of sinners.

Mr. Fisher discoursed chiefly on the necessity of doing something for Christ. He began by reminding the congregation that Christ was human as well as divine. He wanted sympathy. His human heart yearned for human sympathy. Christ picked out three of his disciples to sympathize with him in his great sorrow, to be near him in his great sorrow. But instead his three chosen disciples slept when he wanted their comfort. Christ visits them and finds them sleeping. He says to them: "What could ye not watch with me one hour?" He comes the second time and finds them sleeping, but says nothing; the third time he visits them and finds them sleeping. He says: "Sleep on and take your rest." Mr. Fisher then told of the different constructions which had been put on these words of Christ's. But whatever exigencies had been placed on the passage, it was clear an opportunity had been afforded and lost to the disciples to do something for Christ. We condemned the disciples in this position, but after all this was a very sleepy world. Generation after generation was found sleeping in the footsteps of the apostles. Our opportunities for serving the Master might not be of as precise a nature, but nevertheless there were opportunities. Life was rich with them. There were needy and sorrowful hearts all around us, calling us for aid, to watch with them, and if we accepted we would be serving Christ as much as if we had been in the disciples' place. The helping of man was the best way of serving God. "What are we doing in this world of suffering humanity?" asked the preacher. There were Christ's helpless and needy ones all around us calling today as loudly as Christ called to his disciples. "How many opportunities there are for us?" That is to wait for a special opportunity was to be unfit for it when it came. It was for us to do our duty when it came, and then we would be ready for a special opportunity when it came. If we all looked out for and prayed for opportunities, how many there would be waiting as! How few Christians there were, who threw themselves wholly into the service of Christ. Helping and sympathizing with struggling humanity was Christ's constant vocation. Mr. Fisher then took up the other phase of the text. Not only did opportunities for service present themselves, but opportunities would soon be past. How pathetic was the position of the disciples as we found it. They had no longer the opportunity. The same would soon come to us all. "There is no more awful punishment that can come to man, when he looks back upon the lost opportunities of his life. Let us awake and put on our strength in the work for the Master. To lose our venture in the higher service of the Master, means much to us and much to others. Let us not be found sleeping with the door of opportunity open for us. Let us remember, that that door may be closed, and the opportunities may never again be offered. You and I are passing day by day golden opportunities for doing and receiving good. We neglect them, pass them by, never to meet them again."

It was an able discourse and held the close attention of the congregation throughout. Mr. Fisher said his removal came as unexpected to him as it did to the congregation. He had left himself entirely in the hands of the stationing committee of the conference. He realized that he was going to a more arduous and responsible position and his trust was in God. Mr. Fisher, his voice choking with emotion, spoke of the good work of the choir in appreciative terms, and his manner convinced all that it was very difficult for him to part from the congregation at Newcastle.

Delicious ice cream at H. Wyse's. Fresh made every day.

Choice, fresh fruit at H. Wyse's.

EDITOR UNION ADVOCATE:--
DEAR SIR:--The "Moniteur Acadian," a French paper edited at Shediac, N. B., publishes a list of the revisors appointed by the provincial government and makes the remark that in the parish of Alnwick and Rogersville, English speaking officers were appointed to the exclusion of French speaking ones.

It is important that all family and christian names should be spelled and written properly and according to the dialect of each nationality. In those two parishes, especially in Rogersville, all the electors with very few exceptions are of French origin and they are entitled to their right of preserving their family names. If revisors and census takers are not competent to give the French people that privilege and right, it is a wrong inflicted on those loyal citizens by the government, in appointing officers unable to spell and write their names as they should be. It often happens that the electoral lists are absurdly and shamefully made up; the spelling of French names is ridiculously made, showing great ignorance on the part of the officers in charge and a gross insult to deserving citizens. Many a time French electors, entitled to exercise electoral franchise are debarred from voting on account of their names not being properly written.

Proper names and family names should never be translated in a foreign tongue. The French people never change English names, and English people should not impose on French people names which are not only ridiculous and nonsensical, but offensive and absurd.

The suffrages of the French element of Northumberland county is worth having. It should be respected--surely in these two parishes, officers can be found who could give this small gratification to the French people of the county of Northumberland.

The next premier of N. B. may yet be in need of French votes in Northumberland county and his colleagues as well. Premier Garde--as late Mick Adams would say--elector.

ROGERSVILLE ELECTOR.
July 9th, 1900.

Red Bank, July 9th.

MR. EDITOR:--
In looking over the events of Dominion Day in your valuable paper, I noticed that the speakers of the day, with the exception of Mr. Samuel Thomson, failed to notice the late Senator Adams. And by the way the late Mr. Adams' friends will not forget Mr. Thomson for his thoughtfulness. Whether the omission on the part of the others had any significance or not, I cannot say, but it seems to me, a reprehensible procedure on such an occasion, to land one of Northumberland's noble sons and ignore another. While the Hon. M. Adams will never be seen on earth again, yet the memory of his noble character still exists in the minds of many, and will continue to exist as long as one of his fellow citizens remains alive.

Yours, etc.
A FRIEND.

LONDON, July 9.--Admiral Bruce has sent a telegram to the Admiralty department from Taku, under date of July 7, to the effect that there are grounds for hoping that Prince Ching with his army is at Peking protecting the legations against Prince Tuan's army and the Boxers.

CHICAGO, July 9.--A special to the Times-Herald from San Francisco says: In regard to the present situation in China, Ho Yow, the Chinese consul general in San Francisco, a diplomat only second in importance to the Chinese minister in Washington says: "The origin of the whole trouble is interfered with our religion in China. I do not question the worthy intentions of the missionaries who have gone there, but they have made the mistake of trying to convert the people who are not educated as a race even to the point of religious toleration. Good missionaries merely waste their energies and income the people. There is another cause for the present uprising aside from the religious work of the missionaries proselytizing China. It has so happened that whenever a missionary has been injured or killed in the country, the nation which he represented has made the tragedy the occasion for asking grants of lands from the Chinese government. This course, in the eyes of many of our people who are extremely suspicious, has been misconstrued and misinterpreted. From a political point of view, it seems to have been a fatal mistake on the part of the powers to have bombarded the Taku forts before they had landed sufficient forces to be able to support that step or follow it up. Instead of relieving the legations in Peking, they aggravated the situation, stirring up an ignorant and maddened people to frenzy. In my opinion, the powers would need an army of about 250,000 men to subdue this one northern province by force.

Should there be a general uprising throughout China before they could do any sort of policing for that great territory, with its four hundred million people, or bring them under subjection, they would require not less than 1,000,000 soldiers, and many millions of dollars would be wasted and many lives be lost before the entire country could be brought under subjection. The zealous are not open to reason, as they are possessed of strange superstitions. Very many of the Boxers, probably by far the larger number, have never in their lives seen a European face and believe implicitly in the horrible things told about foreigners. The Chinamen are well armed, and they are well supplied with weapons of the latest pattern, many of them supplied from our own great arsenals. Shan Tung province is notable for its men of fine physique and stature. This province could probably place in the field 100,000 men closely approaching six feet in height. Whatever China may have been in the past, she is no insignificant enemy to cope with to-day. Her strength is formidable, and if it is expended upon invaders the result will be a terrible slaughter. If the members of the legations have been murdered, it cannot bring them back to life by killing in turn. A peaceful adjustment of the difference might be had and compensation secured. Such a policy would save many lives and enormous expenditures on the part of injured nations."

ROGERSVILLE ELECTOR.
July 9th, 1900.

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MR. EDITOR:--
Permit me to congratulate you and your readers on the pronounced improvement in your paper, within the last few weeks and more particularly in that of last week. The article "Jossip about Women" must be of interest to every mother and sister and lover of home, which is the real foundation of society. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's contribution, prognosticating the future, shows that she is really the American Queen and is of inestimable worth to the literature of the times. Your report and description of Dominion day aside from the historic interest attached to it will be greedily devoured by all who have the welfare of Newcastle at heart. Of course there are other features I might refer to but the increase in your subscription list is the best proof that your "Social and Personal" column, is fully appreciated by your intelligent and discerning readers. The fact that an extra edition of last week's issue was exhausted is proof that the Advocate is read in spite of bilious cynics.

I am as ever the friend of the Advocate, its publishers, its editor and its readers.
WILLIAM MURRAY.
Newcastle, July 10.

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council was held last Wednesday evening.

The absentees were Ald. Ritchie and Phinney.

Minutes were read and approved.

A communication from R. J. Parke, Toronto, asking about electrical plant was on motion of Ald. Hickson laid on the table.

A number of accounts were referred to their respective committees.

The assessors bill was on motion laid over until the next meeting.

A largely signed petition was read asking the council to examine into the necessity and convenience of having a street opened from the east of the gas house to Pleasant street.

Referred to Board of Works.

Ald. Hickson read the following report from the Finance Committee:--

Acting on the instructions contained in the By-law passed at last meeting in reference to the issue of debentures your committee advertised for tenders and received offers from the following:--

Stimson & Co., D. R. Laird, E. P. Williston, Amelius Jarvis & Co.

The tenders of E. P. Williston [for \$8,000] and D. R. Laird [for 10,000] being the highest, were accepted. We think there will be no difficulty in placing the other \$2,000 on the terms of one of the above tenders."

On motion the report was received and adopted.

Ald. Lounsbury read the following report from the Board of Works:--

A petition has been handed up signed by a large number of ratepayers, asking that a street be opened up from McCullum street to Pleasant street.

Your committee has examined same and think it necessary to open up said street and have taken steps to ascertain cost of land."

On motion the report was received and adopted.

Ald. Hickson drew the attention of the council to the absence of glasses for lamps.

Ald. Hennessy presented to the council a copy of the first plan of town received from Mr. Fish.

On motion, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Fish.

Ald. Stables, re the dumping ground asked for an extension of time. Granted until the next meeting.

Ald. Williston gave the following notice of motion:--that the Park and Fire committee take the necessary steps to remove the Robinson tank and build a new one across the street to confer with Public Works committee in order to conduct overflow into the sewer.

Ald. Lounsbury moved that a committee of three be appointed to take the necessary steps to acquire the Mason property at Brown's and report.

Ald. Hickson, Malby and Lounsbury formed the committee.

On motion the council adjourned until Tuesday night.

Death of Bartholomew Stapleton.

The many friends in this province will learn with regret of the death of Bartholomew Stapleton which occurred at his home in Chatham, Monday morning. His constitution which was a vigorous one up till a few months ago, weakened perceptibly of late, and his death was expected to occur at any time. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon and was one of the largest in the history of Chatham.

Bartholomew Stapleton was born in Devonshire, Eng. in 1812. In the year 1838 he came to Newcastle and entered the service of the late Daniel Witherall. On the following year his wife and child arrived from England when he went to Chatham and started business for himself, in 1841 he erected the residence in which he lived till the time of his death. He occupied the position of captain of police for a number of years. He was an influential member of the agricultural society from 1845 and was president for many years, and by his sound common sense did much to aid the advance of agriculture in this province.

Use the famous Red Rose Tea.

The following letter appeared in the London, England, "Financier and Bullionist," in its issue of June 25:

To the Editor of The Financier and Bullionist:--

Sir,--A dry dock proposition has come to my notice, to which I feel sure should be given publicity in the interest of the British investor.

Some promoters in St. John, New Brunswick, have obtained a charter for the construction of a dry dock at the Port of St. John, and have been promised subsidies for a term of twenty years by the city of St. John, the Provincial Government of New Brunswick and the Government of the Dominion, aggregating some £5,000; and an effort is now being made to obtain a substantial subsidy from the British Government for a term of years. Under these subsidies the promoters propose to make an issue of bonds to build a dry dock at the Port of St. John, which is not now required, and which the trade of the port does not warrant.

One can understand the British Government aiding the construction of a dry dock at an naval station such as Halifax, but one cannot understand why the British Government should be asked to grant a large subsidy to assist in building and equipping a commercial dry dock at the Port of St. John in opposition to the other docks and wharves now constructed there.

If the British Government grant a subsidy for this proposed dry dock at St. John, New Brunswick--which can only be used for commercial vessels, as St. John can never be a naval station or base--it is establishing a very wide principle of giving aid to Colonial commercial ports, and if it is done in one case, in justice it cannot be refused in others. The door for such subsidies, once having been opened, will be found hard to close.

The subsidy given by the City of St. John--a city of 60,000 people--amounts I believe, to the paltry sum of £300 for twenty years, when the city expects some millions of other people's money to be spent in its midst. This shows the lukewarm local feeling in regard to a dry dock.

It is pertinent to inquire how much capital has been in St. John (a place of considerable wealth) for this purely local enterprise, and how many merchants and shipowners will invest £1 in such a scheme. It is a good thing for the promoters, who will doubtless draw substantial salaries during the life of the subsidies--providing the dock is built; and when the subsidies end they will be too old to trouble themselves much about the money of their investors.

Halifax is the only winter port of Canada, and the terminus of an all Canadian line of railway, as opposed to St. John, a terminus of the Canadian Pacific, running partly through United States territory, whose bonding privileges may be stopped at any time, as, indeed, has often been threatened. The British Government aided the construction of the dock at Halifax with a substantial subsidy, as it is a naval base; but even with the handsome subsidies from different sources, and a large amount of work done for the navy, I doubt if the Halifax dock has ever declared a dividend.

If the people of St. John and Canada are earnestly desirous of making St. John a great port and meriting the assistance of the British Government in the establishment of shipping facilities, they should reduce the port charges and expenses to vessels--that is, if they ever expect to successfully compete with Halifax and Portland.

Canada as a field for investment of British capital merits the attention of the British public; but a dry dock scheme, such as the one proposed at St. John, New Brunswick, should be received with the greatest caution.--Your obedient servant,
June 21st. J. K. L.

Canada's Pulp Wood Trade

A correspondent of The Paper Mill, a prominent British trade journal, makes the following estimate of Canada's foreign trade in pulpwood, pulp and paper: "The value of the exports of pulp was £255,000 last year as against £148,000 in the fiscal year 1897-98 that is, they increased by £107,000. Nearly the whole of this important gain is to be credited to the British market. Last year Britain's imports of pulp from Canada amounted to £134,000, as against only £33,000 the year before, bounding up £101,000 in the single twelvemonth. To put the case otherwise, Britain's imports of Canadian pulp were last year more than four times as great as they were the year before."

London (England) Outlook.

The British and Canadian press have made various comments upon Canada's demand for national recognition, as put forward the other day through the Canadian Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition, the Hon. J. Israel Tarte, who is also, of course, the Minister of Public Works in the Dominion Cabinet and one of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's chief colleagues among French-Canadian statesmen. The question is one of so much public interest in view of the larger place Canada is now taking in Imperial life, that we asked Mr. Tarte to favor us with his views. This he does in the following terms:

"For the thorough understanding of the case to which you allude, it is necessary to give you a short history of what has happened here in connection with the Exhibition. When I came to Paris as Chief Commissioner for Canada, I found out that our country was not recognized as a self-governing country. We were not accredited directly with the French authorities. There was a widespread discontent among our exhibitors and among the members of the staff. Delays and annoyances of all kinds had made the position very difficult. I immediately remonstrated with the Royal Commission, and through Lord Strathcona I called the attention of Mr. Chamberlain to the unfairness with which we were treated. The Secretary of State for the Colonies understood the position at a glance and through his good will and speedy intervention I was accredited directly with the French authorities.

I am afraid that some of the English officials in Paris did not see my action with much satisfaction. I do not include in that category Colonel Jekyll, whom I have always found a perfect gentleman. One good morning I read in La Matin, a French newspaper, that Mr. President Loubet was going to visit the Trocadero Pavillon. I had not been notified by the French authorities, who I may say immediately, were altogether in the wrong. However, I made preparations to receive the First Magistrate of the Republic. While the President was visiting some other pavilion, I was informed that he would not come through our main door, but would get first into the door of Western Australia on Mauritius, and then would continue his visit through a couple of side doors of the Canadian pavilion. I need not tell you that arrangement not only was not suitable, but was an insult to us, as we have paid 90 per cent. of the colonial building, and our exhibition represents at least 60 per cent. of the whole thing. I would have failed in my duty had I submitted to such a treatment. I protested with every possible energy, and I said that I was not in the habit of receiving by my kitchen door. I had not a word with Colonel Jekyll, who came on the spot as the President was approaching, and whom I invited to receive Mr. Loubet with me, which he did.

In other words, somebody had endeavored to inflict an indignity upon Canada, and I did not submit to it. We are a self-governing country; an exhibition is a matter of business which is not only our right, but our duty, to administer ourselves.

I hope that nobody in England will be scandalized because "La Matin" was played. It would be played at Windsor Castle if Mr. President Loubet was to visit the Queen. It is perfectly true that not only myself, but all the Canadians, French and English, shouted "Vive la France!" as it was our duty to do on that occasion.

You are in a position to do a great deal of good in directing public opinion on colonial matters. A big self-governing country like Canada, which has a population of six millions, must not be treated as if we were a lot of children. I know that neither Mr. Chamberlain nor any of your important public men have any such idea. But under-strappers, who have much to do with the general administration of affairs, can do any amount of harm. We have had to suffer a good deal since I have been here. Perhaps you will permit me to add that on the occasion of the visit of the President they were as many Englishmen as Frenchmen, and every one of them was with me in the stand I took.

I must offer excuse for having written so long, but I was anxious to give you a full explanation, so that you may, when the occasion arises, defend our position, if you agree with me.

J. ISRAEL TARTE.

You will never get tired of Red Rose Tea.