

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

W. C. ANSLAW

Vol. XXVII.—No. 46.

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

WHOLE No. 1398

Law & Collectors Office.

Charles J. Thomase.

Barrister & Notary Public.

Solicitor for Bank Nova Scotia

Practor for Estates.

Offices Newcastle and Bathurst, N. B.

O. J. MacCULLY, M. A. M. D.

Physician, Bathurst, N. B.

W. A. Wilson, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Derby, N. B.

J. R. Lawlor, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant

Newcastle, New Brunswick.

REDUCED PRICES.

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

Wm. Masson, Newcastle, March 28, 1893.

Waverley Hotel.

The Subscriber has thoroughly fitted up and newly furnished the rooms of the well known Waverley Hotel, Newcastle, and is prepared to receive and accommodate transient guests. A good table and pleasant rooms provided. Sample rooms if required.

R. B. Greenley's team will attend all trains and boats in connection with this house.

John McKee, Newcastle, March 28, 1893.

CANADA HOUSE

Chatham, New Brunswick.

Wm. Johnston, Proprietor.

GOVERNMENT of Access

Good Sample rooms for Commercial Travellers.

Clifton House.

Prices and 143 Genuis Street, St. John's, N. B.

A. N. Peters, Prop'r.

Headed by Steam through. Prompt attention and moderate charges. Telephone communication with all parts of the city. April 6th, 1893.

The Derby House, Newcastle, N. B.

(Formerly Mitchell House.)

This Hotel has been refitted and newly furnished. Every attention paid to the comfort of guests.

Sample Room Free.

TERMS \$1.25 per day.

I. P. Leighton, Newcastle, March 22, 1893.

TAILORING

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

Carrying on the Tailoring

the old stand over Messrs. Sutherland and O'Connell's Store. There is a fine

LINE OF SAMPLES

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

GOOD STYLE

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

J. R. McDONALD, Newcastle, Sept. 1892.

Properties for Sale

DALHOUSIE.

The lot of land 50x200 feet, and comparatively new dwelling house thereon situated on William St., convenient to street car, Post Office and railway station, and commanding a fine view of the Bay of Fundy.

For terms and particulars apply to the owner, Mrs. Isabella Chisholm, or to Wm. Montgomery, Esq., Collector of Customs.

Dalhousie, March 24, 1893.

P. A. Holohan, M.D., Physician and Surgeon, Newcastle, N. B.

Office—That recently occupied by Dr. Smith. After hours will be found at the Commercial Hotel, Newcastle, May 9, 1894.

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.

Where did you get that

FINE SUIT OF CLOTHES?

"At McLeod's."

Our spring stock is now in, all the latest styles and the best in the Market.

We are ready to make up in first class style and at moderate prices.

A few Choice Lines for Ladies' Coats and Suits—which we make up in the latest styles.

Come and see our Latest Fashions and get our prices and be satisfied.

—Next door to—

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Carter's Block.

SIMON McLEOD.

Newcastle, March 9, 1894.

Sash and Door Factory.

The subscriber is prepared to supply from his steam factory in Newcastle,

Window Sashes and Frames, Glazed or Unglazed,

Doors and Door Frames, Mouldings

of all descriptions. Flooring, planed and milled. All work performed at reasonable rates. Persons building or repairing their premises should call and see what I have to offer.

H. C. Niven, Newcastle, June 25, 1894.

Intercolonial Rly.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday the 26th June, 1894, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Will leave Newcastle.

Through express for St. John, Halifax and Pictou, Monday excepted. 2.55

Accommodation for Moncton and St. John. 10.35

Accommodation for Indiantown 15.00

Accommodation for Campbellton 18.44

Through express for Quebec, Montreal 22.25

All trains are run by Eastern Standard time.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager, Moncton, N. B., 20th June, 1894.

Toilet Requisites.

Just call at

STREET'S DRUG STORE

and see the finest assortment of Hair Brushes.

Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes,

Combs, Toilet Soaps, Toilet Powder,

Tooth Powder, Violet Powder,

Smelling Salts, Sachet Powder,

as well as many other toilet articles.

Newcastle Drug Store, E. Lee Street, Proprietor, Newcastle, May 13, 1894.

Provisions, etc.

Just arrived—our second lot of 100 boxes

FAMILY TEA,

(From Great Britain)

the first lot of which proved to choice.

—Also on hand—

Flour

all good grades, including the never failing brand "Golden Crown," rolled Oats and Standard Oatmeal and Cornmeal in bulk, and in 50 lbs. and 25 lbs. casks, and

Moncton Cracked Pot etc.

Store on PUBLIC WHARF, JAMES RUNDLE, New Castle, Aug. 7th, 1893.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Cheap For Cash!

Wholesale and Retail!

—IN STOCK—

An extensive and varied line of the newest and most fashionable boots, shoes, rubbers, &c., suitable for the season, and large consignments of Staple goods arriving daily, purchased at

jobbers' prices, will be sold Wholesale and in lots to suit

late late rates as low

as can be had in Canada. Doing a strictly

Cash Business

I am so to sell at bottom figures and far below cost prices.

Thanking the public for their past patronage and soliciting a continuance of their custom, I would say to all to call and examine the latest stock on at the

CHEAP CASH SHOE STORE Newcastle

John McKee, Newcastle, Oct. 3rd, 1892.

Ex-Member of Parliament

Selected Literature.

BURGULAR JIM.

CHAPTER II Continued.

It was the following morning about nine o'clock and Bertrod had just sunk into a uneasy slumber, when he was roused by Bead knocking loudly at the door. He roused himself at once.

"Quick, dress yourself," whispered Jim excitedly, "and come into my room. I've got something to show you."

"Oh, I beg pardon," Bertrod began, "I've been for about ten years very much troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia, and have been treated by a number of physicians and found no benefit from them. I was recommended to try SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE TONIC, and I must say I am entirely free from indigestion and dyspepsia. I have found very great relief, and have since taken two more bottles, and I must say I strongly recommend all my fellow sufferers from the disease, to give SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE TONIC immediately. I will cure you."

"Come in, come in good news, mister," said Jim.

"Good news! That it was not for him."

"I've been to your father's, 'Jim began nervously, looking steadily away from his face. 'I've got nice friends, 'see 'im for the liberty,' 'Liza put in.)

"I said: 'Look here, your son wants some tremendous 'had,' 'is wife's duty' unless she get abroad, doctor says. If you're a man, give 'im something'."

Bertrod's head seemed almost bursting as Jim paused. 'Go on, he whispered.

"Well, sir, I looked at me, and I reckon I saw I meant business. Then I took out a pocketbook. 'Ere's four hundred and fifty in notes,' 'see 'em to 'em. They've got nice friends, 'see 'em. 'But never let me 'ear from 'em again: not another penny from me will they get. I cure 'em with this'."

"Curse 'em again and double the money, see I: but I've looked so black, I picked up the flimsy and came away."

"My father sent I said Bertrod, his breath coming in gasps.

"John! I say I said Jim half peevishly. 'You must take her to France this very day. Take her for you need it almost as bad.'"

When Bertrod realized the truth, nature asserted herself, and he fell back in a faint. Jim always kept himself at hand; and, restored by a draught, Bertrod rushed off into his room. Husband and wife sobbed together each tear as they had not wept for many a day.

But there was work to be done; and Bertrod was rushing about all day making purchases and preparing for their journey. Hope is a powerful stimulant, and even Rhoda laughed merrily.

"They left by the evening mail, in tending to rest a day in Paris. Bertrod vainly endeavored to give a little of his unexpected wealth to Jim, but the housebreaker and his wife steadily refused the proffered gift.

"No, sir," said Jim stoutly; 'I's a shame to insult me so. When I want it, I work for it'."

"Forgive me," said Bertrod. 'I did not mean to offend you. I've been a man nature. Here is a man, holding a high position, who allows his son to sink into the lowest depths, not caring whether he lives or dies, because he obeys the dictates of his heart; and on the other hand, a man who is a compensated thief, saving that son from utter despair—I can tell it by no other name—entirely at the expense of his own life.'"

They were not absent more than five minutes. In answer to the usual question, the foreman said: 'Guilty, but with the strongest recommendation to mercy.'"

"James Bead," said the judge, 'you are a man possessed of sentiments that are incompatible with the course of life you have chosen. If you persist in that course, justice will infallibly mark you down. Try some honest course of life, and I sentence you to one day's imprisonment, to count from the time of your apprehension.'"

It was in vain to try to stop applause then. There was wild cheering in the street as the burglar and Bertrod came out together, and many pressed forward to shake hands with the robber.

Mr. Leyton, for some time felt that it was to bear the storm of outraged opinion. He was told by the constable that he had chosen him as candidate for his services were not required, and necessity for once was on the popular side. Suddenly he tried to propitiate public opinion and offered his son £200 a year. Bertrod refused it. There was no love in the gift, and he was not in need of money, for several lucrative appointments had been offered to him.

Two years afterwards his father died from apoplexy, and Bertrod stepped into his father's shoes.

Burglar Jim is now a misnomer. He is Bertrod's general factotum at Henley, and his and 'Liza's chief delight is to gaze at the window through which he entered when he saved Bertrod and Rhoda.—Chambers' Journal.

BORROWING TROUBLE.

Of all the absurdities extant, surely to borrow trouble is the greatest.

The trouble borrower has no enjoyment in being carried into effect, in spite of that fact.

'To what cause,' inquired the justice, with a face overcast with perplexity, 'did the court understand the gentleman to refer?—such a trifle.

A GREAT NATION.

The area of Great Britain is 121,000 square miles.

The area controlled by the United Kingdom is over 9,000,000 square miles; the population of the British Isles is thirty eight and a half millions.

The population embraced in the various colonies and dependencies is over 34,000,000.

The people of Great Britain spend annually:—

\$17,500,000 for elementary education;

\$19,000,000 for justice;

\$185,000,000 for butter and cheese;

\$870,000,000 for bread;

\$400,000,000 for milk, sugar, tea, coffee and cocoa;

And \$700,000,000 for whiskey and other strong liquors.

Of the 72,000,000 acres of land in the United Kingdom no less than 50,000,000 acres are held by 15,000 persons, and for farm rents \$200,000,000 a year, or 88 per cents, is paid.

The foregoing facts are taken from 'How Englishmen spend their money,' an article by Price Collier in the August Forum.

HE TOOK AN EXCEPTION.

The bar is having a quiet laugh at the expense of Lawyer W—who recently argued a case before the Supreme Court of Errors. When Lawyer W—who reached the Supreme Court chambers on the morning assigned for the hearing of the motion in one of the Supreme Court judges, a judge of the Superior Court had been called in to sit with the higher court. This did not please Lawyer W—who therefore addressed Chief Justice Andrews as follows:

"Your honor, I claim my constitutional right of arguing this case before a full bench."

"I am very sorry, Mr. W.—," responded the chief justice, "but I do not see what redress you have unless—and the chief justice looked covertly at the associate justices—unless, he added, 'you take an exception.'"

"Very well. Will your honor kindly note an exception."

"The dignity of our high—," Chairman W was sadly shaken by the laugh which followed, but Lawyer W—will go down to history as the first man to note an exception to a ruling of the Supreme Court of Errors.—Harford Post.

HIS AUTHORITY.

Some years ago at the trial of a case before a justice of the peace in one of the southern states, a decidedly novel legal authority was cited by one of the learned members of the bar, which wrought some slight confusion in the court-room.

"The court will please observe," remarked this acute counsel, with much deliberation and in a most ponderous manner, "in the case of Shylock vs. Antonio, although judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff, yet circumstances prevented the execution which had issued from being carried into effect, in spite of that fact."

"To what case," inquired the justice, with a face overcast with perplexity, "did the court understand the gentleman to refer?—such a trifle.

General Intelligence.

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Times yesterday publishes a despatch from Tien Tsin, China, stating that the report circulated to the effect that Victory Li Hung Chang's ranks and privileges had been reduced by the imperial command was entirely unfounded. The Times despatch also stated that there was no truth in the report circulated from the same source that General Yeh had

been killed in the battle fought at Asan. Finally the Times announced that it was true that the Chinese cruiser Kwangki had been sunk. The Times this morning commenting on the bogus news as revealed by the Tien Tsin despatch in a leading editorial says: "All those disasters would probably have occurred in any well regulated war but it is not quite certain at which end of the telegraph wire the war as it ought to be carried on. Those who want to know what is really going on at the other end of the world would do well to exercise some care in selecting their sources of information."

SHANGHAI, Aug. 11.—A despatch received here from Chee Foo says that the Japanese attacked Port Hamilton (Port Arthur) yesterday evening and were repulsed. A special despatch from Chee Foo confirms the report that the Japanese fleet attacked the Chinese fleet at Wei Hai Wei yesterday morning and that the former were repulsed at one entrance of the harbor and subsequently attacked the other entrance. The despatch says that the Japanese made a daring attempt to capture the forts and arsenal at Wei Hai Wei.

The Japanese attacked in force, four cruisers and several smaller vessels holding the advance. The first shots were exchanged at daylight. But the Chinese were on the alert and their guns returned a vigorous fire from the forts. The Japanese expected to take the Chinese by surprise while the latter's warships were away, as the Chinese squadron with the exception of small gun boats and torpedo vessels had gone for another port, but the gauds and forts kept up such a well directed fire that the Japanese were unable to enter the harbor.

The Chinese torpedo boats were then ordered to advance and when they did so the Japanese fleet retired. Later the same fleet of Japanese vessels began an attack upon the other entrance of the harbor. The result of this second attack was not known when the special despatch was sent.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The government has received a despatch confirming the arrangements of the campaign between the Chinese and Japs. The government advises that the Japanese were making an attack upon the Imperial station at Weikawei but no details are given.

The reported attack upon Port Hamilton is regarded as so undoubtedly a naval port being Weihaiwei. It is pointed out, however, that the Japanese fleet might, by a division of forces, arrange a simultaneous attack upon both naval strongholds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A Democratic caucus this forenoon was attended by 153 representatives. Mr. Wilson said there was no prospect for tariff legislation unless the Senate bill was adopted. Mr. Chip spoke in a similar strain and offered a resolution that the House recede from its position and accept the Senate bill.

The resolution also includes a provision placing sugar, coal, iron ore, and barded wire on the free list by separate bills. Mr. Cochrane spoke against the resolution, but it was adopted by a vote of 130 to 21. There was no discussion as to the vote to pass separate bills placing the articles above named on the free list.

QUEBEC, August 14.—All lovers of law and order throughout Canada will rejoice to hear Cardinal MacGuire's utterances against the recent religious troubles in this city. His eminence is in feeble health, but one of his clergy says: "We express the wish of the spiritual head of this archdiocese in protesting against the violent attacks of which certain religious societies have been made the victims. We pray the people of this city to abstain from these demonstrations, which may have most disastrous consequences. The church desires religious liberty and commands the exercise of that charity of which Jesus Christ has given us the precept and example."

BACONBRIDGE, August 11.—Speaking here yesterday at Father McGuire's picnic, Sir John Thompson said that Canada was not like the United States in the matter of financial depression nor suffering like France whose president had been murdered by anarchists. Neither had Canada the agricultural depression prevailing in Great Britain. No traitors abroad like in other European nations. He added that it was too late for Canada to wed the United States for we were indissolubly connected with Great Britain.

A despatch to the New York Times from Wichita, Kas., says: "Of all the struggles in the history of Kansas not one wrought such havoc as that now prevailing all over the state. Your correspondent has just made a tour of the western and southern sections of Kansas and found entire counties without so much as a load of green stuff growing from the ground. Corn in some of the fine rich valleys, which gave promise of eighty to ninety bushels per acre, will not produce as much as a bushel on a hundred acres. Thousands and thousands of acres have not a green blade or stalk of corn sile. The great Arkansas valley, one of the richest west of the Missouri river, with its great undulating prairie, is a vast desolate waste. Hundreds of square miles of fine crops have been burned up and the corn stalks are scarcely worth getting for fodder, as all the blades will fall to pieces as soon as handled."

TEMPERANCE.

LAND, RUM AND TOBACCO.

A person who has always plenty of rum, tea and tobacco, etc., but very little of anything else, said to another, 'You have lots of land, and I have none; I ought to have some of yours and you ought not to have so much.' 'Yes,' said his neighbor, 'but do you know I took home my whiskey, tobacco, and tea money, and put it into land, while you swallowed yours down.'"

This was a new view of the subject to the landless man, and it would doubtless be a new view to many others who have wasted their own money, and are now envious of others who have kept theirs. It is not easy to eat your cake and keep it at the penny that he carves, and spends every penny that he carves, but which are more likely to be a curse than a blessing, will wonder at his neighbor's prosperity, wonder at his ill-luck, and financially wonder and perish for lack of knowledge, and self restraint, and common sense.—The Christian.

LICENSE MONEY.

License money! How can we get along without it! Eighty-five per cent of the crime and misery of the people is produced by liquor; let us license it! Thirty-two times as much money is taken out of our pockets to care for the results of drink as we get for legalizing its sale; we will therefore license it! A district in Liverpool has no liquor-allowance, and there is one paper to a thousand of the population, while in another district the saloons are open and there is one paper to twenty-eight of the people. It is so hard for a thousand people to support one dependent person, and so easy for twenty-eight to do the same thing, if they can only get the license money! Shame on rum! Shame on license! Let us wake up, put away the evil, and be free!

I call perfect health the loveliest thing in this world and alcohol even in small doses will take the bloom off, will injure the perfection of loveliness of health both mental and moral; I go still further and say, alcohol is not only no helper of work but a hinderer of work, and every man that comes to the front of a profession in London is marked by this one characteristic, that the more busy he gets the less in the shape of alcohol he takes and his excuse is, 'I am very sorry, but I cannot take it and do my work.'—SIR ANDREW CLARK.

I do not overstate it when I say that the 200,000 saloons in this country have been instrumental in destroying more human lives in the last five years than the 2,000,000 armed men did during the four years of the civil war. Whisky is a more deadly weapon than shot or shell or any of the implements of our modern warfare.—HON. WILLIAM WINDO.

General Intelligence.

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Times yesterday publishes a despatch from Tien Tsin, China, stating that the report circulated to the effect that Victory Li Hung Chang's ranks and privileges had been reduced by the imperial command was entirely unfounded. The Times despatch also stated that there was no truth in the report circulated from the same source that General Yeh had