

The Union Advertiser

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

W. C. ANDERSON

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. XXIV.—No. 20.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, February 25, '91.

WHOLE No. 1216

BAMBOO WORK.

I have just received an Assortment of Bamboo Work in the following Articles:

- Fancy Hasels;
- From 12 in. to 6 feet high in assorted Styles and Prices;
- Bric a Brac What Nots, Portfolios, Music Racks, Tables &c.

INSPECTION WANTED.

B. FAIREY,
Newcastle.

Newcastle, January 10, 1891.

L. J. TWEEDIE

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER

AT LAW.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

Chatham, N. B.

OFFICE—Old Bank Montreal.

J. D. PHINNEY,

Barrister & Attorney at Law

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

1000—COURT HOUSE SQUARE,

May 4, 1888.

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

Home, 287, COL. ST., LONDON,

ENGLAND.

DISORDERS OF EYE, EAR & THROAT,

Office: Cor. Waterland and Main Sts.

London, Nov. 14, 86.

Charles J. Thomson,

Agent MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

Company of New York. The LARGEST INSURANCE

Company in the World. Agent for the

Continental and Commercial Agency.

Barrister, Printer for the

Notary Public, &c.

Union Advertiser, and Professional

Notary Public in all the branches connected

with conveyance and deposit.

OFFICE.

Regina House, Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

Dr. R. Nicholson,

Office and Residence,

McCULLUM ST., NEWCASTLE.

Jan. 22, 1889.

Dr. W. A. Ferguson.

RESIDENCE AND OFFICE a house

across by Mr. R. H. Greenley, at foot of

St. John's Hill.

Newcastle, Jan. 2, 1891.

Dr. H. A. Fish,

Newcastle, N. B.

July 25, 1889.

W. A. Wilson, M.D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

DERBY, N. B.

Derby, Nov. 16, 1890.

Clifton House,

Princess and 143 Germain Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

A. N. PETERS, PROPRIETOR,

Kept by steam throughout. Prompt at-

tention and moderate charges. Telephone con-

nection with all parts of the city.

April 6, 1888.

KEARY HOUSE

(Formerly WILBUR'S HOTEL.)

BATHURST, N. B.

THOS. F. KEARY, Proprietor.

This Hotel has been entirely refitted and re-

arranged throughout. Single rooms with all

conveniences. It is kept in connection with the

Yankee Hotel, one of the best of the

best in the city. Excellent and

moderate charges. Telephone con-

nection with all parts of the city.

TELEPHONE \$1.39 per day with Sample

Rooms \$1.75.

Bank of Montreal.

Capital \$12,000,000

Reserve \$6,000,000

A Savings Department has been opened in

connection with this branch.

Interest allowed a current rate.

F. F. WINSLOW,

Manager Chatham Branch.

FREE FARMS—WHERE FARMING PAYS!

Full information given in the attractive NEWCASTLE ADVERTISER. The only paper in the province that publishes a list of the

Northwest Farmer, Dairy Farming & Ranching, 100 Farmers Testify, Scotch Farmers Success, British Columbia, Free Farms.

These farms are most valuable and contain a vast amount of useful and interesting information, secured by special commissions who thoroughly covered the ground this season, and contain numerous illustrations of farming operations, etc., upon the prairies; also a great number of letters from settlers in the country telling of progress up to the close of 1890, and a good map. Copies will be mailed free to any address upon application to any agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or to

O. E. MOPHERSON,

Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Cold Winter. RAW FURS.

Owing to the extreme cold have advanced in price. I am now paying the

ADVANCE

on all kinds.

JAMES BROWN,

Newcastle, Feb. 4, 1891.

WANTED.

1,000 Cords

WHITE BIRCH

SPOOL WOOD

BY THE

For particulars apply to

John Ferguson,

Managing Director.

FRESH BEEF.

40,000 lbs

Fresh Beef

For Sale.

Apply to John Windsor,

Petit Rocher, N. B.

SHARP'S

BALSAM

OF HOREHOUND AND ANISE FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, AND

WHOPPING COUGHS

AND

40 YEARS IN USE

PRICE 25¢ PER BOTTLE

ARMSTRONG & CO. PROPRIETORS

76 BARKER ST. N. B.

MR. B. R. BOUTHILLIER,

Represents to his address in Newcastle and the vicinity that he has arranged to be in town every

WEDNESDAY

where he may be seen at the Upper Flat of the Store of Messrs. Sutherland & Creighton for the purpose of making measurements and taking orders for Gentlemen's Garments of all kinds and at the most Reasonable Prices.

Newcastle, Jan. 15, 1891.

Tobacco, Tobacco.

JUST RECEIVED

50 CIGARETTES NAPOLEON CHEWING

To arrive this week

50 CIGARETTES INDEX

PUBLIC SAFETY DEMANDS

That only honest and reliable medicines should be placed upon the market. It can not, therefore, be stated too emphatically, nor repeated too often, that all who are in need of a genuine blood-purifier should be sure and ask for

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla.

Your life, or that of some one near and dear to you, may depend on the use of this well-known remedy in preference to any other preparation of similar properties, stilling, mantrake, yellow dock, and the like. The process of manufacture is original, skillful, scrupulously clean, and such as to secure the very best medicinal qualities of each ingredient. This medicine is not heated nor heated, and is therefore, not a deceiver; but it is a compound extract, obtained by a method exclusively our own, of the best and most powerful alteratives, tonics, and diuretics known to pharmacy. For the last forty years,

Sarsaparilla

has been the standard blood-purifier of the world—so other approaching it in popularity and universal demand. Its formula is approved by the leading physicians and druggists. Being pure and highly concentrated, it is the most economical of any possible blood medicine. Every purchaser of Sarsaparilla should insist upon having this preparation and see that each bottle bears the well-known name of

J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Lowell, Mass.

A GREAT MEETING.

TORONTO CONSERVATIVES WELCOME SIR JOHN AND SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

THE CHIEFTAIN SHOWS UP FARRER AS A THREAT TO CANADA.

(Special to the Sun.)

TORONTO, Feb. 17.—The conservative meeting in which Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper spoke last evening was doubtless, in some respects, the greatest political meeting in the history of Canada. It was held in the Grand Opera House, which accommodates about 3,000. The doors were not opened till seven o'clock, but two hours before that time the street in front of the opera house was crowded with eager thousands. The lamps in front of the academy were extinguished and a number of several thousands who arrived too late to gain admission had to remain outside. The crowd that thronged into the theatre did not wait for the start of the evening. Among them were the premier and high commissioner, were with great difficulty got into the hall. Appropriate notices were displayed in the theatre. Among them were: "Canadian labor for Canadians?" "No tariff discrimination against Britain?" "Encourage home industries?" "Protect our Washington our capital?" "Hail to our chief?" "The old flag, the old leader, the old policy?" "No United States senators need apply?"

A great sensation was created when the premier gave documentary evidence to show that Sir John Macdonald had prepared a statement telling Americans how they would let Canada into annexation.

Sir Charles Tupper spoke first. He said he wished to say, coming from England, that if the Conservative party were to be a party in Canada he would have no finger on Canada he would have to answer for it to Great Britain. This was received with loud and prolonged cheers.

Sir John Macdonald then spoke. He said that the platform was given a new reception. He said that when he came to Toronto years ago during the liberal administration and saw a number of workmen idle, and a general depression in trade, he was impressed more than ever before that if they were to be a party in Canada it must be by a new policy. The intervention of opponents made him think they were afraid to let the meeting hear what Sir Charles and himself had to say. They were like the little girl who when asked how far she had got in her school said she had just begun to read. (Great laughter.) The policy of the government had been fully explained. It was the policy of 1878. Every time he visited Toronto he saw evidence of wealth and prosperity. Property that was a drug in the market in 1878 was now said to be held too high. This was not to unless the prosperity of Canada was to be destroyed by a false fiscal policy. He would not make more inscription than his tombstone than say the liberal inaugurated and carried into effect the national policy. When they looked back they found where the Americans had made a bargain with them. Through the treaty of 1854 was broken without reason his government never had lost an opportunity of seeking to renew trade relations, but at last they had come to the conclusion that they should not kiss the foot of the president of the United States; that they should show their teeth; that they should show the Americans that they would look for the nations of the world. The enormous commercial and other advantages derived from the C. P. R. had raised Canada in the eyes of France and Germany, to the position of the most favored countries in the world. Referring to Sir Richard Cartwright, he called him "Mr. Cartwright, for which he said he might be pardoned as Mr. Cartwright would hardly resign his title when he became a senator from Ontario. Turning to the tariff question, he said his party would never resign the control of Canada's tariff to a foreign nation. As free men we should resist the idea that any outside power could impose taxes on us. To discriminate against Great Britain would be ungrateful and sinful, and great wrong to the nation. What would we say if, in consequence of concessions by the United States to England, American products were allowed free entry into the markets of Great Britain, while high duties were levied on Canadian exports. What would we say of such discrimination on the part of England against Canada? Yet this was what Sir Richard Cartwright wanted Canada to do with regard to England. There was a deliberate conspiracy, in which some of the leaders of the liberal party were concerned, to compel Canada, by force or fraud, to enter the American union. (Heart, heart.) Members of the party had been in Washington and had been whispering into the

ears of the Americans. (Name name!) "Yes, I'll name them," and the premier, mentioned the names of Charles Farrer, Charlton and Cartwright. The latter, seduced by the devil and Erastus Winand, had forgotten all his obligations to his country and gone to Washington and tried to sell Canada. How could we expect to get anything in the shape of trade when Cartwright had gone on better? There is a deliberate attempt to induce the United States to favor the liberal party in the matter of trade relations against us by holding out to the Americans the hope of annexation. Farrer had prepared a document for use in the United States which was sent to a printing office in Toronto to be published, and it told how in every way Canada could be hurt. The police had collected nearly all that document and was identified as being in the handwriting of Farrer and it showed a treasonable conspiracy to betray Canada into annexation.

He read the concluding paragraph of a proof for Hunter, Rose and Co., where he said the matter was printed. The document, told of a strong feeling in the maritime provinces on an annexation and said the imposition of a tonnage tax would speedily put an end to the seizure of United States vessels and indeed end the whole controversy. Another way to bring all concerned to their senses would be to put a stop to the bonding privilege of the C. P. R. and cut its American connection at Saint Ste Marie. Sir John Macdonald was seventy five, and his disappearance from the stage would be a signal for annexation. Then a leader would be found.

ARE WE TO BE CALLED CURS.

A SENSIBLE AMERICAN OPINION OF CANADIANS—A WELL-DERIVED REBUKE FOR THE CARTWRIGHT SECTION OF THE GRIT PARTY.

(Special to the Sun.)

The people of Canada will speak and speak in no uncertain manner at the meeting of the Conservative Union in Toronto, Feb. 17, 1891. From our personal knowledge of the popular feeling we don't mind wagering our new silk that against anybody's last year's crop of wool, the Conservative Union will get such a kick in the teeth as will deter them from talking intelligently for some time to come. Whilst we are "very busy" with the great and important work on earth, and all that kind of thing, we are apt to consider other people in a very wrong light. We should, however, be sure to think of Canada's young men and women.

And, pray, what else would they be but candidates, in the eyes of the people, at that—if they deliberately undertook to hand over their country to another power?

The two ways of looking at a question, respected grabbler?

This is not a question entirely of Canada, home, but it is a question of Washington our capital? "Hail to our chief?" "The old flag, the old leader, the old policy?" "No United States senators need apply?"

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