The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. C. ANSLOW, — Our Country with its United Interests. — EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. XIX.—No. 4. — Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, November 11, 1885. — WHOLE NO. 940.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

On and after the 15th inst., all accounts due me, that have been standing over six months, will be handed to a lawyer for immediate collection. I am compelled to do this to enable me to pay my own bills, and to save unpleasantness it would be well for all to PAY UP.

I am also rendering all accounts due to date, and shall be obliged for an early settlement. All who can pay, should pay, to enable me to meet my accounts when due.

B. FAIREY,
Newcastle.

Nov. 7, 1885.

William A. Park,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, &C.
OFFICE—OVER THE STORE OF WILLIAM PARK, ESQ.
CASTLE STREET, - - NEWCASTLE.
Newcastle, Oct. 24, 1883.

Law and Collection Office
—OF—
M. ADAMS,
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.
Real Estate & Fire Insurance Agent.
☞ CLAIMS collected in all parts of the Dominion.
Office:-NEWCASTLE, N.B.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
Chatham, - - - N. B.
OFFICE—Old Bank Montreal.

JOHN McALISTER,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Conveyancer, &c.,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
May 7, 1885.

BECKWITH & THOMAS,
Barristers & Solicitors,
MAIN STREET,
MONCTON - - N. B.
R. BECKWITH. G. T. THOMAS.
April 20, '85.

WILLIAM MURRAY,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
OFFICE:—MURRAY'S BUILDING, WATER STREET.
May 1, 1882.

J. D. PHINNEY.
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
RICHIBUCTO, N. B.
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE SQUARE.
May 5, 1884.

T. S. RUSSELL,
Deputy Crown Land Surveyor
FOR RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.
OFFICE—Dalhousie, N. B.
Sept. 14, '85. 6 mos.

Axes! Axes!
NARROW AND BROAD,
Hand-made by the subscriber at short notice.
JOHN BUCKLEY,
Edge Tool Maker.
Newcastle, Aug. 17, 1885.

Intercolonial Railway.
'85 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. '85
On and after MONDAY, 1st June, 1885, the trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Will leave Newcastle
FOR QUEBEC ..... 4.32 a. m.
FOR MONCTON AND ST. JOHN, ... 11.09 a. m.
FOR CAMPBELLTON, ... 2.30 p. m.
FOR HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN, ... 11.02 p. m.
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time
D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 24th May, 1885.

SALESMEN WANTED!
THE LONDON RUBBER STAMP COMPANY,
No 217 Hollis Street, Halifax.
SEND 3 CENT STAMP FOR PARTICULARS.

F. L. PEDOLIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
OFFICE in Power's Building, Public Square
OFFICE HOURS from 9 to 12 a.m., 1 to 6 p. m., 7 to 10 p. m.
Residence at Mr. S. Y. Mitchell's.
Feb. 1885.

DR. McDONALD,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
Corner Duke and St. John Street.;
Opposite Canada House.
CHATHAM - - N. B.
Chatham June 3, 1881

DR. T. W. POMROY,
29 STUYVESANT ST.,
NEW YORK CITY, U. S.
Persons wishing to consult the Dr., and unable to call on him personally, can do so by letter.
Aug. 24, 1883. 29-1ypd.

DR. M. F BRUCE,
Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to ST. JOHN GENERAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO
EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE,
Office: 40 Coburg St., St. John, N. B.
Dec. 17, 1yr.

RAW FURS.
I am paying the highest prices in cash for the following Raw Furs:—Otter, Beaver, Bear Mink, Martin, Lynx, Fox, Rat.
JAMES BROWN.
Newcastle, Dec. 11, 1883.

S. R. FOSTER & SON,
MANUFACTURER OF
CUT NAILS AND CUT SPIKES,
TACKS, BRADS,
FINISHING NAILS,
SHOE NAILS,
HUNGARIAN NAILS, &c.
Office, Warehouse and Manufactory
GEORGES' STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
April 10, 1882, 2-1yr

Wm. RAE,
BLACKSTOCK BUILDING,
Water Street, - Chatham N. B.
Keeps on hand an assortment of CEMETERY WORK, in straight
Grave Stones, Tablets, etc.
Prices from $12.00 upwards. Also Railing Posts of different patterns. Samples of Red Granite from St. George, N. B.
WM. RAE.
Chatham, June 14, '85.

Mill Supplies.
Rubber and Leather Belting;
Disston's Gang and Circular Saws;
Lacing Leather;
Emery Wheels;
Machinery Oils; Files;
Lath and Shingle Ties;
Babbit Metal; Steam Fittings;
Steam Packing;
Rubber, Linen and Cotton Hose, etc., etc.,
ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO.,
68 Prince Wm. Street.
St. John Aug 31

$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and I by mail you will get FREE a package of goods of large value, that will start you at work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, for spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely secured. Don't delay. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland Maine.

House To Rent.
The commodious premises recently occupied by A. Ritchie, Esq., and situated on the high road. Possession given November 1st.
For particulars apply to
W. & D. McLEOD.
Newcastle, Oct. 13, '85.

PATENTS.
INVENTORS send model or sketch of your invention, when I will make careful preliminar examination, and report as to patentability, with advice, circulars, etc., FREE OF CHARGE. All business before U. S. patent Office attended to for MODERATE FEES. Information and references sent on application. NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.
P. B. LITTELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Directly opposite U. S. Patent Office.

B. FAIREY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
NEWCASTLE, - - - - - N. B.
Particular attention paid to sales of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GOODS on Consignment.
Newcastle, July 20, 1885.

GEO. STABLES,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
NEWCASTLE, - - - N. B.
Goods of all kinds handled on Commission, and prompt returns made.
Will attend to Auctions in Town and Country in a satisfactory manner.
Newcastle, Aug. 11, '85.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,
GEO. McSWEENY, PROPRIETOR. GEO. D. FUCHS, MANAGER.

Clifton House,
4 Princess and 143 Germain Streets,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
A. N. PETERS, PROPRIETOR,
Heated by steam throughout. Prompt attention and moderate charges. Telephone communication with all parts of the city.
April 20, '85.

CANADA HOUSE
Chatham, New Brunswick,
Wm. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.
Considerable outlay has been made on the house to make it a first class Hotel and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of Steamboat landing and Telegraph and Post Offices.
The proprietor returns thanks to the Public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.

GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS
For Commercial Travellers and Stabling on the premises.
Oct. 12, 1885.

ALEX. L. WRIGHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER,
BERRY'S MILLS, N. B.
All kinds of Lumber constantly on hand.
PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, AND HARDWOOD LATHS, PALINGS, SHINGLES—PINE, SPRUCE AND CEDAR, PINE CLAPBOARDS.
Lumber Planed & Matched.
ORDERS SAWN TO DIMENSIONS.
March 10, 1883. 14-1yr

BUY
Windsor's Delicious RASPBERRY & STRAWBERRY JAM!
In cases of each one dozen Pint, Quart and Half Gallon
GLASS JARS.
Guaranteed equal if not superior to any in the market.
Write for Quotations.
JOHN WINDSOR.
Petit Rocher, N. B., Oct. 20, 1884.

WE SELL POTATOES,
Spiling, Bark,
R. R. TIES. LUMBER, LATHS,
Canned Lobsters, Mackerel, Berries,
Eggs, Fresh Fish, etc.
Best prices for all Shipments.
Write fully for quotations.
HATHEWAY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
22 CENTRAL WHARF, BOSTON.
Members of Board of Trade, Corn and Mechanic Exchanges.
Boston, June 17, 1885. 6m.

Cures RHEUMATISM

Cures DIPHTHERIA.

ALSO CURES
Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup or Rattles, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of the limbs, removing Dandruff and producing the growth of the Hair, and as a Hair Dresser is unequalled.

$500 REWARD.
offered for a better article, or the Proprietors of any remedy showing more Testimonials of genuine cures of the above diseases in the same length of time. There is nothing like it when taken internally for Cramps, Colic, Croup, Colds, Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Sore Throat. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given according to directions without any injury whatever.
MINARD'S LINIMENT IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. PRICE 25 CENTS.

SAMPLE'S DOMINION
Horse Liniment!
Sample, Parker & Co., Proprietors, Upper Musquodobit, Nova Scotia.
THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Spavins, Sweeny, Sprains, Swollen and Stiff Joints, Scratches, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Harness Galls, Cuts, Sores of long standing, Fistula, Poll Evil, Warts, Swelling and Bruises of all kinds.
Also, will eradicate Lumps on the Head and Neck of Cattle; will cure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also Frost Bites, Chilblains and Salt Rheum.
Sold by all Druggists.
Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., Wholesale Agents for Halifax
Wholesale by E. Lee Street, Newcastle.
Feb. 12, 1885. 1y.

Health is Wealth!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power of either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.
WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by
JOHN C. WEST & CO.,
81 and 83 King St. East, Toronto, Ontario

SKINNER'S
Carpet Warerooms,
58 KING STREET.
New Carpets, New Oilcloths, New Linoleums.
Just Received for Fall Trade:
6 bales New Brussels Carpets;
6 " Tapestry do.
4 Rolls English Oilcloth, New Designs;
4 " Best Linoleum, at $1.30 per yard;
3 " 4 yds. wide do., " 1.10 "
4 " 4 yds. wide do., " 75 "
☞ The above is the first installment of my FALL STOCK, and as it contains some very novel designs, intending purchasers would do well to examine them.
A. O. SKINNER.
St. John, Oct. 5, 1885.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.
No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.
A Terrible Cough Cured.
"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 61 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.
HORACE FAIRBROTHER."
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.
Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.
"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder as to our gratitude? Sincerely yours,
MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."
159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.
"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried.
A. J. CRANE."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.
"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.
"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON."
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.
No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Selected Literature.

THE MASTER OF PENNRAVEN.

BY ENON ANGLAI.

John Weston strolled leisurely away.

"Pray, what do you mean by such disgusting forwardness?" asked Mrs. Gaylord. "I was watching you from the drawing-room window. I distinctly saw that man take your hand, and there he stood holding it till now. And you allowed it!"

Margaret felt that she was guilty, and hung her head in silence—guilty moreover, of the strange thrill of joy and hope and pride with which she had listened to the story of John Weston's love.

"And what is all this that I hear about an expensive ball-dress that has been sent to you?" Mrs. Gaylord went on. "If my husband has lavished money so foolishly on you, he will hear my opinion of his conduct in very plain terms."

"It was not Cousin Walter who sent it," said Margaret.

"How do you know?"

"Mr. Weston said so."

The very mention of Jack's name seemed to anger his hostess.

"Mr. Weston indeed! Have you been talking to him, about your dress? Never did I know any one half so forward. Well, your wonderful ball-dress will do you very little good in this house. I distinctly forbid you to appear at my party. Do you understand me?"

Tears filled Margaret's eyes.

"Go up to my room and finish turning that blue dress that I told you to alter three days ago!" said Mrs. Gaylord sweeping back into the house with a scornful toss of her head.

For once Margaret Gaylord did not obey.

Instead of going meekly up to Mrs. Gaylord's room, she went down the long walk—"boldly following John Weston," as Mrs. Gaylord would have said.

Sympathy was very sweet to Margaret. Her Cousin Walter saw but little of his wife's tyranny, and seemed afraid to remonstrate at what he did see, Nor did Margaret wish him to. Not for worlds would she have been the cause of trouble between him. But John Weston could be in no wise harmed by her confidence.

He had paid her the highest compliment in his power by loving her, and by saying that but for his poverty he should ask her to be his wife. Poverty might prevent their marriage, but surely it need not deprive her of the consolation which his sympathizing support would give her.

She found him pacing up and down beneath the trees, with a very serious face.

He came eagerly to meet her, and drew her hand within her arm.

"I should have braved Mrs. Gaylord's anger and come boldly to the house to claim you in five minutes more if you had not come to me," he said. "Margaret, I don't like the way in which that woman treats you. I could not hear what she said, but the tone of her voice was quite enough. You must not stay here; it is a wretched life!"

It is indeed!" said Margaret sighing.

"Once or twice lately, when it has seemed more than I could bear, I have asked Cousin Walter to find some situation for me."

"What was your particular sin of omission, or commission this afternoon?" inquired Jack.

"I had forgotten to finish a dress she gave me to alter. I meant to do it; but when that box came, with my lovely dress in it, I could think of nothing else. And oh, only think!" she continued, flushing up: "I cannot wear it after all!"

"Why not?"

"Mrs. Gaylord is very angry about it. She forbade my appearing at her party. I am so disappointed!"

"But you shall go!" cried Jack. "That is, if you will be guided by me. I have just been having a few words with your Cousin Walter. He owns for the sake of peace in his house he has passed over far too many things without notice. It has grieved him to see you treated badly, and he would be glad if you could find a better home. I have satisfied him that I can give you one; that is, a happier one. For you will be happier, Margaret, even in a poor cabin, if you are the sole mistress there, and honored and beloved.—Now, it is for you to decide. Your Cousin Walter will take you from this house to-night, if you choose, to his sister's house. I will come there to-morrow afternoon and take you to church. Anticipating your decision, I have procured a special license. You will wear the lovely ball-dress that the good fairy sent you," he added with an indulgent smile. "And as soon as the ceremony is over, you and I will return with your cousin, and you shall attend the party. Rely upon it, Mrs. Gaylord will not refuse to receive you—as my bride. Will you go, Margaret?"

"Yes," she said frankly. "I shall be glad to go with you. You are the only person, except my Cousin Walter, who has been kind to me since my dear father died."

"But you quite understand that your life may be one of poverty and care? I don't wish to deceive you on that point; but I can promise to love you through it all until the end."

"That is all I ask—that and to make you happy. I shall care nothing for care and poverty if I share them with you."

John Weston's face looked radiantly handsome in this hour of triumph."

It has always been my dream of dreams to be loved for myself alone, Margaret. And now that dream is realized. A poor, shabby cripple, I have yet won the one woman in the world that I could love for my own dear wife."

"I dislike to hear you speak of yourself in that slighting sort of way," said Margaret. "Please don't."

"I will not, my darling. I'll allude to myself as reverently as if I was the Master of Pennraven himself. Margaret, you have not yet seen him. If he should love you at first sight, as I did—if he should wish to marry you——"

"Do not talk of such things, Mr. Weston."

"Mr. Weston!" Am I to be called by that name still? Tell me the truth, Margaret. Is it not selfish in me to hurry you into this marriage? Would you rather wait a little longer? The Master of Pennraven might——"

"If you mention his name to me again I shall think that you mean to insult me," said Margaret, with spirit. "I hate the very sound of it even now."

That evening a close carriage left Mr. Gaylord's house, containing Margaret and her cousin Walter.

John Weston had already vanished to the great delight of Mrs. Gaylord.

"I was so afraid he would hang about here, in those shabby clothes disgracing us before my guests at the party," she said to her husband.

And she was puzzled by his quizzical look as he meekly answered that John Weston would never again intrude upon her until she herself should ask him to come.

"Then he will stay away forever," said she.

Mrs. Gaylord drew a long breath of relief as the carriage drove away. She was glad to have Margaret out of the house till the party was over. It would be too tiresome to see her moping about with red eyes, thinking herself injured and abused; and it would be an easy matter to recall her at the proper time for her return.

The eventful day dawned at last; and with it came tidings that for a few moments damped Mrs. Gaylord's sunny self-content.

The Master of Pennraven, who had been in delicate health for years, had died suddenly at sea on his way home from Madeira. His fortune and estate had fallen to the "next of kin," of whose abject poverty at the time of the great windfall the most romantic stories were told.

He was coming instantly to Pennraven. After a moment's thought, Mrs. Gaylord wrote a fresh card, and despatched it to "Mr. J. W. Pennraven." One would do as well as another, she told herself with a smile.

At the appointed time the guests assembled; but oddly enough, no master of the house was there to receive them.

Mrs. Gaylord made such excuses as she could for his absence, hiding her annoyance and indignation under a pleasant smile.

"If he only will come before the Master of Pennraven arrives, I will forgive him," she thought.

In one of the pauses of the music she heard a carriage drive to the door. In a few moments, the butler appeared, his eyes rolling with wonder.

"Mr. and Mrs. Pennraven," he said to his mistress, "and my master."

Hastening forward to greet her distinguished guests, Mrs. Gaylord suddenly forgot her good manners, and stood staring at them as wildly as the butler had stared at her.

There stood the obnoxious John Weston, in a handsome evening suit; and Margaret—Margaret Gaylord, was leaning on his arm, look ing bright, beautiful and happy in the white silk and pearls.

Behind the pair stood Walter Gaylord, smiling shyly over his wife's discomfited surprise.

But seeing a storm of indignation rising in her eyes he came forward in time to prevent it.

"Our friend John Weston was the man to whom Mr. Pennraven's fortune fell, he explained. "With the fortune he took the family name. He is a romantic kind of fellow, and he wished to marry a woman who would accept him, believing him to be very poor. He found that woman in our Cousin Margaret. And having been so long under your care, Julia, she looks to you entirely to introduce her into the best society here and in town," he added in a lower tone.

He knew his wife well. The bait he administered was eagerly swallowed.—Mrs. Gaylord forgot her anger in the pleasure of presenting the heiress of Pennraven to her guests that night.

"They met at our house," she would say afterwards, when the marriage was discussed. "I was against it at first. I dreaded poverty for her, for she had never known it. So feeling sure that I would not approve, they made a runaway match of it in the end. They seem to be made for each other, and they are as happy as the day is long."

She spoke the truth. In all the country no happier home exists than that over which the mistress of Pennraven presides to this day.

Temperance.

THE CURSE OF OUR ERA.—The drink habit is beyond all question the greatest curse of modern life. Social drinking ruins more homes and destroys more young men and young women than all the social habits combined. The drink traffic does more to corrupt politics, perpetuate and multiply poverty, to incite to violence and brawls, to keep the poor poor, and to make them poorer than all other causes combined. It costs the nation more in life and money than war, pestilence and famine. It more urgently demands quarantine than the cholera; it is a more serious menace to national well-being than armies and fleets of foreign powers. It is the obstacle to all moral and social progress.

"The temperance cause," says Richard Cobden, "lies at the foundation of all social and political reform." How shall we lay out this foundation? How shall we establish this quarantine? How shall we decrease this awful expenditure!—How shall we check, restrain, regulate or extirpate this drink habit? This is the immediate question which addresses itself to every citizen, every parent, every social reformer.—*Christian Union.*

WOE TO THE DRUNKARD-MAKER.

Not only the words of the prophet, "woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink," but the words of Christ when He said, "Whoso shall offend (cause to commit offence) one of these little ones, that believe in me, it were better for him that a mill stone were hanged about his neck, and he were drowned in the depths of the sea." To entice youth from every home is one of the supreme efforts of liquor vendors of our day. It is true of the so called respectable dealers, that they are sinners even above the drunkards.—They are the men who know better.—They are the men who sin against the whole light of plain duty, especially if he be an intelligent American citizen trained in the church; such a man takes pains not to know or think what ruin he is bringing on souls, on society. Let Christian society regard him only as worthy of reprobation.—*Rev. Dr. Barrows.*

THE CHURCH AND THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

H. W. Palmer, attorney-general of Pennsylvania under Gov. Hoyt, in a temperance lecture before a large audience in the Franklyn street Methodist church, Wilkesbarre, Pa., a short time ago, made the remark that the Catholic church was doing more for the cause of temperance than all the other Christian churches put together. Its priests were educating the people up to the principles of true manhood. In the Scranton diocese alone there were 6,000 Father Mathew men.

Varieties.

THE EASTERN WAR CLOUD.

OCT. 30.—The opinion prevails in Bulgaria that the Balkan conference will prove a failure. The country longs for peace but has enough to maintain an army during the winter without contracting loans.

ATHENS, Oct. 30.—M. Tricoupis, ex-Prime Minister, arrived here yesterday. He received an ovation from thousands of citizens who clamored for war. He replied in a moderate circumspect speech. The Government continues to send troops to the frontier.

NISSA, Oct. 30.—It is officially announced that the Bulgarian forces have blocked the frontier and that officers have issued orders to shoot any one they find crossing from Servia into Bulgaria. The Servian troops have been ordered to reply in force, in such an event, without awaiting special orders from the commanding general. It is stated bands of Bulgarians have commenced harassing the Servian frontier towns.

PHILLIPOPOLIS, Oct. 31.—Prince Alexander, addressing a number of Bulgarian deputations to-day, said he regretted that some of the Powers from whom he had expected support had shown themselves adverse to the union of Roumelia with Bulgaria. Others, however, from whom he had expected nothing, were well-disposed towards him. He hoped the Conference would effect a peaceable solution of the question. If compelled to have recourse to arms, he relied on the country to do its duty.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The St. Petersburg Slay Committee of Charity have sent 8,000 winter overcoats to the Bulgarian troops engaged in the uprising against Turkey. The prevailing opinion among European statesmen is that the conference of powers convened at Constantinople at the Porte's request to decide upon the best mode of adjusting the Balkan trouble will be a complete failure, in which case the whole question will be relegated to Turkey.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Turkish offer of 5,000 irregular troops to combat the Servians is being considered by the Bulgarians.

A despatch from Sofia says neither the Bulgarians or Roumelians will submit to a renewal of the *status quo ante* without fighting, even if the Balkan Conference so decides.

It is reported Russia is secretly encouraging Servia in the latter's bellicose attitude, by hinting at a possible Servian administration over Bosnia.

VIENNA, Nov. 3.—The *New Frie Presse* says at a preliminary Conference of the Powers, England and France declined to sanction the appointment of Prince Alexander as Governor of Roumelia, as it would be an infringement of the German treaty. They pleaded earnestly for such a settlement as would satisfy and quiet the people of Roumelia and Bulgaria.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

CAUSE AND RESULTS OF THE BERLIN TREATY—SERVIA'S DISSATISFACTION.

After the Crimean War Turkey became the *enfant gate* of the Western Powers and especially of England. The Governments of France and England had guaranteed a four per cent. loan of $25,000,000 in 1855, and on the strength of this Turkey continued raising money until 1875, when she practically repudiated her debt, which had reached the sum of $9,000,000. Since that time France and England have paid the interest on the debt of 1854. The more money Turkey managed to raise the more thoroughly disorganized she became, and internal dissensions weakened her day by day.—Meanwhile Russia was recovering herself.

THE EASTERN QUESTION REOPENED.

In July, 1875, rumors of disturbances in Bosnia and Herzegovina commenced to circulate, and it soon became plain that the Eastern question had reopened. The insurrections rapidly increased, and at last it was determined by some of the Western Powers to interfere. Early in 1870 a note was drawn up by Count Andrassy, the Austrian Minister, and presented to the Porte. This note insisted upon Turkey's carrying out the engagements she had made and broken with regard to reform. The note was accepted, but it soon became plain that Turkey intended to do nothing. The Berlin memorandum was then drawn up by the Ministers of Germany, Austria and Russia, to which these three Powers pointed out the increasing danger of the disturbance in the southeast of Europe, but as the other Powers refused to join in it the memorandum was never presented. The murder of the French and German consuls at Salonica during a Mussulman outbreak, the dethronement and suicide or murder (which it has never been determined) of the Sultan Abdul Aziz, the insurrection in Bulgaria and the horrible massacres by the Bashi-Bazouks, known as the "Bulgarian atrocities," quickly followed one another. Servia and Montenegro declared war against Turkey in July, 1876, and Servia was defeated; but the hardy Montenegrins held out bravely. A conference of the Powers was held at Constantinople, but came to nothing.—Peace was signed with Servia, and Turkey went through the mockery of summoning a Parliament, which naturally soon disappeared, for Turkey, as Lord Salisbury once said, is a country where "there is no aristocracy, no governing class, no organized democracy, no representing government." It was evident that the Porte was only playing with the Powers, and in 1877 Russia declared war. Turkey was defeated and the Russian army reached almost the gates of Constantinople. Then followed the celebrated Treaty of San Stefano, by which Russia secured almost complete independence of Turkey for the Christian provinces and the power to create a great Bulgarian State with a port on the Ægean,

THE CONGRESS OF BERLIN.

Backed by Jingoism, which was at its height in England, Lord Beaconsfield interfered, seeing that the Treaty of San Stefano would put the southeast of Europe completely under Russian influence, which Russia had claimed as her right under the seventh clause of the Treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji. A congress of the Powers was opened in Berlin, June 13, 1878, and the famous Treaty of Berlin was drawn up. By one of its articles Bulgaria was constituted an autonomous principality, tributary to the Sultan and having the Balkans as its southern limit. This made Bulgaria a far smaller State than the one sketched in the Treaty of San Stefano. Eastern Roumelia, a province south of the Balkans, was also created by the Treaty of Berlin. It was made partially autonomous and was to be governed by a Christian Governor-General appointed by the Sultan. Bulgaria, on the other hand, was to have a prince, elected by the people, whom it was stipulated was not to be a member of any reigning family of Europe. It was to be tributary to the Sultan, but otherwise practically independent.

BOUNDARIES OF SERVIA AND GREECE.

The Treaty of Berlin also provided that Bosnia and Herzegovina should be occupied by Austria. Montenegro, Servia and Roumania were made independent and given new frontiers. Montenegro gained a seaport. Roumania gave up to Russia Bessarabia, which Russia had ceded to Turkey by the Treaty of Paris. As compensation Roumania received a portion of the Dobrudscha, which gave her ports on the Black Sea. An international commission of delimitation was appointed to settle the boundaries between Servia and Bulgaria. The wording of the treaty was in favor of Bulgaria, and the commission had considerable difficulty with Servia. The district of Novi Bazar had been given to Servia by the San Stefano, but had been restored to Turkey by the Treaty of Berlin, and there were a number of Bulgarian villages which Servia claimed. Before the matter was finally settled war was continually threatened, and Servia has always since claimed that she was badly treated by the Treaty of Berlin and would take the first opportunity of rectifying her frontiers. The treaty arranged that the Sultan and the King of the Hellenes should come to an arrangement about the Greek frontier, but it was not till 1881 that the frontier question was decided, when Greece acquired the whole of Thessaly and a great part of Epirus. The Porte ceded Ardahan, Kars and the great port of Batoum, on the Black Sea, to Russia, and thus everything she had lost by the Crimean War she now regained and with it obtained more territory.—Roumania became a kingdom in 1881 and Servia in 1882.

THE TWO BULGARIAS.

The arrangement which divided the Bulgarian population into two separate States under wholly different forms of government gave rise to much discussion at the time of the signing of the Treaty of Berlin. But Lord Beaconsfield insisted upon this arrangement, and threatened to leave the Congress if it was not carried out. His idea was that the Balkans would act as a scientific frontier between Turkey and Russia, but the Porte has never occupied the garrisons in the Balkans to this day.

Prince Alexander of Battenburg was elected by the people of Bulgaria in 1879. His father, being the brother of the then Empress of Russia, it was supposed that Bulgaria would be completely under Russian influence, and so it was for a time. Prince Alexander was surrounded by Russian advisers and his army was officered by Russians, while Bulgarian officers joined the Russian army to learn their profession. But in 1883 Prince Alexander asserted himself and discharged two Russian Ministers and the Russian officers and recalled his own subjects from Russia. The matter was arranged, but since that time relations between Russia and Bulgaria have been strained. It has been stated that it was decided at the late meetings of the Emperors of Austria and Russia to depose Prince Alexander and put a more obedient prince in his place, but this has been denied by M. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, in the Diet. Still it looks as if Prince Alexander did get wind of some such conspiracy when he instigated the revolution in Eastern Roumelia, and, as the *Herald* has always maintained, and as no doubt the memoirs of some Russian diplomatist hereafter to be published will explain, Russia is in some way or other at the bottom of the whole movement. That revolution, having for its object the union of the State and Province created by the Treaty of Berlin, now seems to have a chance of gaining its object, and it has given Servia an opportunity of asserting herself, of which she has not been slow to take advantage.

KING MILAN'S POSITION.

King Milan, of Servia, occupies an unpleasant position at present. By nature he is said to be pacific, but his subjects have acquired an earth hunger, and if he refuses to satisfy it there is a pretender to his throne who, it is thought, will. That pretender is Prince Karageorgevitch, a descendant of the Karn George (Black George) who temporarily released Servia from the Turkish yoke in the early part of the present century. King Milan is the grand nephew of Moloch Obrenovitch, who succeeded in regaining for Servia her independence after she had lost it again. Prince Karageorgevitch is supposed to be a *persona grata* to the Court at St. Petersburg, which King Milan is not, and rumor had it that he would succeed Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, should that prince be driven from his country. Whether the Servians choose to change the dynasty is not a matter of much importance to the Powers, but Servia's pretensions to more territory is. To the west she wishes to possess the Novi-Bazar, which separates her from Montenegro. But as the Novi-Bazar has been occupied by Austria-Hungary since 1879 it is only by the permission of that Power that she can do so. It is not likely that Austria-Hungary will grant this permission unless she is perfectly certain that Servia will act as her tool, for the Novi-Bazar, occupied by an unfriendly people, would act as a barrier on the high road between Vienna and Constantinople. Even if Austri-Hungary did consent to relinquish her hold on the Novi-Bazar, the question would then arise as to whether Montenegro or Servia had the greatest right to that strip of territory, which still nominally belongs to Turkey. To the east Servia wants as much Bulgarian territory as she can get, while in the south Salonica would undoubtedly suit her as a port, but Servia has no more right to "Old Servia" than Montenegro has. Servia showed in 1876 that her fighting power as against Turkey counted for nothing and it is only by the aid of a Power that she can hope to gain her object.