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Sons of Temperance.

TORONTO, July 12th, 1888.

DEAR ADVOCATE.—Leaving Newcastle

per I. C. R., early on Friday morning,

July 6th, we had a pleasant day's ride

through the fine country of Gloucester

and Westchester, up the valley of the

Metamora and along the St. Lawrence

to the Province of Quebec to Laval, where

we arrived about 8 o'clock the same

evening. The country looks its best at

this season of the year. The comfort af-

forded by the I. C. Railway, the pleas-

ant stopping places for meals, the cour-

tesy of the employees, and the beautiful

and varied scenery along the route,—

or the greater portion of it—make it a fa-

vorite trip for tourists, and at this season

of the year there is a constant stream

of passenger traffic along this fa-

vorite line of travel. From Laval to Que-

bec is crossed by a ferry and the traveler

by this route finds himself in the ancient

city of Quebec, with its narrow streets

and its many places in the lower town—

its quaint buildings. In the upper town

there are many places of historic in-

terest, which all visitors to the city wish

to see, together with its many fine and

substantial buildings. But I have no

intention of attempting any description

of these places of interest, to which the

attention of the tourist has been directed

by works specially written for their guid-

ance and in the interest of the public

generally. From Quebec it was the in-

tention of the writer to travel to Toron-

to by water for the avowed object of

viewing the beauties and variety of the

scenery of the Upper St. Lawrence, and

on Saturday afternoon at five o'clock I

found myself on the steamer "Quebec,"

of the Richibucto and Ontario Naviga-

tion Company's line, and shortly after the

steamer was on her way to the commer-

cial capital of the Province of Quebec.

The weather was delightful and the con-

stant succession of villages on the

banks of the river, each village seem-

ing to be possessed of at least one—and

sometimes more—fine church buildings

made a pleasant scene for passengers.

All through the night, the steamer

ploughed her way up river, making oc-

casional calls and shortly before six

o'clock on Sunday morning we arrived

at Montreal, where I proceeded to hunt

up friends and spend Sunday and part

of Monday in viewing parts of the city.

Who has not heard of the far-famed

mountains just back of the city, where

every visitor as well as thousands of

the residents, during the heated term

especially, resort to cool off in the

study and breezy recesses of the woods

which it is covered. The front of the

mountain facing the city is a sheer

precipitous formation, and up its steep

part is erected a huge elevator, up

and down which two passenger cars

are constantly ascending and descending,

the weight of the one descending as-

sisting the upward flight of the car ascend-

ing, and which are connected by a fine

wire cables each to two immense revol-

ving drums driven by a powerful engine.

When the top is reached travel for a

short distance shows that the northern

side of the mountain is not so precipi-

tous as on the southern front which

faces the city, and that there is a fine

place for large numbers of persons to stroll

through the people's park, and enjoy

themselves in their own fashion. From

the summit of this look-out mountain a

magnificent view of the surrounding

country is to be had as well as of the

entire city, which lies far below, with

its suburbs in the distance, and from

which can also be seen some distance

away the city the suspension railway

bridges which here crosses the St. Law-

rence. On the northern side of the

mountain is situated the beautiful cem-

etery, while further off on an adjoining

mountain of less elevation than the one

nearest the city is situated the Roman

Catholic cemetery. A carriage drive

winds its devious course in easy grades

in and out, and by which the summit is

reached. The privileges and advantages

of so vast a breathing space in close

contiguity to so thickly populated a city

can hardly be over-estimated. But the

limits of an article for a country weekly

cannot be expected to devote very con-

siderable space to descriptive discourses

while on a specific trip for a definite ob-

ject without deferring that object until

so late a period that the proceedings

would be stale. Taking this into con-

sideration I will defer my description of

the trip between Montreal and Toronto

until a later date, and will at once pre-

cede to give a brief description, or as

brief as it can be made, of the Forty

Third Annual Session of the National

Division Sons of Temperance of North

America. The sessions were held in the

Model School in the city of Toronto.

A large number of representatives were

present from all parts of Canada and the

United States. The meeting was called

to order by the Most Worthington Patriarch,

Eugene H. Clapp, of Boston, Mass.—

There were present from the Province of

New Brunswick, Paul H. Worthy, As-

sociate C. A. Everett, St. John; E. G.

W. Patriarch Brothers Edward McCarty,

Moncton; W. C. Anslow; P. G. W.

Associate W. H. Price, Moncton; P. G.

Salmon Fishing Notes.

Messrs. Hansen and E. B. Winslow

left Fredericton on the 12th for a ten

days' trip on the South West Miramichi.

They will fish at Rocky Bend, where

their fishing privilege lies.

On the 13th Dr. Conlath, R. Davis,

M. Rogers and E. B. Foster started from

Fredericton for the Dugarron, via the

Northern & Western railway. It is

their intention to remain on the river

for two weeks.

A correspondent of Forest and Stream

writes: Messrs. A. Booth & Son, the

well known dealers in fish in Chicago,

display a huge salmon in their show

windows, with the following placard at-

tached to same: "Largest salmon ever

caught, weight 814 lbs."

Attorney General Blair, J. S. Neil

and M. T. Foster of Fredericton returned

home on the 9th inst., from a two-day

trip to the Dugarron. They found the

water very low; lower in fact than it

has been for several years, and the fish

were later and scarcer than usual.

Their catch of salmon was three large

fish and five grills. Several other

salmon were hooked by them but lost.

They found a great quantity of large sea

trout in the Dugarron. The average

weight of them, Mr. Neil thinks, would

exceed two pounds. The party caught

as many of them as they wanted, and

could have filled a barrel in very short

time. As a general thing the sea trout

occupy different pools from the salmon.

Coming down the river some 40 miles,

the party saw salmon in nearly all the pools.

But the fish would not rise on account of

the low water. For the last 22 miles,

being pressed for time, no casts were

made, although the salmon and grills

seemed very plenty in this part of the

river.

A party of four, including Messrs. T.

A. Logan, T. C. Allen and John Black,

left Fredericton on the 12th for the

South West Miramichi. They went up

by the New Brunswick Railway and will

portage from Kent station to the forks

of the South West, and will descend the

river to Boileston. They will remain

about two weeks. As the water is very

low they will not have a very easy time

getting down.

Writing from Metapedia on the 2nd

inst., to the New York Forest and

Stream, "M." says: "You often hear of

the finest fishing in the world at many

different places. Look at this one.—

Last week the shipment of angers caught

via express from Metapedia to U. S.

was 135 boxes, many of them, of course

two fish, but many four and six, and

some eight. The shipment this morning

is 40 boxes. There have been in the

last week nearly 100 rods on the river

Resigouche and its branches. The fish

average about 2 lbs. 30, 32 and 34 lbs.

fish are not uncommon, and one of 40 lbs.

has been caught. Some rods have bet-

ter places than others, and also know-

ing better how to kill as well as hook a fish.

As for trout, they are not counted in

this. In fact the first salmon completely spoils

a trout fisherman. Of course the Res-

igouche Salmon Club owns nearly all

the water, still there are a few spots

left where a fish can be caught. If there

is any place, either on this continent or

in Europe like the Resigouche for salmon

angling, please inform your readers

where it is."

The Yarmouth, N. S. Times says:—

A fact that the addresses of Unrestricted

Reciprocity would do well to be posted

consider has just come prominently before

the public. The pessimist papers sup-

porting the Opposition in the Maritime

Provinces have been so generously filled

with stories of deserted farms in this

part of the world that a stranger would

really wonder if anybody were left. As

a matter of fact the population of the

Maritime Provinces is steadily increas-

ing and hundreds who have been led

to moving to the new districts and cities

of the United States are gladly return-

ing. But what of the New England

States? Take up any Boston paper and

read the advertisements of farms for

sale and some idea will be formed of the

wholesale depopulation of the farming

districts there. Some Boston people

are now engaged in a movement to get

Englishmen to come over and settle on

the hundreds of deserted farms in Mas-

sachusetts. What is the cause of all

this? Have not the farmers of Mas-

sachusetts a market with sixty millions

of people, that market which is held up

as a glowing term by politicians of

the Longest Empire? No barriers of

duties keep the New England farmers

from free access to the great market.

Let the believers in Unrestricted Rec-

iprocity or Commercial Union—if there

are any—explain these things before

they discuss abstract principles.

Vacant Constituencies.

There are at present five vacancies in

the commons. Cardwell, the constitu-

ency of the late Hon. Thos. White;

Nicolet, the constituency of the late Mr.

Gaudet; Colchester, vacated by the re-

signation of Hon. A. W. McLellan on his

appointment to the lieutenant-governorship

of this province; Provencher, Manitoaba,

which was vacated by Mr. Royal on his

appointment to the lieutenant-governorship

of the North-West Territories; and Hal-

low where Mr. Henderson was unseated

on account of corrupt acts by agents.

The nominations have already been

made in Nicolet and the girl party have

declined to place a candidate in the

field. In Colchester, Sir Adams Archib-

ald has been selected as the liberal-

conservative nominee, and there is no

The Farmers' Opportunity.

Dr. Twitchell told the farmers of New

Brunswick some important truths at a

meeting in Woodstock the other even-

ing. In a long and interesting lecture

he said:

The hope of the Province is not in the

mines, rich though they be; not in the

mills and manufacturing, representing

their millions; not in the coal beds

which, in the future, are to be one of

the greatest industries of this eastern

country; but in the farms spreading

their smooth fields from the northern

boundary to the sea. Everywhere our

hope lies in the cultivated fields. As

this fact has grown upon us, there has

come the necessity for a better appre-

ciation of what these acres may produce,

that in our day we may do our best to

warranting to the wealth of the coun-

try. Our fields, if rightly tilled, are not

only enduring but improving, and

wealth here invested becomes a perpetu-

al source of income. They will remain,

and from these acres the support of the

country will be brought forth. Forms of

business and business methods change,

but the farms remain to yield their rich-

ness in proportion as men co-operate

them.

Why then should not farmers com-

bine to grow large and better crops

and crops and market them themselves?

The best possible illustration of the

worth of co-operation we have in the

State of Maine is our associated dairy-

ing system. It is bringing wealth to

every community, increasing its flocks

and herds, giving us better homes and

greater prosperity, and adding to the

health and comfort of every citizen.

There must be faith in each other for

it to have a beginning, confidence in the

result for it to be enduring, and patient

adhering to it for the greatest profit to

be realized. Fraternal feelings must be

kindled in the hearts of the people, and