

# The Union Advocate

Established 1867.  
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.  
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, 1897.

## Newcastle Societies.

MEET AS FOLLOWS—

NORTHEMBLAND LODGE NO. 17 A. F. & A. M., in the Lodge rooms on the evening of the second Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION NO. 43 S. of T., in the Temperance Hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

COURT MIRAMICHI NO. 165 I. O. F., in their room, Masonic Hall, on the evening of the fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock.

NEWCASTLE BOARD OF TRADE, in the room in the Bannock building on the evening of the first Monday in each month at 8 o'clock.

## Dorby.

COURT HAPPY RETURN NO. 150 I. O. F., in Forester's Hall, Dorby, on the 3rd Thursday of each month at 7.30 o'clock.

## Editorial Notes.

Wheat, which has gradually been rising in price from the low rates of several years past, has at least reached the price of \$1.00 per bushel, a price below which the agriculturist thinks it should never go. On Friday September wheat in the New York market reached that tall mark of figure, and has since ranged slightly over it. This will be good news for the farmers in Manitoba and the other western provinces with an estimated crop of over thirty millions of bushels.

Toronto is the scene at present of the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and a number of the leading scientific men of the world are attending the meeting, a thousand members being present. The meeting opened on Wednesday of last week.

Lord Lytton was the retiring President of the association, being Sir John Evans. The new President in his inaugural address said the following pleasant words to say of Canada—

Once more has the Dominion of Canada invited the British Association for the Advancement of Science to hold one of its annual meetings of its members within Canadian territory; and for a second time has the association had the honor and pleasure of accepting the proffered hospitality.

In doing so, the association has felt that if by any possibility the scientific welfare of a locality is promoted by its being the scene of a meeting the claims should be fully recognized of those who, though not dwelling in the British Isles, are still inhabitants of that Greater Britain whose property is so intimately connected with the fortunes of the mother country.

Here, especially, as loyal subjects of our beloved Sovereign, the sixtieth year of whose beneficent reign has just been celebrated with equal rejoicing in all parts of her empire; as speaking the same tongue, and as in most instances connected by the same common parentage, we are bound together in all that can promote our common interests.

There is, in all probability, nothing that will tend more to advance those interests than the diffusion of science in all parts of the British Empire, and it is towards this end that the aspirations of the British Association are ever directed, even if in many instances the aim may not be attained.

We are, as already mentioned, indebted to Canada for previous hospitality, but we must also remember that, since the time when we last assembled on this side of the Atlantic, the Dominion has provided the association with a President, Sir William Dawson, whose name is alike well known in Britain and America, and whose reputation is indeed world-wide. We rejoice that we have still among us the pioneer of American geology, who among other discoveries first made us acquainted with the "Air-breathers of the Coal," the terrestrial or more properly aërial Saurians of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia coasts.

On our last visit to Canada, in 1884, our place of assembly was Montreal, a city which is justly proud of her McGill University; today we meet within the buildings of another of the Universities of this vast Dominion—and in a city the absolute fitness of which for such a purpose must have been foreseen by the native Indians tribes when they gave to a small aggregation of huts upon this spot, the name of Toronto—"the place of meeting."

The President then proceeded with his address on "The Antiquity of Man," which is published in full in the Toronto Globe of Aug. 19th.

## South Sea Gossip.

The many friends of Mrs. David Power were shocked to hear of her death on Tuesday, Aug. 17th. Mrs. Power contracted a cold five weeks ago, which rapidly developed into pneumonia. She was in her 33rd year, leaves a husband and five small children to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and kind mother.

The funeral took place on Thursday of the R. C. church, and was one of the largest ever seen here. The casket was covered with floral tributes from friends. Many friends sympathize with the family in their deep affliction.

A Basket social was held in the Sunday School hall at Cassilis on Wednesday evening. It was a very quiet affair. Some thirty dollars were realized, which will go towards plastering the hall.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. David McAllister was made happy on Sunday by the arrival of a little daughter.

Mrs. John Mullin, of the Meadows, lies dangerously ill of pneumonia.

Miss Lawlor returned last week from visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Foran of Halifax. She was accompanied by Miss Katie Foran, who will spend some time in Redbank.

Miss Carter, who has been visiting Miss Dunn, leaves to-morrow for her home in Newcastle, to resume her duties as teacher in that place.

At REVENUE.

Redbank, Aug. 23rd, 1897.

## Newcastle Baptist Church.

Rev. J. R. Connell preached at the Baptist Church on Thursday evening a sermon on "The Building of the Church."

Miss Lonsbury and Mr. Connell also sang two beautiful songs. He has not yet decided to accept the call.

## A Great Land Claim.

The Boston Sunday Globe of Aug. 22nd, publishes the following article under the head of "Boston Land Claim of 32,000 Miles. De Fronsac's Heirs Now Living in the Hub Begin the Biggest Real Estate Fight of the Age—Property in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in Litigation." This is followed by a map showing the territory claimed by these Boston men as their private property. The heading and map is followed by the following description of property claimed and title thereto, which title must have run out very many years ago even if granted as stated.

The whole affair looks more like a sensational newspaper story than an effort of the heirs of someone who lived nearly four hundred years ago to recover by course of law property possessed by others for a long term of years. Said heirs, we imagine, would find it more profitable to put their money to some other use than to suing lawyers for such a purpose. The description is as follows—

The government of Nova Scotia has been formally notified of the De Fronsac claim.

This is the greatest land claim that has ever been brought by one family in the history of modern times, and is now in process of preparation by the De Fronsacs for some portion of the great territory over which they ruled with sovereign authority in Canada during the French period of Canadian history.

The claim embraces about 32,000 square miles of territory, including the great coal fields of Cape Breton, the northern half of Nova Scotia and part of the west of New Brunswick, where it borders St. George's channel.

The history of the original grant from the crown of France to Nicholas Deshayes de Fronsac is told by all the standard French historians of Canada, by Charlevoix, Ferland, Garneau and explicitly stated in Murdoch's history of Nova Scotia.

He, for the services of his ancestor, Capt. Jean Deshayes (one of the early explorers, who published a chart of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1596, and who was with Verazzano in 1524), received some appointment under De Razilly, first governor of Acadia, in 1632.

In 1633 the company of New France granted him all the lands from Cape Canseau to Cape Rosier. In 1654, De Fronsac received a royal patent for the same from the king of France.

In 1667 he received a new grant from the company of Les Indes Occidentales, which was accompanied by a requirement that he get 30 immigrants, male and female, every year for the next 10 years.

On the death of De Razilly, De Fronsac was appointed royal governor, not only over Acadia, but of the "Great Gulf of St. Lawrence and St. John's island" (Prince Edward Island).

During his long reign he had many battles against Indians and warlike neighbors, who brought every effort to bear to break down his authority, but without avail. It was one of his visits to France, in 1672, in connection with his province that he published his geographical and natural history of the country in two volumes, being thus the earliest Canadian historian.

His claim on the title of Viscount de Fronsac was also successfully prosecuted and recognized by the king through the good offices of the minister Talon. The title descended to him from his mother, Marguerite, daughter of David Forth, lord of Dykes in Scotland, and Viscount de Fronsac in France. The title dates to the reign of the Emperor Charlemagne.

The extensive lands and government remained in the family down to 1720, when all the children of the late De Fronsac died of an epidemic, together with their father Nicholas, who was son of Richard and grandson of the first Nicholas de Fronsac.

Richard established himself first in a strong hold of the town of Gaspé, but finally the family removed to Miramichi, where they all lived and held court in a very well furnished house.

The grant of Miramichi to the royal governor Nicholas Deshayes de Fronsac was given by the governor general, the Comte de Frontenac, and confirmed by the king by an arrest de conseil, in 1678, signed at Versailles, France, on that date, regulated and limited by a grant contained "Fifteen leagues (45 miles) front by 15 leagues in depth, reckoning from the Trent river, to the south, running one league to the southeast and the other 4 leagues to the northwest with the points, islands and islets for 15 leagues in the front, to be enjoyed by him, his heirs and assigns forever."

From the governor's daughter, Marguerite de Fronsac, are descended the present heirs and claimants of this immense domain. She married at Honfleur, France, in 1690, her cousin, Capt. James Forth, a captain on land and sea in the French service. Their son, also a captain, James Forth, had three sons, Matthew, Alexander and Thomas.

Thomas, the youngest son, died in Cork, Ire., in 1768, where most of his descendants now reside. One of his sons was Samuel, inspector general of customs for Ireland in 1776, and his grandson, one of the principal heirs, is Richard William Forsyth, M. D., of Cork, formerly brigadier-general in the British army.

Alexander, the second son, came to Boston about 1719. In 1724 he is mentioned in the early records as being commissioner to secure a treaty with the Indians for the colony of Massachusetts Bay. In 1725 he was a selectman for the town of Boston. He was an eminent merchant and shipowner, a patron of the arts and one of the subscribers to Prince's chronology. His autograph may be seen in the second volume of the "Memorial History of Boston." In 1765, at the beginning of troubles between the crown and colonies, he showed his royalist inclination, and a little later left Boston for Ayrshire, Scotland, with his family.

His son John was a royalist and captain in the royal army abroad in 1776-83, and his grandson William came to Boston before 1828, and for nearly a quarter of a century was engaged with the Boston Belting company, an original manufacturer of rollers of rubber goods in the United States. Representing him among the

## The Wagon Route to the Yukon.

Gold has done much good and harm in the world. To the credit side of its ledger account we must put the opening up of the world's vastest habitable spaces to civilization. It was gold and silver that peopled South America with Spaniards. It was gold in California that suddenly a century ago practically doubled the habitable area of the United States. It was gold some years later which made a new world in Australia, and now gold seems to be the power which is making the great lone-hand team with millions. It is the more important that Canada should make the most of this attraction from the first, as every circumstance since the discovery of the Klondike has shown the need of doing what we can to make the wealth of Canada and its people Canadian.

The best way of convincing the pistoning savages who are threatening to rush the Klondike is to show them the route that the territory they are going to is actually not theirs but ours, is to have a sufficient number of quiet Canadian men in possession to make the place as peaceful as the Yukon. There is no reason why mining regions for safety and good order. Public meetings are being held in the territory of Alberta to urge upon the Dominion the advisability of immediately opening the Yukon.

There is a route between the Yukon and the Saskatchewan to which there is railway communication, and the Yukon country. Government surveys have marked out an easy route by way of the Little Slave Lake, the Peace River valley and the Laird river, across the head of the land to the headwaters of the Polty river, and down the valley of that river, which is one of the largest tributaries of the Yukon. There is a great deal to say in favor of the opening of this route by means of a wagon way. It is the most direct and consequently shortest route between the Yukon and the railway station and the Yukon river, the distance being in round numbers about twelve hundred miles to the centre of the Klondike district, at the far end of the Canadian Yukon country. By this route the Canadian gold region of British Columbia, which is also known to be very rich, would also be reached and supplied. But the greatest argument in favor of the construction of the wagon way by this route is that it would have the opening up and permanent settlement of the great Peace river valley and region.

There are vast areas of fertile lands in the territory of Alaska, which would be probably cultivated by a large population, in spite of a somewhat short season, if there were markets for agricultural products within easy reach. Hitherto there have been no such markets and consequently rich as are the lands, no settlement to speak of. There has been nothing but the fur trade and hunting to draw people thither, and the number attracted has been small. The gold region of the Yukon seem to have been designed as a bait to tempt people to rich lands that lie on the way to them. The Yukon country is as rich as any, and throughout its whole length there are rich lands. If gold and vein gold mining become established in the Yukon and Cassiar countries, or even if placer mining continues anything like as rich as it is at present, there will be a large and permanent population in those far north-west regions of Canada. There are some fertile bottom lands in valleys of the Yukon and its territories, in which some of the more hardy cereals, such as wheat, could be raised. The people living by the Yukon would be dependent upon outside territories for the great bulk of supplies of food.

Of the thousands of tons of soil attracted to the Yukon by gold the great majority have been taken to the coast, and the rest has been carried to the coast by the Yukon and its tributaries. The Yukon country is as rich as any, and throughout its whole length there are rich lands. If gold and vein gold mining become established in the Yukon and Cassiar countries, or even if placer mining continues anything like as rich as it is at present, there will be a large and permanent population in those far north-west regions of Canada. There are some fertile bottom lands in valleys of the Yukon and its territories, in which some of the more hardy cereals, such as wheat, could be raised. The people living by the Yukon would be dependent upon outside territories for the great bulk of supplies of food.

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## Personal.

The Union Advocate invites all its readers to contribute to the items under the head of "personal." If you or your friends are going away on a trip, or if you have friends visiting you drop a card or line to this office.

Mr. T. P. McGowan, of the publishing house of McGowan & Young, Portland, Me., with other friends contemplate a visit to Chatham, New Brunswick, soon. Mr. McGowan is proprietor of the largest European Ticket Office in Maine, and has many friends in this province.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Phinney, of Sackville, arrived here on Friday morning. Miss Bessie G. Anslow, who has been visiting friends on the Nashua, arrived here on Friday last. She was accompanied by Master Ballou, a young son of Cape Breton, arrived here by the express on Friday morning.

Mr. Stanley Hopkins of St. John, was in town on Friday last, en route for the well known John Hopkins' sausages and the lines of meat, etc., usually carried. They commenced this week the make of their "balloon brand" of sausages, and are preparing to fill orders promptly. Their ad will be found on the 3rd page.

Miss Bernadette Sullivan, of Indianapolis, and Miss Mary Kogin, of Blackville, who have been visiting in Chatham for the past two weeks, have returned home, being delighted with their trip.

Londonberry, Aug. 18.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, sailed for America today. He visited Calgary today in order to learn the views of the people there with reference to the Canadian mail ship line, and to judge of its suitability as a port of call.

Dr. Alexander, of Princes William, York County, is visiting different points of interest in the Miramichi. He took a trip to Lacuminé in the Miramichi on Thursday last, and very much enjoyed his visit to all with him.

Mrs. John McLaggon of Melrose, Mass., who has been visiting her former home in Blackville, arrived here yesterday on a visit to Mrs. Park.

Mr. R. L. Malby left for St. John yesterday to attend meeting of Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of New Brunswick, which opened there yesterday afternoon.

Miss Shirreff, who had promised to sing in St. James Church on Sunday evening last, was prevented from doing so by an attack of indisposition. She has kindly consented to remain for next Sabbath, and will sing in St. James Church at the evening service.

Miss Janie McKay, of Boston, is visiting her former home here.

Mrs. Joseph Stephens and lady, accompanied by Miss C. McMillan, all of Campbellton, are visiting Mrs. Stephens' former home here.

NEW CARLISLE, Que., August 18.—Senator Theodore Robitaille died here this morning after a prolonged illness. Since his return from Ottawa after the session he had been making some progress, owing to the healthy climate of the Beau des Chateaux, but at length he succumbed before the fatal attack of the malarial.

Hon. Theodore Robitaille M. D., P. C., was descended from one of the oldest French families in Canada, one of his grand-uncles, Messire Robitaille, was chaplain to the active militia force of Lower Canada during the war of 1812, and his family took an active part on the loyal side. He was a son of the late Louis Adolphe Robitaille, and was born at Valence, Que., on January 29, 1834. He was educated at the Model Theresian and Lavallée universities. He was sworn of the Privy Council, and was Receiver-General of Canada from January 30, 1873, until November 6 of the same year, when he resigned with his chief, Sir John Macdonald, as the Pacific Railway matter. He sat for Bonaventure in the Canadian Assembly from 1861 until the Union, and in the Commons of the Dominion from 1867 until 1878. He also sat for Bonaventure in the local House from 1871 to 1874, when he resigned to confine himself to the Commons. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec from 1879 to 1884, and was called to the Senate in 1885.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH IS IN TOWN.

If there is one thing that profoundly astounds it is to see the results that science has been able to obtain from photography.

Beyond contradiction, the most astonishing of the most marvelous of these, and the one whose incomparable results are to say the wonder and admiration of the whole world is that of the Cinematograph, the mysterious instrument which gives life to that which is dead, motion to that which is motionless, the instrument which causes the most varied scenes of the earth to pass before the eye of the spectator. It is simply amazing for every person.

To-day, our fellow citizens have the happy chance of seeing in this town in the Masonic Hall one of the best apparatus of the French inventor.

Let them not lose the opportunity of going to see it. We are persuaded that they will participate in our admiration and they will see the 25 cents that the sight of such a wonder will cost them.

The views are changed every night. The Cinematograph is the only true apparatus, and it is infinitely superior to all imitations.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, Admission 25c. Children, 15c. Reserved Seats 35c.

## The Liberal Press.

We have been hearing from the Montreal Witness and Huntington Gleaner of the province of Quebec, from the Simcoe Reformers, Gleaners, Signals and the Ontario Journals. These are all liberal papers, but they are kicking against the extravagance and faithlessness of the liberal government. The latest protest comes from the far West. The Edmonton Bulletin is owned and edited by Frank Oliver, liberal M. P. for Alberta, but it has condemned the tariff trumpon, the \$54,000,000 appropriation, Drummond steel, and other offences, though in moderate terms. Mr. Oliver remarks in his paper that "provincial ideas are all right in provincial affairs, but provincial ideas in national affairs are destruction to the nation."—Gleaner.

DIED IN CALIFORNIA.

WOODSTOCK, Aug. 23rd.—Archdeacon Neales received a despatch today from Ontario, California, telling him of the death of his brother, A. Worthington Neales. Deceased was the youngest son of the late Rev. James Neales and was thirty-one years old. He was a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, and a practicing barrister in California, where he went for his health. He leaves a wife, who was a Miss Rose, of Toronto, and one child.—Globe.

WINE THE BEAT AND RACE.

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 18.—Glencairn (Ipsa), for the third consecutive time showed herself a better boat than the Monna in a stiff breeze, and by her win over the latter secured to Canada for another year the handsome challenge cup of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

The employees of the Newcastle and Campbellton division of the L. C. R. held their annual picnic at New Mills on Saturday last. About one thousand employees and their friends arrived by the various trains and all spent a most enjoyable time at that pretty picnic place.

Dancing, music and sports of various kinds made the afternoon pass off quickly and all returned home in the evening feeling spent a very pleasant day.

In the sports Travin Aitken, of Newcastle, easily won the pole vault at 8 ft. 6 in., in the tug-of-war between the smaller boys of Newcastle and Campbellton the Campbellton boys proved too strong for the Newcastle boys.

The Citizens' Band provided excellent music during the day.

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Dancing, music and sports of various kinds made the afternoon pass off quickly and all returned home in the evening feeling spent a very pleasant day.

In the sports Travin Aitken, of Newcastle, easily won the pole vault at 8 ft. 6 in., in the tug-of-war between the smaller boys of Newcastle and Campbellton the Campbellton boys proved too strong for the Newcastle boys.