

# The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

W. C. ANSLOW

Vol. XXIV.—No. 25.

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Newcastle, Wednesday, April 1, 1891.

Whole No. 1221

## CLOSING UP BUSINESS.

12,000 DOLLARS Worth of DRY GOODS AND FURNITURE TO BE SACRIFICED.

ALL GOODS Must be sold by FIRST of MAY. Come and get some BARGAINS. DRY GOODS AT LESS THAN COST PRICE. FURNITURE do. do.

This SALE is Imperative, every Article Must be Sold Before 1st of MAY.

Bedroom Sets FROM \$13.00

PARLOR Suites from \$26.00.

CHAIRS FROM 25cts.

TABLES AT LESS THAN COST TO MANUFACTURE.

All Goods to be sold at a GREAT SACRIFICE. TERMS PROMPT CASH. All Accounts owing me must be settled by the 15th APRIL, 1891. Positively no more Credit to any one.

B. FAIREY, Newcastle.

Newcastle, March 20, 1891.

L. J. TWEEDIE, ATTORNEY & BARRISTER AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. CHATHAM, N. B.

J. D. PHINNEY, Barrister & Attorney at Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. RICHMOND, N. B. OFFICE—COURT HOUSE SQUARE, May 4, 1888.

U. J. McCULLY, M.A., M.D. HON. BOT. COL. SURG., LONDON. SPECIALIST, DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT. Office: Cor. Westmorland and Main Street, Moncton, Nov. 12, 88.

Charles J. Thomson, Agent MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. THE LARGEST INSURANCE Company in the World; Agent for the Commercial and Collecting Agency. Barrister, Prætor for Estates. Notary Public, &c. Claims Promptly Collected, and Professional Business in all its branches executed with accuracy and despatch. OFFICE, Engine House, Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

Dr. R. Nicholson, Office and Residence, McCULLAM ST., NEWCASTLE, Jan. 22, 1889.

Dr. W. A. Ferguson, RESIDENCE AND OFFICE in house owned by Mr. R. H. Grimesley, at foot of Street's Hill, Newcastle, Jan. 2, 1891.

Dr. H. A. FISH, Newcastle, N. B. July 23, 1890.

W. A. Wilson, M. D. Physician and Surgeon, DERBY, N. B. Derby, Nov. 15, 1890.

Bank of Montreal. Capital - - - \$12,000,000 Res. - - - \$6,000,000 A Savings Department has been opened in connection with this Branch. Interest allowed at current rates. F. E. WINSLOW, Manager Chatham Branch.

## DON'T GIVE UP

The use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. One bottle may not cure "right off" a complaint, but a general rule, improvement follows shortly after beginning the use of this medicine. With many people, the effect is immediately noticeable, but some constitutions are less susceptible to medicinal influences than others, and the curative process may, therefore, in such cases, be less prompt. Persistence in using this remedy is sure of its reward at last. Sooner or later, the most stubborn blood diseases yield to

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For several years, in the spring months, I used to be troubled with a jrawy, tired feeling, and a dull pain in the small of my back, so bad, at times, as to prevent my being able to walk, the least motion causing me severe distress. Frequently, boils and rashes would break out on various parts of the body. By the advice of friends, and my family physician, I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla and continued it till the poison in my blood was thoroughly eradicated. L. W. English, Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 1887.

"My system was all run down; my skin rough and yellowish. I tried various remedies, and while some of them gave me temporary relief, none of them did my permanent good. At last I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, continuing it exclusively for a considerable time, and am pleased to say that it completely

Cured Me. I presume my liver was very much out of order, and the blood impure in consequence. I feel that I cannot too highly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla to any one afflicted as I was."—Mrs. N. A. Smith, Glover, Vt.

"For years I suffered from scrofula and blood diseases. The doctors' prescriptions and several so-called blood-purifiers being of no avail, I was at last advised by a friend to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and now feel like a new man, being fully restored to health."—C. N. Fink, Decatur, Iowa.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists, 25¢ per bottle.

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Oil CREAM. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS PRICE 25 CENTS.

The Emulsion OF THE D.L. or Cod Liver Oil AND THE Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

No other Emulsion is so easy to take. It does not separate nor spoil. It is always sweet as cream. The most sensitive stomach can retain it.

CURES Scrofulous and Wasting Diseases. Chronic Cough. Loss of Appetite. Mental and Nervous Prostration. General Debility, &c.

BEWARE OF ALL IMITATIONS. Ask for "THE D. & L." Emulsion, and refuse all others. PRICE 50c. AND \$1 PER BOTTLE.

PEARLINE. Receiving to-day. 25 Cases PYLE'S PEARLINE. For sale low. J. A. BABANG & CO. Moncton, N. B., Sept. 5, '90.

DO YOU KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE? ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. NO BETTER REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, CONSUMPTION, &c.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any preparation known to me." H. A. ARBETTER, M. D., 311 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Selected Literature.

A TIMELY WITNESS; OR THE COXSAIN'S SENTENCE.

BY RUFUS HALE.

For many long days the Dauntless, brig-of-war, one of the vessels of our commodore's squadron for the suppression of piracy, had vainly cut and about the rocks and islands in search of the fierce desperadoes who were said to infest these shores. One morning, while the red sunlight was struggling through a gathering haze which had just veiled from our sight a ship in the offing, a man was seen standing on a distant rock signalling the brig. The captain sent Mr. Marker—a rather supercilious young midshipman—with a rascal to ascertain if the signalling stranger wanted to come aboard. As the boat proceeded, and the fog thickened, Mr. Marker began to upbraid the coxswain, Granger, for his steering, though it could not be excused.

"If you don't do better," he shouted angrily, "I will have you reported."

This coxswain was particularly obnoxious to Mr. Marker, because he had lately saved the life of one of the midshipmen while he (Marker) was thinking about it. It had happened during a heavy gale. A little midshipman—the first lieutenant's son—had fallen overboard, and while Mr. Marker—whose thought was always cautious—was hesitating as to whether he could rescue him by tying a rope to his breast and jumping overboard after him, Granger, one of the fore-mast hands, who was a spirited, intelligent young fellow of seventeen, full of quick decision and ready daring, performed the manœuvre successfully, and I brought the little fellow safely aboard. For this little feat Granger was promoted coxswain.

"Now mind yourself," continued Mr. Marker, as the boat approached the rock on which the form of the stranger could be dimly made out through the fog. Be careful how you steer, or I will have you broken and put back where you were before."

The young coxswain controlled his temper, though it was hard to do so. Meanwhile the stranger descended the rock.

"You want to board the brig?" said the midshipman, watching him askance.

"He was a middle-aged man, with keen eyes, a nose slightly hooked, and he wore a long, closely fitting surtout.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Well, my orders were to bring you aboard—so step in, if you please."

The other entered the boat quietly, and then came the order to give way.

As the boat dashed along the midshipman peered warily about him, and now and then stole a glance at the passenger.

"He does not look like a pirate," thought the youth, "but I shall keep my eye upon him."

Just then, emerging from behind a rock, and taking a position directly ahead of the cutter at the end of a narrow passage, between two reefs appeared a large boat containing about twenty desperate-looking outlaws, wearing woolen caps, broad sashes, and armed with pistols and dirks.

There was no mistaking these swartly fellows for their fierce, lowering visages; they belonged to the numerous hordes of pirates for whom the man-of-war's men had been searching. On the evil face of the steersman, a giant in size, might have been observed a triumphant, sardonic grin.

"Hold my fine fellows, we have you fast!" he shouted. "The hunted now have the best of the hunters!"

"We will see about that!" replied Mr. Marker. "Now, boys," he added, addressing his crew, "we must fight, and I hope you will give a good account of yourselves."

As he spoke he looked at the stranger who had been taken off the rock. The keen eyes of this man were fixed upon the outlaws, and he had produced a pistol from under his coat; but Marker suspected that he was some traitor who had purposely brought about this meeting with the pirates.

"Had not you better make use of your swivel before you close with the rascals?" he said, in a deeper voice.

"I know my own business best," answered the midshipman.

Then a troubled look crossed his face for now another boat containing a dozen more pirates, appeared from out the mist, astern of the cutter!

"We are hemmed in," he muttered. "Traitor!" he added, addressing the stranger, "this is your work!"

"You are mistaken," was the cool reply.

"I shall keep an eye on you, at all events. Back water!" he continued, speaking to the crew. "The rascals are too many for us!"

"What do you propose to do?" inquired the stranger.

"To get out of this the best way I can, if you would like to know. Slight the swivel," he added, to the boys, "and ply the fellows ahead with it, while we try to get through that opening in the reef. Lively, boys!"

Some of the pirates already had begun to fire their pistols at the cutter's people, while the rest pulled towards the reefing boat.

An old man-of-war's man shot dead, and two others were wounded.

Then the report of the swivel was heard, but the pirates, lying well over, avoided the shot.

Before the piece could be re-labeled, the bullets from the foe were again flying thick and fast, and an hour man fell dead.

"There is a shoal astern of us, sir. We shall probably ground upon it," cried the young coxswain, Granger. "Then the pirates will have us at their mercy. Had not we better make a dash at the rascals who are firing at us? We can whip them before the others come up."

"Ay, ay, that's the best thing to do, can't you see?" said the stranger.

"Mind your own business, both of you," said Marker. "As for you, Granger, don't let me hear another word from you, or I will have you up for mutiny!"

Ere he could finish the sentence, a bullet struck him slanting on the head, inflicting a painful though not mortal wound, which threw him down dazed and bewildered, unfitting him for the command, which thus devolved upon Granger.

"Now, boys, have at them!" the coxswain shouted. "Pull ahead!"

This order was obeyed with alacrity, and with a hearty cheer.

As the cutter rapidly advanced upon the pirates, the swivel which had been re-loaded, was fired at the outlaws, killing several of their number.

Mr. Marker's eyes began to roll. He gazed round him in a bewildered manner.

"You are going the wrong way," he said in a faint voice, "or is it because my brain is whirling that I am mistaken? Retreat! We must retreat!" as his head drooped upon his breast.

"No! No! A few more strokes ahead, my lads, and we will be upon them," shouted Granger, in a ringing voice.

The next moment the cutter crashed against the other boat, with a desperate combat ensued. The pirates fought fiercely, but their opponents wielded their cut-throats and used their pistols with daring intrepidity, and with the determined energy of plucky men trained for conflict. Cheering then on, Granger threw himself into the thick of the fray, slashing right and left with a powerful arm. The stranger, with a cutlass snatched from a fallen sailor, fought like a lion, his strong, deep voice blending with the coxswain's as he laid about him with might and main. The clash of steel, the report of small arms, the hoarse cries of the cutter's men, and the tiger-like "Hi-yahs" of the pirates, echoed with strange din among the rocks.

At length the outlaws were so badly cut up that they would have retreated but for the approach of their other boat with its reinforcements.

As it drew near, however, the stranger contrived to bring the swivel to bear upon this craft, and fired a shot that stove the boat, when seeing there was no longer hope for them, all the pirates made off, disappearing among the rocks.

"We are the victors," said the stranger, quietly. "A bold dash, even with the odds against you, is often better than a retreat."

"True," said Granger. "Had we continued to back away from the pirates, we should have grounded, and had the rascals in both boats upon us."

"You—ah—you disobeyed orders," said Mr. Marker, when a sip of brandy had slightly strengthened him. "I—I—will have you shot for mutiny!"

"From first to last, after you were hit, you were not fit to command, sir," replied the coxswain.

"We will see what a court martial has to say on the subject!" retorted the midshipman.

This time Granger uneasy. He had always prided himself on doing his duty, but he knew that Mr. Marker could so represent his conduct as to influence a court martial against him.

The cutter now was headed in search of the brig, which was at last sighted through the fog and boarcel.

The captain, on seeing the stranger, started as if surprised; then, as the latter said something to him in a low voice, he accompanied him into the cabin.

Meanwhile Mr. Marker proceeded to describe to the officer of the deck what he was pleased to term his coxswain's disobedience of orders, when the officer at once ordered Granger to be arrested and put in the brig—a place between two guns, forward, where delinquents were confined.

Sad and disconsolate, Granger now anticipated the punishment inflicted on a mutiner—death at the gallows, or by the bullets of the marines. And yet he had performed a gallant action—the only one that had saved the man-of-war's men and given them the victory. When he took upon himself the command he had known that Mr. Marker, who opposed the movement, was too much jaded and bewildered to clearly realize what he was about, but was there any hope that the members of the court-martial would believe him when he said so?

The long day and the night passed. Several times Granger had seen groups of men near him, and heard them conversing in low voices, while they glanced ominously towards him.

Next morning, just after daybreak, the boatswain was heard piping all hands on deck. Then followed the roll of the drum, after which was heard the harsh voice of the lieutenant of marines. The clattering of muskets succeeded, then the master-at-arms made his appearance in the 'brig.'

"What's up Thompson?" inquired Granger, sadly.

"You're to go on deck with me," answered Thompson, with a gloomy face. "God only knows what they are going to do with you, but there's a file of marines in the gangway, with loaded muskets."

The master-at-arms, as he led the prisoner on deck. The file of marines stood like statues in the gangway. Near them was the captain, and close to him the stranger who had been taken from the rock. The crew were ranged further forward.

"Mr. Marker," said the stranger, turning to the midshipman, who stood a few paces off, "you think that a few shots would serve this fellow right?" pointing to Granger as he spoke.

"Ay, for his mutiny, his disobedience of orders," answered Marker fiercely.

"Marines," continued the stranger, "do your duty. Give the coxswain a volley—a volley in his honor. Fire over his head."

The crew started in wonder. Mr. Marker started. The marines did not budge, but looked in surprise at the speaker, who neither they nor any of the sailors had ever seen before he was seized on the rock, and yet who ordered them so peremptorily! But now quickly divesting himself of his surtout, the stranger, while at the same time the captain shouted:

"Do as you are bid, marines! He whom you see is the commodore of the squadron!"

In an instant the muskets were raised, and the volley of honor roared over Granger's head.

"Now off with his ions!" cried the commodore.

The handcuffs were quickly whipped off by the delighted master-at-arms; then the commodore addressing the crew, exhorted Granger's conduct in taking command of, and in maneuvering the cutter as he had done, after Midshipman Marker was dazed by the shot which struck him, and which, from first to last, united him for giving proper orders.

"Aye," he continued, "and I am now glad that I remained on the rock to take a view of the channels and reefs near it, while I sent my ship's barge to explore some of the labyrinthine of the isles—am ever glad that the men of the barge, for some reason or other, could not find their way back to me, so it has enabled me to be a witness to this brave coxswain's behavior, of which I fully approve, and for which he deserves reward instead of punishment. Therefore, as soon as possible, I shall see that he is promoted by receiving a midshipman's warrant, which was never more worthily earned or better deserved."

Words could not describe Granger's joy and the mortification of Mr. Marker. Many a grateful shake of the hand did the cordial coxswain receive from his shipmates and chums, young and old, while all hands joined in applauding the conduct of the noble and just-hearted commodore.

Local Legislature.

FREDERICTON, March 19.—On a motion to go into supply, Dr. Atwood addressed the house at some length, and a debate extending until near midnight was the result.

The house then went into committee of supply and passed several items.

Mr. Pinney asked the attorney-general, chairman of the committee on privileges, when he intended calling the committee together to consider the Kent election matter.

Mr. Blair said he had written to Mr. LeBlanc to see whether or not he desired to appear before the committee.

Mr. Hanington questioned the propriety of Mr. Blair's course in writing to Mr. LeBlanc before calling the meeting.

After some discussion in the matter the house adjourned after 1 o'clock this Friday morning.

FREDERICTON, March 20.—The house after transacting routine business this morning, adjourned until after dinner.

Mr. Melanson made his motion, seconded by Dr. Stockton, re travelling expenses of the heads of departments, etc.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—Any information not contained in the auditor general's report will be furnished.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell submitted supplementary estimates. They are as follows: to provide for the over-expenditure of the department of public works at 31st Dec. 1890, including amounts voted in 1890 and not drawn, \$20,972; to provide for the purchase of cattle and sheep, \$20,000.

Mr. Palmer from the municipality committee submitted a report.

Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill respecting railways. He stated that it was intended that all railway charters should come under the general provisions of the act.

The house went into committee of supply, Mr. Palmer in the chair. When the item for public printing was under consideration Dr. Stockton said all the items for public printing should be included under that heading. Now and for some time past items that should be charged under the heading of printing were charged under other headings.

The rate on a fixed scale arranged some years ago by the Queen's printer and it was in no sense an excessive one. As to the suggestion to have all the items for public printing under one heading, the most that could be gained would be to save the opposition a little trouble in looking over the different accounts. The present method of making up the accounts showed at a glance what the printing of each department cost.

A long debate then ensued on the subject of public printing, members of both sides of the house taking part therein, at the close of which the item passed.

When the item of \$95,000 for great roads and bridges was reached, Chief Commissioner Ryan addressed the committee. He said he desired while this item was under consideration to make an explanation of the expenditures in connection with the department. The total amount expended by the department last year was \$143,867, as against \$162,445 the year before. The difference in these amounts is made up almost altogether by the expenditures on account of the new departmental building and the lunatic asylum annex. The amount paid out during the year for roads and bridges and for general repairs was \$110,408. The different items that go to make up this amount will be found in the report of the department, which report has been laid on the desks of hon. members. The amount paid to supervisors on account of new bridges, repairs of roads and culverts was \$37,985 and the amount expended on bridges under special supervision was \$29,253. The miscellaneous expenditures, which include amounts for road-taxes and extra repairs to roads amounted to \$13,159. The expenditure on legislative buildings and public office was \$8,069, on normal school and grammar school on lunatic asylum \$1,380. It will be seen that the latter amount is greater than for the year before but hon. members would remember that last year he explained that it was necessary to provide fire escapes, so that in case of fire the unfortunates in that institution might be got out in safety. These escapes and the steam fittings and pipes, as well as the cost of insurance, accounted for the greater portion of the expenditure. Only a very small sum was expended for repairs on the asylum buildings. The amount would probably not exceed \$200. The expenditure on government house was \$852. This included the salary of the caretaker, the purchase of a little furniture and the expenditure on the public wharf. Next year it is estimated that the expenditure on government house will not exceed \$500. The expenditure on account of steam navigation was \$8,300, the estimate for this service was \$6,000, but by an oversight we failed to estimate for \$2,300 less on account of the Bay of Fundy service for 1889. At the close of 1889 there was an over-expenditure of \$14,910 at the close of the year there appeared to be an over-expenditure of \$27,017; but in order to get at the year's transactions it would be necessary to deduct the amounts provided for by a vote of last session. These amounts were as follows: for iron bridges, \$6,044; for heating the new wing of the lunatic asylum, \$2,255; for the balance of departmental building, \$7,248; for steam navigation, \$1,800; making a total of \$17,348. Deduct that sum from the apparent over expenditure at the close of the year and the real balance is \$9,369, as against a balance in 1889 of \$14,910.

At two o'clock this morning the item passed after criticisms by Messrs. Stockton, Melanson, Hanington, Atkinson, McKewen, Phinney, Shaw and others and the house adjourned.

FREDERICTON, March 21.—No business was transacted in the house this morning.

The house went into supply this afternoon. Continuing his explanation of the previous year of the expenditures in connection with his department, Hon. Mr. Ryan said: Last year the amount paid out after the close of the fiscal year and up to the opening of the session last year was \$62,066. That was exclusive of the \$14,910 that appeared in the reports as

over-expanded in 1889. This year there had been paid out between the close of the fiscal year and the opening of this session \$53,258, or \$8,708 less in 1889 than in 1890. There should be deducted from the \$53,258 the sum of \$2,065 paid out on account of the Black River and Hampton bridges, which amount the legislature had authorized to be charged to capital account. That would leave the net amount paid out on current account since the close of the last fiscal year up to the opening of this session \$50,983, as against the \$62,066 paid out between the close of the fiscal year 1889 and the opening of the session of 1890.

The deficit in his department, which the opposition had charged up, was entirely an imaginary one. The over expenditure at the close of the year was as he had stated, \$9,369, as against \$14,910 at the close of the year 1889. While the opposition were claiming that there had been a large over expenditure in connection with his department last year, they were also finding fault because he had not expended large enough sums on the roads and bridges, which was rather an inconsistent contention. The amount appropriated for great roads and bridges was the same last year as it always had been, and no part of that was wasted so far as it was in his power to contract it.

In addition to items of expenditure enumerated by the Chief Commissioner, he said they had constructed out of current revenue the large bridge across the southwest branch of the Miramichi at a cost of \$22,000. In consequence of these expenditures and having to pay some \$50,000 to replace the bridges destroyed by the heavy freshets, some few years ago, the department of public works got considerably behind. He had hoped after getting through with the larger expenditures to recover from the embarrassed position in which these expenditures had placed the department. Unfortunately he had found it difficult to do so, and the result was that he had to give the Bank of British North America a letter of guarantee so as to carry over portions of amounts due from year to year for the past three years. That, no doubt, accounts for the opposition story that drafts against the department are held by persons all over the country.

He would now speak of a claim, the payment of which by this government was charged by opposition speakers and papers as being one of the conditions of the so-called Northumberland deal. He referred to the claim for extra masts by John O'Brien on the bridge built some years ago by him. It was not true that the government had agreed to pay that claim. When Messrs. Gillespie and Turner were members of the board of works, they went to Newcastle and agreed to pay Mr. O'Brien \$3,000 on account of a change in the specifications. That amount was paid Mr. O'Brien. After the bridge was completed Mr. O'Brien considered that he had a large claim for other work, but the amount of which he (Mr. Ryan) and Mr. O'Brien had not been able to agree upon, as Mr. O'Brien and he could never agree in respect to it. This claim had remained unadjusted to this day. That hon. gentleman is still pressing for payment of this claim, and is now a member of the so-called Northumberland deal.

After considerable debate the item for great roads and bridges passed with understanding that the discussion on this subject could be continued on the next item.

Mr. McKeown made his motion, seconded by Mr. Powell, as to the quantity of logs and other lumber returned by sealers, etc.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—Any information not contained in the surveyor general's report, to be submitted in a day or two, will be furnished without an address.

Dr. Stockton asked when the report of the lunatic asylum would be submitted.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said he thought it would be ready early next week.

The house, in committee, resumed consideration of supply, Mr. Lewis in the chair.

For bye roads, \$79,000. The item passed after a warm discussion and the house adjourned.

FREDERICTON, March 23.—Answering Mr. Poirer's motion, Hon. Mr. Ryan said it was the government's intention to complete Seal brook bridge and to have measurements taken during the coming summer of Little Tracadie bridge.

Mr. Birchall introduced a bill adding to and further amending Chap. 99 of the consolidated statutes of municipalities.

(Continued on 2nd page.)

Children Cry for

Pitche's Castoria,

Board of Trade

BUY YOUR SEEDS AT FOUNTAIN HEAD DRUG STORE.