

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. C. ANSLOW,

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Vol. XIX.—No. 29.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, May 5, 1886.

WHOLE No. 965.

HOUSE CLEANING.

SHORT LENGTHS OF CARPETS.

I have the following short lengths of Carpets which will be sold at very low prices for Cash.

31 1/2 yds.	Union Carpet	at 55c.	former price	65c.
7 yds.	"	at 55c.	"	65
21 1/2 yds.	"	at 65c.	"	80
25 1/2 yds.	"	at 75c.	"	90
28 yds.	"	at 75c.	"	90
18 1/2 yds.	Wool Carpet	at 82c.	"	1 00
17 yds.	"	at 82c.	"	1 00
25 yds.	"	at 82c.	"	1 00
50 yds.	Drugget Carp't	at 45c.	"	55
11 1/2 yds.	Tapestry	at 36c.	"	45
22 1/2 yds.	"	at 47c.	"	63
23 1/2 yds.	"	at 62c.	"	80
24 yds.	"	at 71c.	"	85
20 yds.	"	at 50c.	"	65
21 1/2 yds.	"	at 68c.	"	85

Also a new stock of HEMP, PATENT HEMP, TAPESTRY, DOOR MATS, WOOL MATS, HEARTH RUGS, &c., STAIR RODS, WINDOW SHADES.

B. FAIREY, Newcastle.

May 1, 1886.

I. W. and Collection Office

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 1, 1886.

WILLIAM MURRAY,

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Campbellton, N. B.

OFFICE: MURRAY'S BUILDING,

WATER STREET.

May 1, 1886.

J. D. PHINNEY,

Barrister & Attorney at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

CHATHAM, N. B.

OFFICE: COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

May 5, 1886.

For Sale or to Rent.

Part of the Monks Farm, also the Mcd

Lot on Marsh.

Apply to P. F. MORRIS.

Newcastle, April 20, 1886.

RAW FURS.

I am paying the highest prices in cash for the following Raw Furs: Otter, Beaver, Bear, Mink, Marten, Lynx, Fox, Rat.

JAMES BROWN.

Newcastle, December 29, '85.

Leather & Shoe Findings.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to his numerous customers for past favors, and would say to all that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of the best quality of goods to be had at lowest rates for cash. Also, S. L. Foster & Son's Nails and Tacks of all sizes, and Charles & Son's Boot Ties, Laces, &c. English Taps, as well as home-made Taps to order, of the best material. Wholesale and Retail.

L. J. CHRISTIE & CO.

No. 65 King St., St. John, N. B.

M'INN'S MILLS,

KENT NORTHERN RAILWAY,

KENT COUNTY, N. B.

All kinds of Lumber, including Hardwoods of every description always on hand.

SAWN CEDAR SHINGLES

—AND—

DIMENSIONED LUMBER

OUR SPECIALTY.

Parties requiring lumber of any kind will do well to write for prices, terms, &c.

Address all correspondence to:

GEORGE MCINN,

Richmond, N. B.

April 27, '86.

WINDSOR'S DELICIOUS

RASPBERRY & STRAWBERRY

JAM!

In cases of each one dozen Pint, Quart and Half Gallon

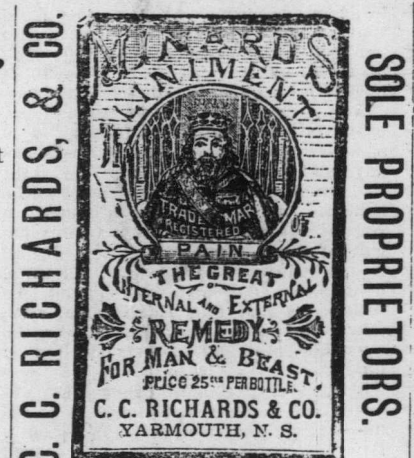
GLASS JARS.

Guaranteed equal if not superior to any in the market.

Write for Quotations.

JOHN WINDSOR.

Pelti Rochar, N. B., Oct. 13, 1914.



CURES:

Rheumatism, Diphtheria, Scitica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Cramps, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of the Limbs, Contractions of the Muscles. It is an invaluable Hair Restorer and cleans the scalp of all Dandruff.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is for sale everywhere. Price 25 cts.

Dr. C. West's Dandelion for the Liver, Blood, Stomach and Kidneys. Infallible Blood Purifier, Tonic, Diuretic, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, all Kidney Diseases, Scitica, Diseases peculiar to Females, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of the Limbs, Contractions of the Muscles. It is an invaluable Hair Restorer and cleans the scalp of all Dandruff.

For sale by Geo. C. Allen, Newcastle, and G. E. Frost, Campbellton.

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.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Geo. McSweeney, Proprietor.

Clifton House,

4 Princess and 143 Gorman Street

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 29, '85.

JUST RECEIVED.

BONELESS HAM,

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,

Chicken, Ham & Tongue Sausages,

CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,

Pork Sausages,

Digby Herring,

—ALSO—

Cranberries,

& Blueberries.

—A FRESH SUPPLY OF—

Minard's Bread

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Geo. Stables.

Newcastle, Feb. 10, '85.

SKINNER'S

Carpet Warehouses,

59 KING STREET.

New Carpets, New Oldies, New Linoleums

Just Received for Fall Trade:

6 hales New Brussels Carpets;

4 " " Tapestry do.

4 " " English Oilcloth, New Designs;

4 " " Red Linoleum, at \$1.50 per yard;

3 " " 4 yds. wide do., " 1.10 "

4 " " 4 yds. wide do., " 1.10 "

4 " " 4 yds. wide do., " 1.10 "

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Selections.

PRIZE ESSAY ON CAMPBELLTON.

The lowest genius may afford some light. Or give a hint that had escaped your sight.

The town, Campbellton, was unknown by its present name until about the year 1843, having up to that date been called Martin's Point. It received the latter title from a resident named Martin, who lived on the lower wharf, and who made himself famous by building the first ship launched in the Restigouche waters. Its present name was given in honor of Sir George Campbell, who was Governor of New Brunswick between the years 1831 and 1837.

Campbellton is one of the most northern towns in New Brunswick. It has a population of 1500, and is situated in the north-east of the province, about sixteen miles above Dalhousie, on the south bank of the Restigouche River, extending into the water in the form of a mile wide. The river at this point is one mile wide, and divides the Province of New Brunswick from that of Quebec. The streets are broad and run at right angles with each other. The town is prettily laid out and contains many neat stores, private edifices, and five places of worship—Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, Baptist and Roman Catholic.

There are numerous wharves extending into the harbor, where ships may load in perfect safety, and the river affords every facility for handling timber. The country around Campbellton is studded with conical hills.

A great field of interest centres in this little town, on account of its being one of the earliest settled parts of Restigouche County. Here we daily meet descendants of the early settlers, to whom we owe much for their good taste in the selection of the site of what bids fair to become one of the principal towns of New Brunswick.

Come with me (in imagination) to the top of the famous, pleasure-affording rock-bound Sugar Loaf on a pleasant summer day in August. From this spot we obtain a magnificent view of the town, with the Restigouche winding in and out among the beautiful green hills, and rippling against islands, which add much to the attractiveness of the scene. All along, as far as the eye can see, points of land (some of which are noted for their historic interest) jut out at regular intervals from the opposite shore. Boats of all sizes, from the frail canoe to the famous steam tug "Oak Bay," may be seen making their way up and down the river, and at two suitable places ferry boats, not "leviatheans of the deep," but each good in its way, may be seen plying between the opposite shores.

Around the town, like sentinels, are the hills, on which is a pleasing sound of sylvan glory. Here pines, in graceful clusters, gladden the eye with their branches of delicate green, and the rest-leaves of the poplar throw life into the gloomy fir and spruce which abound on our mountain sides. But the tree most worthy of admiration, and which seems to be best suited for our northern climate in all seasons of the year, is the maple of sunny branches.

In autumn the beauty of this scene is enhanced by the variegated foliage of the trees, as though they were intended to perpetuate the memory of paradise. Here we have the richest and most beautiful colors blending in perfect harmony. "Who can paint like Nature? Can imagination, in all its varied creations, produce hues like hers?"

On looking down from the elevated perch, on the brow of the Sugar Loaf upon the river and surrounding country, swelling with wooded mountains and hills, and on the quiet little town, whose hum of business never drowns the merry voices of the school children, these scenes, "enlivened by the songs of birds, present a picture of beauty which angels might envy." Here we are reminded of the words of Shakespeare, that "language is the power of stones, and good in everything."

Campbellton, to the keen observer, presents many points of interest. Let us take our stand on Chapel Hill, in the rear of the town, and cast our eyes on the Quebec shore, lying on the opposite side of the river, dwelling for a time on those points which jut out at regular intervals into the Restigouche. Here are Point a la Garde and Battery Point, where in 1760, during the wars between England and France, the latter nation had erected two batteries; hence the name Battery Point. On the former, Point a la Garde, commanding a fine view of the Bay Chaleur, the French fortified themselves, as from this point they could readily notice the approach of the enemy, for they were, in these troublous times, always on the *qui vive*; hence the appropriateness of the name Point a la Garde. These two batteries, notwithstanding the strength of their natural position, were taken, and a frigate, two large store ships and nineteen sail of smaller vessels (most of which had been taken from the English) recaptured by Captain Byron, commander of the English squadron. At this place the mind is carried nearly a century back into the past, to the time when these two powerful nations were each in turn contending for a country which was then a comparative wilderness, and thus causing destruction and desolation to the lives and property of peaceful settlers, who for the sake of a livelihood had taken up their abode in the most eligible parts of the North America Continent. We are of

the opinion that the statements of those days must have entertained more adequate ideas of the value of these regions than their present parliamentary representatives do in our time.

Following the coast line upwards, our attention is next drawn to Cross Point, so called from the fact that a wooden cross, fifty feet in height, had been set up here by the French discoverers one hundred and fifty years ago. Here may be seen the comfortable homestead and broad lands of John Fraser, Esq.

A short distance above this lies Mission Point, occupied by the largest remnant of the Micmac tribe, who with other Indian nations once figured largely in all the wars on the continent. Here are to be found perhaps 400 or 500 Indians, engaged in fishing and hunting as well as tanning and agriculture. They are found to be ingenious, generally humble and peaceable and many of them very industrious, though they still cling to their old customs and peculiarities of dress. They occupy a large tract of land reserved for them by the Canadian Government, part of which they have in some measure improved. On this they have a chapel and a number of dwellings. From here we look back in imagination to the time when no European resided in North America and the red man of the forest was its sole master and imperfect cultivator, and now, how changed the aspect! The savage races are subdued and humbled and their posterity are fast entering the ranks of civilization, while peace, prosperity and knowledge are assuming their proper places and establishing their reign.

The pale face rears his wig-wam where the Indian hunters roved. His hatchet falls the forest fair the Indian

Mission Point in the summer season presents quite a lively scene. Here we sometimes find two or three large ships loading with lumber from a saw mill near by.

Further up, we come to "Bourdon Point," so called from a French general, of that name, who selected this spot for his private abode. Here is to be found the homelike residence of Mr. W. Busted.

Opposite "Bourdon" on the New Brunswick side, is "Athol House" (so called from Blair-Athol in Scotland), the residence of Robert Ferguson, Esq., (whose father was the first British settler on the Restigouche) whose numerous buildings and extensive agricultural improvements, evidence the fact, that industry, energy and enterprise do not go unrewarded. Here are relics of earlier times in the form of guns, cannon, etc.

Near "Athol House" is the Protestant burial ground, in the midst of which stands the first Scotch church of the country. It is quite a venerable old building, and like many other ruins, its walls have served as an autograph album for the curious, who have wandered here. These walls display various signs of penmanship, to say nothing of the quotations. While on this spot, surrounded as we are by the remains of our forefathers, sad thoughts naturally take possession of us and lead us to exclaim:

"How wild and dim this life appears! One long, deep, heavy sigh, When o'er our eyes, half closed in tears, The images of former years, Are faintly glittering by."

Perhaps the most striking natural feature of Campbellton, viewed from the water, is the towering "Sugar Loaf," (to which I have already referred) rising within cannon shot of us. This elevation, piercing the air like a cone, is said to be 900 feet high. Possibly its resemblance to the form of loaf sugar, in our grandmothers' days, suggested this appropriate name. This hill, besides numerous others in the distance, bears evident marks of being a branch of the Allegheny chain, the whole is chequered and enriched with extensive fields of rich soil and covered (where the hand of man has not been at work) with the most beautiful foliage.

A bolder soldier, but yet one of surpassing loveliness, is to be had from "Doherty's Rocks," a romantic eminence just in rear of the town, from whence the eye may look down on one side upon a pleasant valley, through which a gently flowing stream finds its way, and on the other into the mill pond; and does the miller, whose lachlor home is near by, kindly service ere it gains the river.

Here from the brow of the hill, I look through a lattice of boughs and leaves, On the old gray wall, with its time worn roof, And the moss on its rotten eaves, I hear the clatter that jars its walls, And the rushing waters' sound, And see the black foams rise and fall As this wild spot slowly round.

On the other hand lies the town, extending from the river up the hillside, almost to our feet. Beyond is the broad and placid Restigouche, hemmed in by the lofty hills of Quebec, reflecting their massive form from its depths, and bearing on its bosom numerous craft. Turning westward, the eye traces the river far up towards Metapedia; and after catching glimpses here and there, as it flows between numerous islands, finally loses it amongst the towering hills. Eastward, our eyes rest upon the broad expanse of water, limited in the far distance by the well defined hills of Carleton. The whole scene furnishes a panorama of beauty, which stirs the soul of the beholder; and the mind unconsciously turns from nature up to nature's God.

Chapel Hill is a point of interest to all Campbelltonians, being a favourite place for picnics and athletic sports. Here on the eastern side is the chapel and burying ground of the Roman Catholic church,

also the secluded, fir-embowered Presbytery.

Then the Bay Chaleur is a source of interest to the many who leave their arduous callings for rest and recreation during a period of the summer. The River Restigouche and Lake in the vicinity, present the sportsman with abundance and variety of aquatic fowls—wild geese, brant and every variety of ducks will afford him ample amusement with his gun, while the finny tribe will give full employment to the hook and line.

There are not many artificial points of interest as yet in Campbellton. One however, is duly noted by strangers, who invariably ask, "What building is that on the hill, facing the station? It looks like an academy or other public institution. The particular structure referred to is the residence of Mr. Patterson, one of our leading merchants. The situation of this building is beautiful and slightly commanding a full view of the town. The present "name," from its romantic surroundings, also draws attention.

The Superior School, standing as it does on a bed of rocks, strikes the observer as a substantial and commodious structure.

A considerable amount of interest centres in our varied amusements. Here, during the winter season, you can enjoy a slide down one of the best natural toboggan slides in the Dominion, or should your inclination prompt you to take less violent exercise, you can go off on a snow shoe tramp, or still better, vend your way to one of the leading rinks in the province. The pleasant summer evenings are spent either in boating, promenading and driving or by indulging in a game of lawn tennis, croquet, baseball and lacrosse.

Many both found out inventions, to cheat him of the weariness of life, and help him to forget its real realities.

That Campbellton has grown largely during the past ten or eleven years, is quite evident. Its progress may not be observed by the town folks in general, but to the young man or woman, who left the place some ten years ago, and who has but lately returned, the change is very great.

Hotels, which are a necessary convenience in any town, were here limited in 1875 to those owned by Messrs. West, O'Keefe and Jardine. We can now boast of several additions in this line, each of which receives its share of patronage.

There was no telegraph office worth speaking of in Campbellton until eight or nine years ago. Previous to that time, part of the Marine Hall was occupied by a lady, who discharged the duties of telegraph operator. It is encouraging to say that we now have a building with some pretensions to elegance, in which we find the office of the Montreal Telegraph Co., the Bank of Nova Scotia, and those of two of the legal profession, who find their business much facilitated by nearness to the source of their two principal agencies, money and electricity.

In regard to schools—we may well pity the poor pedagogue who had to toil day in and day out among some 80 or 90 boys and girls in the Temperance Hall. No wonder that the trees in the vicinity of this building were known to the children of the Primary department until late years as "witch trees."

Many a young man in Campbellton, who referring to his school days seems to forget everything else, but too clearly shows that nothing but "that knotty old switch in his mind is abiding." Now I don't mean to say that the Campbellton boys have made such progress during the past ten years that their present teachers have no need of resorting to corporal punishment—not at all.

'Tis yet to get confusion or force a conclusion, There's a mission to-day for that which on the wall.

One feature which seems to outline the age of progress is the mode of communication with the opposite side of the river; but let us hope, that the time is not far distant when the able arguments advanced by our esteemed parliamentary representatives, during the last session of the Local House, will have their intended effect and a bridge will span the noble Restigouche.

There was no travelling by rail to or from Campbellton previous to 1875, as the I. C. R. was not completed until that year. For some time there was only one train serving as express, accommodation and freight. Now we have trains running day and night, to carry our correspondence and varied wants.

The benefits derived from our present line of railway cannot be estimated. It affords employment to large numbers, increases wealth and prosperity and contributes largely to the strength and influence of the town.

The Station, Roundhouse and freight shed were built in 1875, and after the completion of these buildings others rapidly sprang up, as near to the well-spring of employment at that time, viz, the railway, as possible. The Station or Upper Town is now one of the busiest parts of Campbellton. Here we find some of our best stores and hotels, also the finest hall in Campbellton, one which never fails to draw a good audience. The restaurant in connection with the station is unsurpassed by any on the I. C. R. Near by are two well kept oyster saloons, where the hungry promiscuous can satiate his appetite and rest his jaded limbs.