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W. C. ANSLOW

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, May 9, 1888.

WHOLE No. 1070.

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Now in Stock, a very large assortment of all the latest styles in English and American

Straw Hats and Bonnets.

CHILDREN'S HATS,

in great variety. Very pretty styles for Misses just received from the American Markets. Trimming Silks in all the new Styles, viz:—

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Office—COURT HOUSE SQUARE, May 4, 1888.

F. L. PEDOLIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, NEWCASTLE, N. B.

OFFICE at house formerly occupied by M. O. Thompson.

Newcastle, June 11, 1887.

O. J. MacCULLY, M.A., M.D.,

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Office: Cor. Church and Main St., Moncton, Moncton, Nov. 12, 88.

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This Hotel has been entirely refitted and repaired throughout. Stage connects with all lines. Livery connected with the Hotel. Bathing Facilities. Some of the best trout and salmon pools within eight miles. Excellent table and lodging. Good Sample Rooms for commercial men.

TERMS \$1.50 per day; with Sample Rooms \$1.75.

Bathurst, Oct. 1, '88.

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Antioneer & 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, '88.

Clifton House,

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Heated by steam throughout. Prompt attention and moderate charges. Telephone communication with all parts of the city.

April, 20, '88.

LEATHER & SHOE FINDINGS.

The subscribers return thanks to their numerous customers for past favors and would say that they keep constantly on hand a full supply of the best quality of Goods to be had and at lowest rates for cash. Also S. B. Fisher & Son's Nails and Tacks of all sizes, and Clark & Son's Boot Press, Laths, &c. English Tapes, as well as homemade Tapes to order, of the best material. Wholesale and Retail.

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CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

can be promptly cured by taking

Estey's Cod Liver Oil Cream.

It is the most perfect preparation of Cod Liver Oil in the market. It is pleasant to take, safe and sure in its action. It has cured the most obstinate consumption of those who have used it. We warrant every bottle sold, and will refund the money paid for it if these statements are not correct.

It never Separates. Never turns rancid and never disagrees with the Most Delicate Stomach.

Children ask for it, and cry for more. Physicians prescribe it daily in their practice. Ask your Druggist for Estey's Cod Liver Oil Cream. Take no other. Price 50c. six bottles \$2.50. Prepared only by F. M. ESTEY, Manufacturing Pharmacist, Moncton, N. B.

R. W. McCARLEY, Wholesale Agent, Sold in Newcastle by E. LEESTREET, DRUGGIST, May 2, 1888.

Selected Literature.

Selected Literature.

TOM'S WIFE.

A stout little man, wrapped in a gray overcoat, just the color of his hair, with a fringe of white whiskers under his chin, bright blue eyes and a brown, wrinkled complexion—Miss Rice seldom saw such a customer in her employment office, and the shrewdly dressed candidate for places giggled a little as the man stood in the middle of the room, his fur driving gloves in one hand and his whip in the other.

'Is this the employment office?' asked Uncle John Trottoe, as Miss Rice advanced to meet him.

'This is the place, sir,' said Miss Rice. 'What can we—'

'I want a gal,' said Uncle John. 'A domestic?'

'Well, yes, if that's what you call it? In what capacity, sir?'

'To discharge what duties?' explained the lady.

'To help round the house generally. My wife, she's down with the rheumatism, and so I want a gal.'

'What remuneration are you prepared to offer, sir?'

'Which?' asked Uncle John, with his hand behind his ear.

'Wages,' said Miss Rice, shortly.

'Oh! Well, it's an easy place—only my wife and me, but it's out in the country—a tussling of heads and elevating of noses among the candidates on the employment benches—and there's cows and chickens to see to, and chores to do, but I'll willin' to pay what's right; and I want to take a gal back with me in the red cutter as it waitin' at the door.' And so saying, he sat down and glanced at the help who occupied the back benches of the office.

Miss Rice went in and out, whispering and coaxing, but not a damsel could be found to volunteer.

'In the country, indeed?' said one.

'And only one help kept?' sniffed another.

'Two old crabs like that?' commented a third.

'Not a bit of society for a poor girl?' added a fourth.

Miss Rice was about to return in despair and tell Uncle John she could not fill his order, when a tall, slight woman, in a faded black silk, mended gloves and a worn black shawl, stepped from her seat in another part of the room, and spoke to Miss Rice in a whisper.

'But I thought,' cried the lady, 'that you desired a position as lady's maid or companion to some—'

The tall lady colored deeply.

'It does not matter,' said she. 'I like that old gentleman's face. I think I would like to try the situation.'

Miss Rice introduced Miss Lynn to Uncle Trottoe and asked—

'Do you think she will do, sir?'

Uncle John recoiled.

'Oh, she won't do,' said he. 'Miss Lynn's face glowed a deeper crimson than ever.'

'Why not?' she questioned faintly.

'It's a gal I want, not a lady,' said the honest old countryman.

'But I can work if only you would try me,' the lady pleaded.

'Can you wash?' asked Uncle John.

'Yes.'

'And iron?'

'Yes.'

'And bake?'

'Only try me!'

'And make soft soap and rag carpets, and bring up young turkeys by hand?'

'Whatever I do not know now I shall be glad to learn. You are looking at my dress, I see?'

'Well,' confessed Uncle John, 'hired gals don't generally wear silk gowns.'

'But it is all I have. If you will work for me, I will buy a calico dress to work in. Try me, sir, if you please. I will do my best, and I do not ask for high wages. I have always fancied I should like to live in the country!'

'Come along then,' said Uncle John Trottoe. 'I'm blessed if I don't risk it, though I'll bet a cooney my old lady will say you're too fine for the situation!'

So Mary Lynn went out to the old farmhouse with the huge butternut trees bending above, and the little catarrh roaring down the glen behind, and, strange to say, Uncle John's old lady fell in love with her at first sight.

'I made sure you wouldn't like her,' said Uncle John.

'That just shows how much a man's judgment is worth,' said Aunt Betsy.

'To be sure, she hasn't had much experience, but she's quick to learn and handy in the kitchen, and her hands are so soft and her ways so gentle and coaxing that it's a pleasure to have her wait on one.'

'Glad you're suited, Betsy.'

By degrees Aunt Betsy wiled the stranger's sad story from her.

'Poor lamb! She's got a husband somewhere,' said Mrs. Trottoe.

'There was meddlesome friends, and he was jealous without a reason.'

'Or with one,' said Uncle John, shrewdly.

Wuz az drunk as a beed, and az I sed before, I begun to spin up things freely.

If lager-beer is not intoxicating, it used me mighty mean, that I know. Still I hardly think lager-beer is intoxicating for I hav bin told so; and I am probably the only man living who ever drank curvy when his liver was not plumb. I don't want ter say anything agin a harmless temperance beverage, but if ever I drink any more, it will be with my hands tied behind me and my mouth pried open. I don't think lager-beer is intoxicating, but if I remember rite, I think it tastes like a glass of soapuds that a pickle had been put to soak in.

'I'll venture you did.'

'Who could help it? And then I told her about our nephew, Tom, as we brought up just like a boy of our own, and how he went West and married a girl, and how she left him, and broke his heart; and how he was wanderin' round Switzerland, Vienna, and then furin parts, tryin' to forget her. And Mary looked up at me with her big eyes and says, 'Oh, dear, dear, Mrs. Trottoe, don't judge the poor girl too hardly. Look at me, and think what she too may have suffered.' And I declare to you, John, it never occurred to me before that there might have been two sides to that question.'

'Humph!' said Uncle John, taking snuff. 'Did you tell her Tom was comin' back this week?'

'No, why should I?'

'Did it ever strike you as possible that he might come to-day?'

'No,' said Aunt Betsy, wondering more and more.

Uncle John wheeled her invalid chair to the window, and then pointed to the garden gate, where the red honeysuckle were just bursting into bud, and a white lilac waved its crests of bloom in the soft wind. A tall figure, bronzed in the face, was striding through.

'It's Tom!' said Aunt Betsy, spasmodically clasping her hands.

'Yes, it's Tom,' said Uncle John.

At that instant, a slight figure which had been stooping over Aunt Betsy's white lilacs, rose into the broad May sunshine, and the two young people stood face to face.

'O Tom!'

'My Mary!'

The next moment they were clasped in each other's arms, while the old folks stared at them in silence.

'Old lady, did you never suspect this?'

'Never!' cried the old wife, with a mist gathering on her spectacles.

'I did, long ago. It's all right, old lady. Fall down the shade, it's not fair for us to be peeping. Tom will happily think of us now.'

'Well,' said Aunt Betsy, 'I'm glad of it, for I like that girl!'

'So do I,' said Uncle John.

Temperance.

JOSH BILLINGS ON LAGER BEER.

I have finally cum tew the conclusion that lager-beer as a beverage is not intoxicating. I hav bin told so by a German who said he had drunk it all his long life, just to try the experiment, and was obliged to go home entirely sober in the morning. I have seen this same man drink sixteen glasses, and if he was drunk he was drunk in German and nobody could understand it. It was proper enuff to state that the man kept a lager-beer saloon, and could have no object in stating what was not strictly true.

I believed him to the full extent of my ability. I never drank but three glasses of lager in my life, and that made my head ontwist so it was hung on the end of a string, but I was told that it wuz own to mi bile bein out of place; and I guess it was so, for I never billed over wuz than I did when I got hum that nite. Mi wife told I was going to die, and I was afraid that I shouldn't, for it did seem as tho the everything I had ever eaten in mi life wuz comin tew the surface; and I du really believe that if mi wife hadn't pulled off mi butes just as she did, they wud hav cum thundering up to.

Oh! how sick I wuz! It was 14 years ago, and I can taste it now. I never had so much experience in so short a time, if my man should tell me lager-beer wuz not intoxicating. I shud believe him; but if he shud tell me that I wuzn't drunk that nite, but that mi stomach wuz out of order, I shud ask him to state over in a few words jest how a man felt and acted when he wuz well up. If I wuzn't drunk that nite, I had some of the most nateral simptoms that a man ever had and kept sober.

In the first place it was about 80 rods from where I drunk the lager-beer to mi house, and I wuz then over 3 hours on the road, and had a hole burst through each eye ov mi pantalon neez, and didn't have any hat, and tried to open the door bi the bell-pull, and lickerpuck awfully and saw everything in the room trying to get round on the back side of me; and in sitting down in a chair, I didn't wait long enuff for it to get exactly under me, when I wuz going round, and I set down a little tu soon and missed the chair about 12 inches, and cudn't get up soon enuff tew take the next wum cum along; and that ain't awl, mi wife sed I

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, April 27.—Sir Charles Tupper delivered his budget speech to-night. It was a masterly effort. He spoke for two hours and a half. After explaining how the anticipated deficit of three hundred thousand dollars for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1887, had been turned to a surplus of ninety-seven thousand dollars, he revised his estimates for the current fiscal year. The short crops in Ontario and a shortage in the lumber cut had checked importations and produced a shortage of customs. His revised estimate of revenue for the year was thirty-six million dollars. The expenditure might reach thirty-seven millions, leaving a deficit of \$1,000,000.

This he proposed to make good in the fiscal year 1888-9. For that fiscal year he estimated a revenue of \$36,900,000, and an expenditure of \$1,000,000 less. The results would probably be an improvement on these estimates, as they were made on a strictly conservative basis.

Referring to the debt, he explained how there had been an apparent falling off in the savings bank deposits, caused by the order reducing the limit of amount of deposit allowed to any individual.

Several large deposits had been withdrawn in consequence but they were placed in the chartered banks. The post office savings banks showed a healthy increase. The number of depositors had increased in both branches by some 13,000 during the year. This was a satisfactory index of the prosperity of the country. He said the government did not intend to increase the country's liabilities or to amend the tariff in any respect. (Cheers) There had been no demand for any material tariff changes. (Renewed Cheers) He showed how the West India trade had been greatly benefited by the change in the sugar duties but the government were considering several proposals for its further development, notably the subsidizing of a steamship line to the Islands.

Turning to the subject of interprovincial trade, Sir Charles quoted statistics furnished by the Intercolonial railway management showing the enormous development of trade between the upper and lower provinces during the past ten years. Since 1878, trade between the provinces going east had increased from 522,000 tons to 1,131,000 tons and going westward in even greater proportion. The carriage of coal west had increased from 500 tons to 175,000 tons; sugar from nothing to 145,000 barrels, while cotton goods, fish and other articles, which were unknown as freight ten years ago, were now carried in ever increasing quantities. From stations in N. S. and N. B. there were shipped last year to stations in Quebec and Ontario 197,000 tons of provincial products other than coal and sugar, an increase since 1880 of 380 per cent. (Cheers) But this was only a fraction of the interprovincial trade. The coasting trade in the Gulf of St. Lawrence showed even a more remarkable expansion. In ten years this trade had increased 75 per cent, and during the very years the L.C.R. was in operation we had seen our coasting trade steadily increasing, which afforded a striking contrast to the condition of things in the U.S., where the railways had practically ruined the coasting trade.

Sir Charles then referred to the proposal to amend the list of articles in the statutory offer of reciprocal trade with the United States, and explained the difference between tariffs and treaties. There might be many articles that we might agree to a reciprocity in for a lengthy period under a treaty that we could not afford to allow to be disturbed according to the tariff vicissitudes of another country; so our taking' certain articles out of the statutory offer did not mean we were not prepared to put them in a fair reciprocity treaty. He severely reprimanded the opposition for their unpatriotic opposition to the tariff in violation of Blake's pledges during the last election campaign, and for their refusal of commercial union and unrestricted reciprocity.

Sir Richard Cartwright followed with a repetition of his unrestricted reciprocity speech.

McLellan moved the adjournment of the debate.

OTTAWA, April 30.—Sir John Macdonald moved that government business have precedence on Wednesday hereafter. He desired that the government should be able to prorogue this parliament.

Hon. Mr. Laurier agreed to this provided that an opportunity was given for the discussion of measures to amend the Canada temperance act.

After some discussion it was decided that government business should have precedence after this week, and that Wednesday's order of business should be the order for Mondays.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau introduced a bill to amend the franchise act, explaining that it was proposed to suspend the revision of voters' lists for this year and to provide for the printing of lists by the government in Ottawa. Some discussion took place.

Hon. Mr. Laurier said the bringing of all lists to Ottawa to be printed would lead to endless confusion. He urged that the whole act should be wiped out and provincial lists used at Dominion elections.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau admitted that the cost of the franchise act was too large, but it would be reduced.

Mr. Weldon (St. John), argued that lists from all parts of the Dominion could never be made correct if printed at Ottawa. A gross injustice was being done to many people who were disfranchised through the suspension of this act. He instanced the case of a local member for Westmorland, a man of wealth, whose name was left off the Dominion lists, and was still off. So far as New Brunswick was concerned, the people there were satisfied with the manner in which lists had been prepared by municipal officers.

Mr. Weldon (Albert) said that the local member referred to had voted against him at the last election. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Mills pointed out that as Mr. Chapleau said it would take 10 months to print electoral lists some lists would be printed nearly a year before others.

Mr. Marshall moved his resolution in favor of the establishment of mutual trade relations with Great Britain, stating that his object was to bring to the attention of the house the necessity of procuring closer trade relations with the mother country. He said that his resolution had any reference to imperial federation, but was prompted by a desire to secure advantages for Canadian products in British markets.

Mr. McCarthy said that though he was not prepared to admit that the national policy was a failure, or that the existing depression was due to it, he considered that it would be in the interest of farmers to have advantages in the markets of the British empire as against foreign nations. He contended that the prices of farm produce were higher in Canada than in the United States.

Mr. Mackenzie And yet you offer reciprocity in farm products. (Laughter.)

Mr. McCarthy said he believed that there had been in the past too much looking to Washington. If we did not purchase from England we could not sell to them, for no country could sell to another from which it did not buy.

Hon. Mr. Mills—That is what we have been telling you for years.

Mr. McCarthy said there was a party in England ready to put a duty on foreign imports while allowing imports from the colonies free, and it was the duty of Canadians to hold out their hand to that party. He admitted that under such an arrangement as that which he proposed, manufacturers in this country would not have such extreme protection as they have now. (Opposition Cheers.) He lauded the Conservative party of England as the great political party of that country, and said the Oxford convention had declared for protection.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Lord Salisbury has denounced it as an insane freak. (Cheers.)

Mr. McCarthy said he did not believe that the adoption of such a policy as proposed would provoke any retaliation or further discrimination against us in trade matters. The Americans had done their utmost against us. We could not expect England to give us advantages in return, and our manufacturers should be willing to give some concessions to English manufacturers in order to enable them to pay for food products which they would buy from Canada.

After further discussion Hon. Mr. Mills pointed out that, notwithstanding the importance of the question brought before the house, no member of the government had pronounced an opinion upon it, and he did not believe the first minister would ask the house to adopt the resolution. This proposal amounted to a pronouncement that the present franchise act was a failure and that a new departure must be made.

On motion of Mr. McNeill, the debate was adjourned.

OTTAWA, May 1.—To-day Hon. Mr. McLellan resumed the budget debate. He said Cartwright's speech reminded him of the story of the American politician who claimed to have made 127 speeches in behalf of his party, but after weeks corrected himself by saying that he had made one speech that many times.

Sir Richard's jernidisms had now grown familiar to the people of Canada, and for nine long years he had gone on repeating the same tale of woe and disaster, but no one regarded him of late. He had varied his lamentations only in one respect, and that was that he had begun preaching annexation. He did not preach it openly, like an honest man, but by innuendo. 'While professing loyalty

to his present allegiance, he was making assertions that, if accepted, must tend to make men non-allegiantists. Sir Richard had said that the reason the finance minister could not discover how reciprocity could get along under unrestricted reciprocity without direct taxation was because he was not a man of ability. It required, said Sir Richard, a man of first class ability and wisdom to solve such a problem, and then he proceeded to say that he himself could solve it. (Laughter.) Therefore Cartwright was, according to his own estimation, a man of eminent ability and wisdom. At all events, 'he himself had said it! It appeared to him (McLellan) that Cartwright's wonderful ability and wisdom had developed rather late in life. It was a great pity for the sake of his party and for the sake of the country that he had not exhibited some of this wisdom when he was discharging the important duties of finance minister of this country. (Applause.)—He exhibited his wisdom then in telling the country that it had reached the limits of indirect taxation and that if more revenue had to be raised it must be raised by direct taxation. Yet the other night when the finance minister quoted him as saying so he denied it. (Cries: 'That's an old trick of his!') Mr. McLellan quoted from the harsard report of Sir Richard's speech in which he distinctly said what Sir Charles had charged him with, saying that was the kind of wisdom he displayed then. Now, he told us without a blush that he could easily solve the problem of providing ample revenue for all our wants under unrestricted reciprocity with the United States without resorting to direct taxation. (Laughter.)

A year ago Cartwright sold the house that the fixed charges on our revenue amounted to over twenty-five million dollars. They were no less now. It would be perfectly safe to say that our excise duties would no more than meet the annual controllable expenditure.—They had never done more under either party. That left twenty-five million dollars. If we had free trade with the United States we would not only lose all the duties we now collect on imports from that country, but our imports from the rest of the world would fall to the same proportion per head as in the United States. That would reduce our imports from Great Britain to one-fourth their present dimensions. He defied any man to show how under those circumstances we could raise more than seven and a half or eight million dollars of customs revenue under the new found policy of gentlemen opposite. That would leave a deficit of 16 or 18 millions to be supplied by direct taxation, and by direct taxation only.

Following Sir Richard through his speech Mr. McLellan dealt with the alleged exodus, the alleged increase of taxation, and the alleged greater prosperity of the United States, showing conclusively from authorities recognized among the gents as of high standing that the exodus from this country was heaviest during the years 1876 to 1879, when the effects of the great ruin were severely felt in Canada. That our increase of taxation, measured by the per capita of tax, was infinitesimal, and by the several barometers of prosperity employed by the gents themselves, Canada compared favorably with any other country in the world. For instance, our foreign trade, upon which the gents always placed great stress, was nearly double per capita, the foreign trade of the neighboring republic, and so far from the policy of protection having damaged this country, it had been of enormous service in providing variety of occupation and building up communities in Canada that bought their supplies wholly from Canadian farmers. He concluded by reading a hypothetical amendment to Cartwright's amendment, in which, parodying the form of the latter, he arraigned the misgovernment of the gents when in office, the marvellous prosperity of the country since the change of government in 1878 and endorsing as wholly satisfactory the policy which the country had then demanded and had since twice endorsed.

Mr. Patterson of Brant followed and spoke until ten o'clock. The debate was continued by Messrs. Hesson, Cook and others.

After Mr. Cook had concluded a division was taken, resulting in the defeat of Cartwright's amendment, 66 to 117—majority 51. The vote was a strict party one, except that Mr. Hals, of Carleton, voted with