Best copy available

POOR COPY

The Union Advocate
Established 1867.
Telephone 60.
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
TUESDAY, Sept. 27, 1898.

Newcastle Societies

MEET AS FOLLOWS:—

NORTHUMBERLAND LODGE No. 17 A. F. & A. M., in the Lodge rooms on the evening of the second Tuesday of each month at 7.30 o'clock.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION No. 45 S. of T., in the Temperance Hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

COURT MIRAMICHI, No. 165 I. O. F. in their rooms, Masonic Hall, on the evening of the fourth Tuesday of each month at 7.30 o'clock.

NEWCASTLE BOARD OF TRADE, first Monday of each month in the room over M. Bannon's store.

Derby.

COURT HAPPY RETREAT No. 150 I. O. F., in Foresters' Hall, Derby, on the 3rd Thursday of each month at 7.30 o'clock.

The Day of Decision.

The Plebiscite on Thursday will decide one of the most important questions ever submitted to the electors of Canada. Thursday will decide whether we shall by consent continue the manufacture, importation, and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage or whether we shall discontinue the same for all beverage purposes. The importance of this question cannot be overestimated. It touches us at every point, it effects us in every relationship of life. The liquor traffic is the great enemy of all righteousness, purity and prosperity.

It destroys human life. Many men have been brought to an untimely grave by strong drink. Many of our fellow men are lying under the sod today who, were it not for strong drink would be alive and well, supporting their wives and children and helping to do the business of the country. Strong drink shattered their health, destroyed their nerves and brought them to premature graves. Men who once stood high among their fellows, men whose brains were clear, whose nerves were strong, whose muscles were firm, whose bodily health was all that one could desire became victims to strong drink and there sun went down ere it was yet noon. Men dread war and pestilence and famine yet a distinguished statesman says, "we suffer more year by year from intemperance than from war, pestilence, and famine combined, those three great scourges of the human family." Strong drink poisons the blood, saps the constitution, and generates the foulest diseases. Sydney Smith said. "If you wish to keep the mind clear and the body healthy abstain from all fermented liquors." Strong drink destroys human life.

It destroys the comforts of home. It takes away plenty and brings poverty. Ninety per cent of the pauperism for which taxpayers have to pay is caused by the liquor traffic. Complaints are sometimes made about hard times and men blame their country, but the cause of seventy-five per cent of financial pressure is caused by the liquor traffic. Men who cannot afford even to take a newspaper are spending twenty-five times the amount in that which feeds neither mind nor body. Many men who have now no home of their own, if they had put into the savings bank the money they had put into beer and brandy, rum and whiskey, would be living in their own comfortable homes enjoying the blessings of this life as providence designed they should. On the other hand many once comfortable and happy homes have been made miserable by strong drink. The head of the household has been led into temptation, has given way to it, and has ceased to provide for his wife and children and home. But it destroys home not only because it brings poverty, but because it takes away natural affection and brings in the worst forms of cruelty. Men who stood by the altar and promised "to love and to cherish till death us do part," have forgotten their vows to those who are the purest and best upon earth, and instead of loving and cherishing, they have insulted and abused and brought them into shame and distress. Strong drink destroys the comfort of home.

It destroys a man's character. Nothing is more important to man than character. It is the one thing that he can call his own. The use of strong drink makes a man mean and selfish. The man who will not give up his glass for the sake of his wife and children and home has become selfish indeed. The man who will not give up his glass to save his reputation has set at naught the first law of being. Who can respect the man who is so selfish as to allow home and friends, situation and character to go for the sake of intoxicating drink? Who wants in his employment the man who drinks? Even liquor dealers like to have in their employ sober men, they do not want men whose characters have been injured by the very drink they employ them to sell. The best situations in life are closed to those who give way to the temptations of strong drink. Our pulpits want sober men, our medical profession wants sober men, our business firms want sober men, our manufactories want sober men, our railway companies want sober men, our trades and professions all want men who abstain from the use of intoxicating drink. Where shall we find a situation for the man who drinks? The best situations are finally closed to him. Strong drink destroys a man's character.

The following is the testimony of Archbishop of Ireland: "The great cause of social crime is drink. The great cause of poverty is drink. When I hear of a family broken up and ask the cause—drink. If I go to the gallows and ask the victim the cause, the answer is drink. Then I ask myself in perfect wonderment, why do not men put a stop to this thing?" The traffic in strong drink must be stopped, It is false to all that is true and noble in character and commerce—it is destructive to all that is useful and elevating in society, and it leaves the trail of the serpent in its pathway wherever it goes. It must die—though it lives long and dies hard, it must die, it shall die. The traffic cannot remain as it is, the evil cannot be continued. The best thinking men and women in every community are waking up to their duty. The country is becoming alive to its responsibility. The day will soon dawn when a majority of the people of this Dominion will say by their votes that they desire the total prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes. It is a wonderful opportunity. The opportunity of a lifetime. Great is our opportunity. Great is our responsibility. The Hon. John Wanamaker said: "God is going to count the votes. Vote for prohibition and you will be voting for Him, for order, for religion, and for the highest civilization. He will see every ballot.

In a short time the returns of the parishes, of the counties, and of the provinces will be published and read—they will be recorded as history for all time to come. The parish of Newcastle must not be behind in this important matter; the county of Northumberland which is always ready for every good work must be to the front on this momentous occasion; the people of New Brunswick cannot afford to allow sister provinces to surpass her in her record on the 29th. Let every man do his duty. To do our duty will command success. This fight against the giant evil of intemperance has been a long one and at times a fierce one, but—

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeath'd by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

Teachers' Institute.

The first session of 22nd Annual Meeting of Northumberland Co. Institute was held in Grammar School Chatham, on Thursday 22nd, Sept., at 10 a. m. The retiring President F. P. Yorston M. A. welcomed the Teachers in next speech.

Dr. Cox, Miss Dunnet, and Miss Freeze, were appointed com. to nominating officers for ensuing year.

Mr. James McIntosh read his report as Sec. Treas. showing a balance on hand $18.78. The books were then placed in the hands of the Audit Committee, Messrs. J. Howard Crocker W. M. Corbett and Miss McLean, who reported the accounts correct and on motion report was adopted.

The following officers were next elected:
President—Inspector Mersereau.
Vice-President—Miss Maggie H. Mowatt.
Sec.-Tresurer—J. Howard Crocker. B. A.
Asst. Sec.—Miss K. I. B. McLean.

Additional Members of Executive—Wm. M. Corbett, and Miss Penelope Robertson.

Inspector Mersereau then took the chair and thanked the Institute for the confidence expressed. He justly commended the work done by the Northumberland county teachers as shown by results of examinations passed by their pupils. He spoke of all the New Brunswick teachers as being a devoted band of public officers taking children from the nurseries and teaching them the duties of true citizens. Teachers should not simply aim at getting over a certain number of pages in a book, but deal with each subject so thoroughly that whether the pupils be questioned by their own teachers or a stranger they would be able to give intelligent answers. Every lesson should have an aim, and every effort should be made to reach the object aimed at. Owing to lack of time inspectors must look at the schools as a whole, but successful teaching must be done individually. Next on the programme was an interesting and instructive address by Dr. Cox, on how to apply to the best advantage our natural surroundings. He spoke of teaching a lesson on any object near at hand. It might be a rock partly sunken in the ground near the school house, how was it formed and from whence did it come. Let it tell its own story and the grains of sand and drops of which it was composed and how the winter's snows and summer rains had softened it and so it had sunk in the ground, etc., etc.

The teacher should do all possible to arouse the curiosity and create a thirst for knowledge in the child. It was then often easier to turn their attention to an algebraic problem. This talk was listened to with rapt attention and each present must have got many practical hints from it.

Quite a lively discussion then followed in which Messrs. Corbett, Yorston and McIntosh took part.

Arrangements were next made for the field excursion to be held in the afternoon.

Dr. Cox announced that the Council Chamber had been kindly offered for the use of the Institute by Mayor Winslow. The meeting then decided to take advantage of the kind offer and hold the remaining sessions there.

2ND SESSION, FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The Institute assembled in the Grammar school and after roll call proceeded on the field excursion under the leadership of Dr. Cox.

The evening session was held in the Council Chambers to discuss the objects of observation of the afternoon.

3RD SESSION FRIDAY A. M.

The 3rd session was held in the Council Chambers.

The session was opened by Mr. Benn who read a very instructive paper on current events in the common schools. Mr. Benn thought that 'Current Events' should have a place in every school room. The method employed in their teaching should be as varied as events themselves. In general all events which will increase the interest and usefulness and not usurp the thread of lesson should be used no matter what the subject. Examples were here given to illustrate special cases. The regulation sets apart a portion of Friday for stated lessons in this subject. Any other time may be substituted to suit certain conditions. The oral method is perhaps best, and to lead up to it clippings and notes should first be made by pupils on most important items. Interest may be awakened in even the smallest items, if the classes are led to trace telegraph routes, towns and distances, said items came, and comparisons with means to-day, and means of news reports of former times. Stock, etc. can best be taught from current quotation of rates from daily newspapers. All sensational and sectarian news, details of crime, etc. should be repressed.

Events which concern Canada and the British Empire should have first place. A score of examples from past years were here cited, e. g.—preferential trade; postal charges; dollar wheat; Quebec commission, etc., etc. In foreign events those which have most bearing on the progress of civilization should be sought. If political or moral lessons are to be drawn from such events they should only be most liberal and general. If sound, such inferences may be the basis of the highest patriotism and good government in this age when the pupil of to-day is the voter of to-morrow.

Recent science and invention calls for a large share of all such lessons. Teachers should have most reliable and best magazines to keep abreast of times. A number of best were here named. Such facts as will stimulate a desire to know all about such science should be brought out. Above all, events should be suited to class.

In conclusion, that paragraph in which Lord Macauly describes so well the public "Press", in reign of Charles 11 was read. All teachers who neglect to teach Current Events should glory in that shameful period and not in the widespread enlightenment and freedom of Victoria 1898.

An animated discussion then ensued in which the following took part. Misses McIntosh, Gray, Loggie and Messrs F. P. Yorston, Stothart and Corbett.

Dr. Cox wished to know what range of topics could be profitably discussed with the lower grades. In this point Misses Harrison, McLean and Vail gave some valuable suggestions.

Dr. Cox thought that local events (the evil doings of society and their proper punishment) might be profitably discussed in schools.

Mr. Yorston objected strongly to teachers discussing these events as such a discussion would be very apt to degenerate into gossip.

Mr. Benn and Miss Wright followed with brief remarks.

Miss Wright asked how many country teachers taught Current Events to the pupils below the fourth standard. The question was put by the president, and a large majority by raising their hands signified that they did not.

The President then addressed the meeting and said that the range of the discussion must convince all that teachers should be omnivorous readers and should obtain the best literature, several magazines were recommended. The Inspector thought the object of introducing this topic into the common schools was to broaden the minds of the pupils to show them the great advantages of the present age. The best way to teach loyalty and patriotism was through the discussion of Current Events, but the child should be left to draw his own conclusions concerning the greatness of his own country compared with others.

An excellent and well prepared paper was then read by Miss Anna McLeod on First steps in Geography.

This paper was discussed by Misses Cluston, Underhill and Dr. Cox.

Rev. Mr. Young was called on and gave a very interesting address on the teachers work.

Judge Wilkinson next addressed the meeting and told of his experiences as the first County Inspector.

J. L. Stewart was also listened to with great interest by all present. Meeting then adjourned till 2.30 p. m.

4TH SESSION FRIDAY P. M.

Meeting opened at 2.30 president in the chair, after roll call minutes of last meeting were read and approved. On recommendation of the Excutive, committee was appointed to nominate officers for next year.

The following able and thoughtful paper was read by F. P. Yorston. M. A.

MENTAL FAULTS.

There are two views of the teachers' duty which will at once suggest themselves to you—that held by the majority of the laity and that held by the teacher himself. Unfortunately these views are very often opposed to each other. The common idea of an educated child is very often an encyclopedia of useful or useless information. It was a sensible man who complained to a teacher the other day that his child was being overburdened with knowledge. He did not understand why his boy should be compelled to memorize lists of geographical names of China or the Klondike, when if he had ordinary common sense he could get the text book at any time and look for such information.

I heard a lady complaining that the children now-a-days were very poorly taught. She asked a child a question and he actually could not answer it. The High School graduate who is at a loss when requested to furnish any information whatever is used as an illustration of the usefulness of our schools. Fortunately however, the teacher has different views of his duties and responsibilities. His aim is, or ought to be, to make good citizens, cultivated men and women, and I use the word in its broadest sense—Not good lawyers or carpenters or doctors or book-keepers, but good men and women who will make of themselves good carpenters and doctors and lawyers and book-keepers. The teacher knows that this is his duty, but how many realize the magnitude of the task and of the responsibility. Do we realize the difference between good work and poor work, between success and failure. In the world of letters we can appreciate the difference between the the sketched out and attenuated efforts of a penny a liner and the genius of a Stevenson, in music between the flattery jingle of a school-girl and the soul stirring melody of a Paderwiski, in painting between the meaningless daub of an amateur and the masterpiece of a Titian. How great the difference between success and failure! They had all the same tools and the same materials. The eight notes of the octave, the three primary colors, and out of them what a variety of tints and shades of tones and over tones by which all the countless emotions of the human heart have been expressed on canvas or in sound. The ability to construct from the primaries lay not in the tools or the materials, but in the mind and personality of the master. The greater the variety of materials to work with the greater is the difference between success and failure, the grander the success, the more lamentable the failure.

We all as teachers have the same work to do -- the same materials to work upon—the same tools to work with. Success or failure depends with us far more than with almost any worker upon the personality of the teacher, upon his ability to understand, to manipulate to develope the minds and characters or characters and minds I should say of those intrusted to his care. Have you ever seen two faces exactly alike? During the first day or so in a new place you fancy a resemblance in every face you see. As the days pass by and the faces become more familiar you begin to differentiate. That which was a resemblance, is a resemblance no longer and soon a group of completely new faces is added to your knowledge. So it would be all over the world. No two faces have been made from the same mould. The Creator by the the exercise of his omnipotence has been able to express his image in the face of man in an infinite variety of forms. He has likewise, implanted in each one of us a finite copy of his infinite mind but no two copies are alike.

It is problem enough to attempt to understand the machinery of one mind but when we think of the number which are presented to us for treatment year after year, we begin to understand what success or failure means to us.

We know that our duty is the harmonious development of the childs moral, mental and physical being. The mental must not suffer for the physical nor the moral for the mental. We are supposed especially to direct our efforts to the mental side, but when we mean by morality, honesty truthfulness, obedience to constituted authority and self respect, it seems to me that these are the first things to be taught. They would surely come before Latin or Algebra or even book-keeping. Our character to mould, one mind to train presents difficulties enough. The problems of Psychology are intricate and we can soon lose ourselves in the maze of precepts and concepts. Judgment, imagination and memory but when we realize that every one of the thirty or forty, and unfortunately I must say fifty or sixty children entrusted to our care presents a new variety of the mental faculties, and consequently a new problem the burden is really greater than we can bear. But the greater the problem the grander is the mastery of it. How worthy and how valuable is success, how dreadful and fraught with such dire consequences is failure.

However, it is one step gained when we realize how great the problem is that we must attack, how worthy it is of the first effort that is in us, how far reaching its effect upon the community and the state.

With a full realization then of the dignity and difficulty of our work the question comes—how are we to set about it.

First we must have as full a knowledge as we can get of the material under our hands and a thorough and exhaustive knowledge of all the possibilities of the tools with which we have to work. We have all had a certain training in the theoretical side, put psychology is an abstruse subject and one that is soon forgotten. A great many of us consider that whatever knowledge we have got during our Normal School or College course is sufficient and give ourselves no more trouble about it. In fact it has become somewhat the fashion among teachers to decry and ridicule any discussion of the question of psychology as visionary and only theoretical. It is to be feared that disdain is often used as a cloak for ignorance. A doctor has as much right to be ignorant of anatomy as a teacher of psychology. We cannot hope to have an exhaustive knowledge, for the subject is too large, but a fair knowledge is necessary and is surely possible for each one of us. One of the simpler texts carefully studied will keep us from being altogether in the dark, and will help us to work more intelligently. We are so apt to become over confident and too well satisfied with a moderate amount of knowledge.

But however thorough our theoretical knowledge may be it will be of little avail without as thorough a knowledge of child nature studied from the children themselves. This can be gained only from experience. We often hear the remark that experience is a dear teacher and we draw the inference that she is therefore a thorough one. But experience is a poor teacher if she is not supplemented. If we do not strive to learn what our experience really is, and bring all our powers to bear to interpret it aright our benefit will be small. Every new pupil we get—from our very first acquaintance with him should be the object of the carefullest study—all his moods—his likes and dislikes—his capabilities—his peculiarities and most of all his moral and intellectual habits; for it is then that our work must bear fruit and we cannot get to work without a starting point. Every source of information ought to be sought that will add to our knowledge of the child. I sometimes think that teachers do not consult often enough with the parents. They ought to be the very best source of information, but sometimes they don't seem to be. You will generally learn that the child is clever but nervous I have yet to find the child that is not reported nervous by its parents. In our study we will find variety enough to suit the most exacting. It is easy to class them as clever medium and dull, mathematicians, linguists or scientists; but this is not nearly definite enough. I read the other day that the dull boy was the square plug that we were trying to fit into a round hole. I suppose we must not be hasty in calling a pupil stupid or even dull, but I think that we occasionally meet with specimens. I remember spending an hour and a quarter trying to teach a boy fourteen years of age, that four quarters made a whole one and then did not succeed. I suppose that according to the eternal fitness of things that boy will be a hero some day and I sincerely hope that he will, but I shall disclaim all share in the glory. Warren Hastings was a blockhead at school. Sir Walter Scott learned little from his teachers. Robert Louis Stevenson never graduated. With such examples before us it is no wonder that we are sometimes tempted to leave the dull boy to his fate, confident that the future holds something brilliant in store for him and that our assistance is not required.

Each one of you I am sure can call to mind a pupil in your school with some peculiarity all his own for which you have tried all sorts of cures. Well, we want to hear about the peculiarity and the cure that worked. We have all got the boy that answers ridiculously when he knew better. It is not because he can't think but because he don't think. It is not wilfulness either for often the boy means well. Have you diagnozed your care and is the patient improving. If so, let us hear about it. Have you the pupil who thinks it is 'near enough'? This is very often a care for discipline other than mental but sometimes it is not. The exact faculty is really run down and wants exercise. Carefulness in the old subject will not always do. We must try something new.

Then we hear the pupil who never gets beyond details.

"A primrose by the river's brim,
A yellow primrose is to them,
And it is nothing more."

Botany is but a matter of finding, classifying, mounting. Literature is nothing but words to be derived, defined and learned by rote. He never enthuses. Everything is done with a mathematical precision which drives you to your wits ends. His imagination is dead or has never lived. He is one of the most unfortunate of mortals if he goes out into the world without having it aroused. It is our duty to try. Have you any suggestion to make? Then we have his opposite in the dreamy fanciful child who sees romance in everything and staggers you by his utter disregard for facts and date. But he is much the easier managed of the two. I need not multiply instances, for a number of cases will present themselves to each one of you. I do not refer to vagaries or mental curiosities but only to the ordinary varities of mind that are found in every school-room.

And now a word about the tools that are put into our hands for this work. Every tradesmen must know his tools perfectly and be expert in the manipulation of them. In our case the manipulation is far and away more important than the tool. Almost any tool will do the work if it is properly handled, but they are evidently not equally suited to the same style of work. It is not so very long ago that the teacher had practically but one subject, classics, to work with and they turned out some excellent work. We have now a large cirriculum to chose from and we must acquain ourselves with the possibilities of each subject before our work will be of the highest class. The multiplication of subjects instead of simplifying our work makes it more difficult. The gain in information does not compensate for the loss of training. There is loss of training, for training comes only with thoroughness and what we give in variety we loose in concentration. We have only to contrast the ordinary educated Englishman with the American. The superficiality of one with his smeltering of everything and the thoroughness of the other. If we graduate from school or college with a trained mind, it matters little if our scope of information is not broad. That is a fault which can soon be remedied and in the direction which we wish. We cannot too strongly insist that the important question about a pupil graduate from school is not what he knows but what he is.

This paper was ably discussed by Dr. Cox, Rev. Mr. Young, Judge Wilkinson and others.

The President announced that there was still a subject to be discussed namely Bad Habits in oral expression.

As this paper had been assigned to no one in particular, Dr. Cox thought it a good idea to have questions asked on this subject.

A large number of questions were handed in and answered by the president and some of the teachers.

The President then addressed the meeting and tryed to impress on each teacher the necessity of attending the summer school of science to be held next summer at Campbellton. He spoke of the great advantage of the place for such a meeting and of the preparations being made to secure the most competent instructors.

It was resolved that the place and date of the next meeting be left to the Executive Committee to determine.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Mayor and Council for the use of the Town Hall; the Miramichi Steam Navigation Co. and the Canada Eastern Railway, for reduced rates; Mr. Benn, Miss McLeod and Mr. Yorston, for preparing and reading papers; Dr. Cox for his help and instruction; Judge Wilkinson, Rev. G. M. Young and Mr. J. L. Stewart. for their addresses, and Inspector Mersereau for the able manner in which he had presided.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. Cox.
Vice-President—Miss Bella Falconer.
Sec.-Treasurer—F. P. Yorston.

Additional members of Executive—Miss Anna McLeod and Miss Cassidy.

Adjourned.

The One Danger.

If the Plebiscite were taken as the census is, and everyone's opinion actually obtained it will scarcely be doubted that three-fourths of the adult population of Canada could express themselves as in favor of prohibition, whatever the result of the coming vote on Sept. 29th, one thing is certain.—The great majority of Canadian men and women would look with satisfaction upon the passing of a prohibitory law.

But the manner in which the vote will be taken on the 29th makes it impossible to obtain the opinion of much more than one fourth of adult population. The women are not permitted to vote, which is a great injustice when a question of such vast importance to them is before us. A large number of ministers, school teachers and others whose place of residence have been changed within the past year have been practically disfranchised. A great many electors will be in the woods or temporarily absent from home, and so unable to cast their votes. Others will be prevented by illness. And when we add to these those who are selfishly indifferent, the number of voters whose votes are actually polled in any election is materially reduced. The great danger against which we have to contend is indifference, which is the outcome of pure selfishness. No true patriot, no true Christian, will fail to cast his vote, and to cast it for prohibition, if at all possible. The man who simply does not take the trouble to go and vote will be the man who loves neither his family, his country nor humanity, who loves himself only, his own comfort and his own profit. If all our electors were Christians, or failing that if all of them were patriot, true citizens, the 29th of Sept., would be the greatest day in the history of Canada. Our franchise law needs revision in many respects. The man who neglects to vote when he is able to do so does not deserve to have the privilege and should be disfranchised for a term of years. The next thing to selling one's vote is not voting, at all. It seems to me it is a toss-up as to which is the more culpable.

We are fighting a great battle. Never before did men have such an opportunity to win a great and decisive victory for prohibition and righteousness. Every man to the front. Let none consult with his comfort, his rheumatism, his selfish interest. Put one day at least upon the altar for God and country. That will be a red letter day of your life, when you see this loved Dominion the most prosperous country in the world, you will say, "Prohibition did it. The era of prosperity was inaugurated on Sept. 29th, 1898, and did my part in the great conflict."

Killed In East Africa.

CAPT. W. E. COOKE, OF MONCTON, LOSES HIS LIFE WHILE FIGHTING FOR HIS COUNTRY.

OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—The military department received word to-day of the death of Capt. W. E. Cooke, with Major Macdonald's expedition in East Africa. He was seconded from "A" battery last fall for this service, and was a popular young officer.

KINGSTON, Ont., 22.—A telegram just received by Lieut. Col. Drury from Lord Aberdeen states that Capt. Cooke of Moncton, N. B, was shot dead in East Africa. He was released from "A" battery three years ago in order that he might go out as an officer for the British East Africa company. He was in charge of a party of carriers, whose route was between Mombaza and Uganda. Deceased was a graduate of the Royal Military college. A letter received from him some time ago stated that he had trouble with the natives.

MONCTON, Sept. 22.—The community was shocked to-day by the intelligence that Capt. Wm. Edward Cooke, a graduate of Kingston military college, who went to East Africa in the imperial service last fall, was shot by a native while with a a carrying party between Mombanza and Uganda. The first intimation received was the following telegram:

QUEBEC, Sept. 22.—T. V. Cook: My dear sir: I am very sorry to say that there is at present serious cause for anxiety regarding your son, now serving with the British forces in East Africa. There has apparently been a skirmish with the enemy. I will telegraph further information without delay.

(Signed), LORD ABERDEEN.

A letter came following:

With deep regret I have to convey the distressing intelligence that a telegram has been received at the British foreign office from Zanibar, stating that Capt. Cooke has been shot dead. The fatality was apparently instantaneous. No details had been received but the colonial office authorities promise to transmit these immediately when obtained. It was a true soldier's death with the nobility attaching thereto, but this does not alter the grievousness of the blow for those thus suddenly bereaved. Will you accept our most earnest and respectful sympathy.

ABERDEEN, Governor General.

The bereaved parents also received the following among other messages of symathy:

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 22.—Our profound sympathy to you and Mrs. Cooke at the sad intelligence communicated to us by Lord Aberdeen. We all mourn the early death of your son and our comrade.

LT. COL. DRURY.

ST. JOHN, Sept. 22.

T. C. Cooke, Moncton:

I have just received from his excellency the sad news of your son's death in action on East Africa coast. Pray accept my deepest sympathy.

GENERAL MUTTON.

Deceased young soldier was born at Pictou, N. S., August 6th, 1868, and was the only son of Thomas V. Cooke, late storekeeper of the Intercolonial railway. He was educated at Hampton grammar school and graduated in 1891 from Kingston military college. He was afterwards employed as a civil engineer in Springhill mines, and at the time of the explosion was the first man to volunteer in the rescue party, and assisted in bringing up the body of the first victim found. Later he was employed as a draughtsman in the erection of the works of the Pictou Charcoal and Iron company at Bridgeville, and later secured an appointment on the permanent force of the Royal Canadian artillery at Quebec, whence he was sent to Kingston under Col. Drury in "A" battery until he entered the imperial service in 1897. He saw some active service this year, being engaged in an expedition which succeeded and others in which he saw considerable fighting. The last heard from him was in July. He was in good health and had just been engaged in making a treaty of peace with rebellious tribesmen. A bright future seemed opening before him, and very generous sympathy is extended by the entire community to the bereaved parents and family.

Red Rose Tea.

Modern business methods compel those who would attain to any great success to make themselves masters of some one line of business. The tea business in particular is one which requires a great deal of study and can only be mastered by those who give it their undivided attention. This has lead T. H. Estabrooks, tea importer and blender, St. John, to drop every other line and devote all his energies to the tea business. He buys chiefly in countries of growth in such quantities and on such terms that ensure the lowest possible price. His blending department is fitted up with the latest improved machinery, and all the work is done under personal supervision. Every variety of package that any dealer can require is always on hand, from the size of ½lb. to 120 lbs. and a great deal of attention is also given to private brands and labels for individual firms.

Beside the Red Rose he has several other standard brands, as Golden Tip, Stirling, Oak Tree and ¼ Dollar, which have made a reputation wherever introduced, which speaks for itself. Every package of tea shipped is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Many wish to know what subtle charm is in Red Rose Tea that makes it so universally liked.

Travellers in other lines often express their wonderment that a tea which has been advertised to the consumer so little, should in such a short time attain the leading position it now occupies. They say they see it everywhere; and they are about right.

There is no secret charm in Red Rose. The simple fact is, that it is a combination of tea, which exactly suits the taste of the people in the Maritime Provinces, and the consumer finds at once that it spends as far as 1¼ to 2 lbs. of other brands which costs as much and sometimes more.

Red Rose advertises itself. It is easy to get the genuine Red Rose and every package is guaranteed to give good results. Try a sample ½ chest or case. Rupert Prat, one of the travelling salesmen of Red Rose is now in town.

The Fire Bells

Ring out an alarm and it is heeded. This is to notify you that base substitution is practised when the great, sure-pop corn cure is asked for. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor never fails to take corns off. It makes no sore spots and gives no pain. Be sure and get "Putnam's."

What Mr. Foster Says.

The following extracts from Mr. Foster's speech in Harmony Hall, Ottawa, on Sept. 16th, form a strong appeal to all Conservatives, electors who are friendly to temperance.

"It is the duty of every temperance man to come out and vote for prohibition, why? because they have been challenged by the Government. They must come out and vote, or else they must afterwards shut up."

"Some said they did not know whether if the plebiscite carried, they would get prohibition. Take the old British principle vote and leave the Government to do its duty."

"If you are going to vote against prohibition because it cannot be fully carried out, you can make a clear sweep of the statute book, first and the moral law afterwards"

"The drink traffic when it puts its few dollars in the treasury, takes its thousands out."

"Pass prohibition and in a few year's it will change the whole country. It will be like passing from mid winter to the beauty of a summer morning, when all nature is rejoicing."

Conservative electors, one of your greatest leaders, whose long and honorable record in the political affairs of his country gives exceptional weight to his opinion, earnestly appeals to you to grasp the opportunity and vote to a man for prohibition.

To Cure a Cold In One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. Price 25c.

52 BOILS

"Three years ago I was troubled with boils, and tried several remedies recommended by friends, but they were of no avail. I had *FIFTY-TWO BOILS* in all, and found nothing to give me relief until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. The first bottle I took made a complete cure and proved so very satisfactory that I have recommended B.B.B. to many of my friends who have used it with good results." A. J. MUSTARD, Hyder, Man.

Any one troubled with Boils, Pimples, Rashes, Ulcers, Sores, or any Chronic or Malignant Skin Disease, who wants a perfect cure, should use only

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Shipping News.

PORT OF NEWCASTLE.—ENTERED.

Sept. 13—sch. Charlie, 64, Deroche, Tignish, oats, D. & J. R. & Co.

14—schs. St. Peter, 15, Gilles, Chatham, gen. cargo, master; Ripley Ropes, 53, Sutherland, New London, bal. master.

17—schs. Nereid, 75, Smith, Summerside, bal. master; Reality, 38, Miller, Chatham, gen. cargo, master; bk. Sir John Lawrence, 1062, Olsen, Belfast, bal. E. Hutchison.

19—sch. Hariza, 46, Therian, Chatham, bal, master.

21—schs. Marion F. 23, McLaughlan, Tracadie, canned blueberries, W. Ferguson; Eventide, 96, Keefe, Chatham, bal. E. Sinclair.

26—bk. Laura, 1044, Olsen, New Port Mon, bal, E. Hutchison.

27—schs. Stanley Mac, 99, Lowrie, Chatham, bal. E. Hutchison; Lidie Idill, 50, Gomphe, Magellan Islands, bal. master.

CLEARED.

13.—sch. Charlie, Deroche, Tignish, lumber, D. & J. R. & Co.

15—bk. Corona, Brown, Belfast, lumber, G. Burchill & Sons; Charles Bal, Bie, Londonderry, lumber, G. Burchill & Sons.

16—bk. Svea, Jorgenson, Liverpool, lumber, D. & J. R. & Co.

17—sch. Ripley Ropes, Sutherland, New London, bal. master.

19.—sch. Hariza, Sherian, Mulgrave, lumber, master.

21—sch. Marion F., McLaughlan, Tracadie, gen. cargo, Wm. Ferguson.

21.—Eventide, Keefe, Glace Bay, Lumber, E. Sinclair.

22.—Nereid, Smith, Summerside, salt and lumber, master.

23.—Reality, Miller, Alberton, lumber, master.

27.—sch. Stanley Mac, Lourie, New York, laths, E. Hutchison.

27.—Lidie Idill, Gomphe, Magdalen Islands, lumber, master.

Provincial News.

Thomas A. Buckley, brakeman on the northern division of the I. C. R., met with an accident in the Moncton yard Wednesday that resulted in his death a few hours later. His right foot caught in a frog and he was run over and his right leg and the lower part of his body was badly mutilated. He was about thirty years of age. He was unmarried and was the only support of a widowed mother and family.

Monday the residence of Dr. H. B. Hay at Chipman. Queens county, was discovered to be on fire, and the house was considerybly damaged.

Samuel Gilmore, son of Samuel R. Gilmore, of St. Stephan, was killed by an electric trolley wire in Lewiston, Me., Tuesday. He was employed as a lineman on the Lewiston, Brunswick and Bath electric road. Mr. Gilmore was twenty-nine years of age and leaves a wife and one son.

American sportsmen hunting in different parts of the province are all having great luck and are convinced that New Brunswick is a great resort for big game.

Money Saved.

There is money saved by buying shoes from a shoe store. We know this and many of our customers have learned it; but to those who are unacquainted with the facts of the advantages had, this notice is especially directed. Call at our boot and shoe store and examine our boots and shoes and you will be satisfied that our prices and goods are right. McMillan's shoe store, Newcastle.

Provincial Appointments.

Gloucester—Alphonse Comeau, Everett R. Hutchinsonn, Alexander R. Alexander, William Wilson, William R. Welsh, and Philip J. Robichaud, to be justices of the peace.

Northumberland—Otto Hildererbrand, to be a justice of the peace.

DIRECTORY OF DIVISIONS

Of Sons of Temperance in the Northern Counties of New Brunswick

NAME.	NO.	LOCATION.	DEPUTY G. W. P.	NIGH OF MEETING
Northumberland County.				
Northumberland	37	Chatham	George Stothart	Friday
Newcastle	45	Newcastle	James Falconer	Thursday
Nelson	99	Derby	John Betts	Monday
Caledonia	126	Douglastown	Hugh Kirkpatrick	Tuesday
Blackville	329	Blackville	J. H. Dale	Wednesday
Silver Stream	330	Black Brook	Wm. Tait	Wednesday
Whitneyville	359	Whitneyville	Benj. Forsythe	Saturday
Redbank	361	Redbank	Rev. J. D. Murray	Friday
Murray	409	Southesk	Benj. Hubbard	Monday
Restigouche County.				
Dalhousie	64	Dalhousie	J. R. McKenzie	Monday
Charlo	259	River Charlo	J. H. Galbraith	Friday
Louison	297	Jacquet River	R. Miller	Friday
Campbellton	300	Campbellton	J.T. Reid	Monday
Dundee	302	Dundee	R. H. Wright	Tuesday
Maple Green,	358	Dalhousie Junction	Wm. Jamieson	Wednesday
Head of Tide	408	Head of Tide	John F. Moir	Saturday
Gloucester County.				
Gloucester	284	Stonelaven	N. R. Richey	Saturday
Kent County				
Richibucto	42	Richibucto	Robt. W. Beers	Wednesday
Rosefield	280	McLaughlin Road	E H. Hicks	Saturday
Riverside	417	Coatesville	J. B. Coates	Saturday
Kingston,	419	Kingston,	A. B. Carson	Friday

J. R. WOODBURN, G. W. P. ST. JOHN, N. B.

A. J. ARMSTRONG, Grand Scribe, ST. JOHN, N. B.

New Jackets, Mantles and Dress Materials.

Our latest importations direct from Paris, Berlin and London.

250 perfect fitting Ladies' Jackets and Capes for autumn and fall wear.

275 Ladie's dress lengths 6½ yards each. No two patterns alike, with trimmings to match. These are the very latest that come from the makers hands. Personally selected on the spot for prompt cash.

We are selling off some remains of summer goods and remnants at less than half price.

J. D. CREAGHAN,
Wholesale & Retail,
NEWCASTLE and CHATHAM.

At "The Pharmacy."

A GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF LADIES' AND GENTS' FINEST & RICHEST STATIONERY IN TOWN.

WRITERS CALL AND SEE THE STOCK

Chemist. H. D. PETERS, Druggist.

Fall Opening of Ladies' Jackets

Ladies' Golf Jerseys, Children's Cloaks etc.

Our ladies' Jackets are now ready for inspection. We have them in the following colors:—Black, navy, fawn, green and red. The prices range from $4.50 to 9.75. These are all good cloth, well made and finished. They are not the cheapest coats in the world but are stylish and well fitting garments. We will have cheaper ones a little later.

Beautiful Golf Jerseys from 50c to $3.00.

Children's and Misses' Jerseys with caps to match.
Babies' eider down cloaks with caps to match. The weather is getting cold, now is the time to buy these goods.

Great Bargains in Ladies' Wrappers.

THIS WEEK—Print wrappers that were $1.00 to 1.30, now 63c. dark and light colors.

CLARKE & CO.

Newcastle, Sept 13, 1898.