

# The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

W. C. ANSLOW

Vol. XXVII.—No. 17.

Newcastle, Wednesday, January 31, 1894.

WHOLE No., 1369

## Law & Collectors Office.

Charles J. Thomas.

Barrister & Notary Public.

Solicitor for Bank Nova Scotia.

Practitioner for Estates.

Offices Newcastle and Bathurst, N. B.

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

Mem. Med. Soc. Lond., Lond.

SPECIALIST.

DISEASES OF EYE EAR & THROAT

Off: Cor. Waterland and Main Street

Mo. also, Nov. 1, 1888.

Dr. H. A. FISH,

Newcastle, N. B.

1862, 1891.

W. A. Wilson, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,

DERBY, N. B.

Derby Nov. 5, 1891.

J. R. LAWLOR,

Auctioneer and Commission

merchant,

Newcastle, New Brunswick

Prompt returns made on overpayment

mercantile. Auct. also attended to in town

and country

S. R. Foster & Son,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WIRE NAILS,

WIRE BRADS

Steel and Iron out NAILS,

And SPICES, TACKS, BRADS, SHOE

NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS, &c.

ST JOHN N. B.

TAILORING.

I wish to remind my patrons and the public

generally that I am still

Carrying on the Tailoring

in the old stand over Messrs. Southland and

Campbell's Store. I have a fine

LINE OF SAMPLES

to select from. Parties furnishing their own

goods can have them made up in

GOOD STYLE

and cheaper than elsewhere. Perfect satis-

faction has been given in the past and I can

guarantee the same in the future.

J. R. McDONALD,

Newcastle Sept. 1892

Properties for Sale

—AT—

DALHOUSIE.

The lot of land 50,000 feet, and comparatively

new dwelling house thereon situated on

William St., conveniently situated near Post

Office and railway station, and commanding a

fine view of the Bay of Fundy.

For terms and particulars apply to the

owner, Mrs. Isabella Chisholm, or to Wm.

Montgomery, Esq., Collector of Customs.

Dalhousie, March 24, 1893.

Waverley Hotel.

The Subscriber has thoroughly fitted up and

newly furnished the rooms of the well known

McKeen house, Newcastle, and is prepared to

receive and accommodate transient guests. A

good table and pleasant rooms provided.

Single rooms if required.

B. H. Greenley's team will attend all trains

and boats in connection with this house.

John McKeen.

Newcastle, March 23, 1893.

CANADA HOUSE

Canada, New Brunswick.

Wm. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.

CONVENIENT OF ACCESS

Good Sample rooms for Com-

mercial travellers.

MINCE MEAT

10 lb. CANS 5 lbs.

10 lb. PAILS 25 lbs.

Pork

Sausages.

JOHN HOPKINS,

186 Union Street,

St. John, N. B.

Nov. 21, 1893.

## Clifton House.

Princes and 143 G. Main Street.

ST. JOHN N. B.

A. N. Peters, Prop'r.

Heated by Steam throughout. Prompt at-

tention and moderate charges. Telephone

communication with all parts of the city.

April 24, 1889.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

To be sold at private sale the home and lot

in Newcastle, adjoining the premises of Mr.

Francis McKay, situated on the highway leav-

ing down river.

The lot is 22x12, with a 1 1/2 story house

thereon 30x25. The above premises will be

disposed of at private sale.

For Terms and other particulars apply to

HEKRY REVES.

Newcastle June 29th, 1893.

MUSICAL TUITION.

Miss Edith Troy,

Graduate of Mount Allison

Conservatory of Music, is now

prepared to take pupils in

PIANO FORTE, PIPE ORGAN, and

VOCAL CULTURE.

Terms on application.

Newcastle, June 8th, 1893.

TUNING and REPAIRING

J. O. Beiderman PIANOFORTE and

MUSICAL TUNER.

Repairing a Specialty.

Repairs, fits made to the Southern Counties

of which the notes will be given.

Offers for Tuning, etc. can be sent to the

Address Office, Newcastle.

J. O. BEIDERMAN.

St. John May 4th 1893.

RAW FUR.

I will pay the highest Market Price for all

kinds of

Raw Fur,

and will sell Steel Traps in all sizes from

Mask Rat to Bear, cheaper than they can be

bought elsewhere.

I am making a specialty of buying

RAW FUR and sell Steel Traps to

catch Fur Animals.

Jno. Ferguson.

Newcastle, Nov. 21st, 1893.

THIS PAPER

may be found on

the shelves of the

booksellers, and

is for sale at

the following

places:—

NEW YORK.

JOHN C. ROY, & Co.,

Blackville, N. B., Nov. 7.

LAME BACK

NEURALGIA, PLEURISY, SCIATICA

AND RHEUMATISM

CURED EVERY TIME

WHEN THE "D. & L. MENTHOL PLASTER" USED.

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants

and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor

other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute

for Frengery, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil.

It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by

Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays

feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd,

cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves

teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency.

Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach

and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Cas-

toria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for chil-

dren. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its

good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Oliver,

Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of

which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not

far distant when mothers will know, or the

parents of their children, that no Castoria is

inferior to the best. I have known of mothers

who, after trying all other remedies, have

found Castoria to be the only one which has

relieved their children of their troubles, and

restored them to their normal state of health.

Dr. J. F. Knowlton,

Conway, Ar.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray St., New York City.

## Selected Literature.

CLOSER THAN A BROTHER.

BY DUKE JOHNSON.

Perceval Wareley seemed to exist only

to enjoy life and to make life enjoyable

to others, and by all who knew him it

was admitted that he succeeded wonder-

fully at his chosen duties. He never

was seen without a cheerful expression

on his face, and although he was not

at all brilliant, his conversation was so

thoroughly in keeping with his com-

plexion that almost any one was glad to

exchange a few words with him. Some

young men, when they heard Perceval's

praises, wondered by young women, in-

stinctly that he could be quite as agree-

able and light hearted as a popular

young man had they nothing to do but

live and spend the money that a busy

father had saved for an only son.

Probably they were mistaken, for

Perceval was not the only young man in

New York who had plenty of money and

no business occupation, yet some of

the others looked quite as dull and

unhappy as the poorest people they met

on the street.

Nothing, though, in this imperfect

world seems quite as it should be, so

there was a drawback to the entire ac-

complishment of any one who sought Per-

ceval's society, and who were willing

to help him spend his money. It was

the young man's closest friend, Mr.

Henry Drock. This person was at least

fifty years the senior of young Ware-

ley, who was only twenty-four and

took all the pleasures of the rich so

calmly that people wondered if he en-

joyed them at all.

Yet Perceval seemed fonder of him

than of any other man and took him

wherever he went, introducing him to

Perceval without displaying an active

interest in any of the things which

did not produce amusement in large

quantities were limited.

Meanwhile, that Drock reproached

his young friend's regard could not be

doubted for an instant. No matter how

uninteresting anything might seem to

the older man, his eye never rested upon

Perceval without displaying an active

and honest fondness. Some people were

amused to suggest that Drock's re-

gard was that of a well-kept dog, and

for the same reason; but Perceval had

insisted at one time, when conversation

had turned upon the subject, that Drock

was one of the hardest men in the

world to do a favor to, for his tastes

were young and his means ample.

Young women of the class that says

anything that comes to mind had ex-

pressed much curiosity and some ques-

tions upon the subject, but all they

learned was that Drock had known his

young friend from early boyhood, and

always liked him; he had first met him

in the town where Perceval's father had

found a wife, and where the family spent

a month or two of every year. He said

he never had a better natured, more

open-hearted young man, and such

qualities being scarce, he liked and

respected them accordingly. It did him

(Drock) a lot of good to see a young

man live so heartily and so cheer-

fully, instead of turning against it

on being rattled with pleasure, and he

thought it did him good, anyway, to be

sometimes in the society of men younger

than themselves.

Drock evidently meant all he said, but

his fondness for Perceval did not meet

the approval of some men and women

who wanted Perceval to become fond of

them. Young and impressionable men

who are rich in their own right and

scarce in any society, so there were hand-

some women some years' older and a

hundred times wealthier than Perceval

Wareley who would gladly have married

the young man for his money.

Likewise there were scores of men,

young and old, who would have given

their very souls to coax the youth and

his money into business with them, even

if their highest ideal of business was to

get ahead of the bookmakers at the race

tracks, or to try some 'system' on the

proprietors of other gambling establish-

ments. But Drock was always in the

way; he never talked business himself

and seemed to have no business training.

To see Perceval without Drock was

not to be impossible, for the two men kept

batchelor's hall together, and no amount

of convincing sufficed to get Drock out

of the way while Perceval should be 'in

to' some grand money-making scheme

The Union Advocate

Established 1867. NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1894.

An Outrage.

The case of James McKay, incarcerated in the county goal some months ago under provisions of the extradition treaty and brought to light by the joint committee of the Municipal Council, has aroused much interest and a general feeling of indignation that such things can be done in this enlightened age. That a man can be incarcerated in a common jail for a lengthy term without being brought to trial, and if he has no money to pay a lawyer to enter habeas corpus proceedings in his behalf that he must stay there is a disgrace to the civilization of the age and ought not to be permitted or allowed. A judge who commits such a person to jail ought to have the power to release him if not brought to trial within a reasonable time, and thus in a measure prevent an injustice being done to a person too poor to provide the means to free a lawyer to get him out of prison, who has not legally been condemned. It is now reported that the person in jail who had been placed there seven months before an injustice being done to a person too poor to provide the means to free a lawyer to get him out of prison, who has not legally been condemned. It is now reported that the person in jail who had been placed there seven months before an injustice being done to a person too poor to provide the means to free a lawyer to get him out of prison, who has not legally been condemned.

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Municipality of Northumberland.

Council Room, Jan. 31st. (Continued.) After the report of the Com. on County Accounts on Scott's Account.

Com. Morrison—We asked the inspector that, and he says all are included to date, even \$50 for Currie which has not yet been paid. Com. Cameron—I move that the report be over till to-morrow morning. This motion was lost and the report was adopted.

Com. Morrison read the Inspector's report, as follows:— To the Warden and Municipal Council of the County of Northumberland—Gentlemen: I have handed in my accounts to the Sec. Treasurer and now beg leave to submit my annual report as Inspector for the County of Northumberland for the year 1893.

During the year 1893 I instituted 45 prosecutions for violations of the second part of the Canada Temperance Act, in which I obtained 50 convictions. At which I received 100 dollars in fines for second offences, and one for a third offence. The remaining 15 were dismissed by the magistrate.

Five of these convictions were removed to the Supreme Court, where they were confirmed. I have given sustaining the conviction, and it would appear by a newspaper report that another has also been decided by the court. The release from custody of the defendant, who had been committed to the jail, I have as yet no definite information as to the result. The remaining three cases are still undecided although they have been paid.

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Public Works Committee.

Public Works Committee—George Rutherford, J. H. Paisley, E. Hickson, R. C. Keppel, J. H. Murray, Robert McLeod, Peter Logan.

The Public Works Committee met on Monday evening last, for the purpose of considering the report of the Engineer in Charge, Mr. J. H. Paisley, on the subject of the proposed extension of the water supply to the town of Miramichi.

Mr. Paisley reported that he had received from the Board of Health a copy of the report of the Engineer in Charge, Mr. J. H. Paisley, on the subject of the proposed extension of the water supply to the town of Miramichi.

The committee considered the report and decided to refer it to the Board of Health for their consideration. The committee also considered the report of the Engineer in Charge, Mr. J. H. Paisley, on the subject of the proposed extension of the water supply to the town of Miramichi.

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Accident on the I. C. R.

The Quebec express on Friday night met with an accident at Barnaby River. The postal, first class and Pullman cars ran off the track and turned over, supposed to have been caused by broken rails. The passengers were taken to the hospital and the cars were removed to the track and proceeded on their way.

The passengers of the down train on Saturday morning were transferred to a train from Moncton in waiting for them. The cars which ran off were not badly damaged. A wrecking train from Moncton had cleared the track for traffic by Saturday night.

A very interesting event took place in the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday evening, when the Rev. James Macdonnell, the famous preacher, was present. The service was well attended and the Rev. Mr. Macdonnell delivered a most interesting and profitable discourse.

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Campanella Notes.

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Spotlights for Brother Anselow.

The Editor of the Advocate proposes not to be able to read part of the Council report, as he is disgraced because he was absent reporter, or does he need stronger spotlights. The faintest shades of the Advocate report were kept for the World, and the blackest sent to the papers. The report was too long for the Advocate, and his presence is an excuse for cutting it down. The reporter will give a leather medal to any school boy in Newcastle who can read the report.

The above is, of course, from the Official Reporter of the Council, Brother Stewart of the World. We can see our confederates that spectators of the strong-stink would be of no use to enable one to read portions of his manifold report, it would require a powerful microscope to show those "blackest lines" he alludes to. His original writing on heavy paper with pen and ink would be a puzzle to the average school boy, let alone his report of the proceedings of the council on these papers, which 90 out of a 100 school boys would not pretend to attempt to read, or educated men either. The greater portion of the report used from his sheets had to be traced over with a pencil before it was fit to be placed in the hands of compositors.

If any person doubts our statement regarding these illegible sheets we shall be glad to exhibit them as specimens of the Council's modern reporting. The length of the report is immaterial as it could be cut down, or—as Mr. Stewart replied to Mr. Smith when the latter complained that the World did not print the report furnished it—"edited."

As to being disgraced because Mr. Stewart was chosen reporter, it was not considered a matter of such great importance or Mr. Anselow might have descended to the same means as Mr. Stewart did, by canvassing the councilors for their votes for the position of official reporter.

There are three newspapers in Miramichi, and it has always been supposed that by publishing fair reports representatives of each would in turn be appointed official reporters and thus be paid something over three years for the large space taken up with the reports of the Council. But for several years past the proprietors of the Chatham papers have canvassed the councilors for their votes, receiving their promises, obtained the position, and pocketed the large pay attached thereto, apparently merely for reporting a portion thereof in certain cases by the papers desiring so large a space to the proceedings of the council. If it is right and proper that representatives of the three papers should alternately receive the appointment, then let us understand and do away with the method employed by the representatives of the Chatham papers of begging for votes to enable them to place in their pockets \$100 each day the Council sits.

Four dollars per day would be sufficient sum for the labor of reporting, and ten dollars should be allowed to each of the papers for publishing a full report. Then it would not be worth canvassing for and the work would be regularly paid for, which is not the case at present.

It may be said that at that period gold was plentiful for that, but that does not change the fact that the period of excessive prosperity was the period of excessive property, and the period of excessive property was the period of excessive currency, and the period of excessive currency was the period of excessive gold. The price of gold is fixed by its scarcity and by law. If the shells on the sea beach were as gold, rich women would make necklaces of them, and Kings would take them to adorn their crowns. The only method of making gold is that of gold mining, and it is so largely used as money, if gold had been generally demoted as silver has been, and silver put in its place, the value of gold as a commodity would be marvellously reduced.

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Hotel Company.

A joint stock company has been formed to build a large hotel on the old Waterville site. Ten thousand dollars have been subscribed to the stock list. No plan of the new building has yet been prepared but it is said that the ground floor fronting the square will be occupied by stores each side of the main entrance to the hotel, all that part fronting on the square being built upon. Theold ruins are being torn down.

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The price of gold is fixed by its scarcity and by law. If the shells on the sea beach were as gold, rich women would make necklaces of them, and Kings would take them to adorn their crowns. The only method of making gold is that of gold mining, and it is so largely used as money, if gold had been generally demoted as silver has been, and silver put in its place, the value of gold as a commodity would be marvellously reduced.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR MILLER'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL.

It is a well known fact that the most valuable food is that which is most easily assimilated. The most valuable food is that which is most easily assimilated. The most valuable food is that which is most easily assimilated. The most valuable food is that which is most easily assimilated.

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