

# The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. C. ANSLOW

Vol. XXI.—No. 30.

Our Country with its United Interests.

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

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

WHOLE No. 1070.

## MILLINERY.

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:—

Watered Silks, Shot Silks in Plain & Stripes, etc.

Children's made up Cotton Dresses, for 3 to 7 years, in several styles and patterns, from 75 cts. to \$1.00. Also Misses Corded Corsets, at

**B. FAIREY'S.**

Newcastle, May 2, '88.

Law and Collection Office

**M. ADAMS,**

Barriester & 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.

**D. PHINNEY,**

Barriester & Attorney at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,

RICHMOND, N. B.

Office—Corner 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.

June 11, 1887.

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

Hon. Med. Col. Surg., London,

SPECIALIST,

DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT,

Office: Cor. Church and Main St., Moncton.

Moncton, Nov. 12, '88.

**TUNING and REPAIRING.**

J. O. Biedermann, PIANOFORTE and ORGAN TUNER.

Repairing a Specialty.

Regular visits made to the Northern Counties, of which due notice will be given.

Orders for tuning, etc., can be sent to the Advocate Office, Newcastle.

St. John, May 6, 1887.

**KEARY HOUSE**

(Formerly WILBUR'S HOTEL.)

BATHURST, N. B.

**THOS. F. KEARY, Proprietor.**

This Hotel has been entirely refitted and repaired throughout. Stage connects with all trains. Livery connected with the Hotel.

Facilities. Some of the best trout and salmon pools within eight miles. Excellent and well-ventilated. Good Sample Rooms for commercial men.

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

Bathurst, Oct. 1, '88.

**CEO. STABLES.**

Anchorer & 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,**

Princess and 143 German 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 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. Parker & Son's Nails and Tacks of all sizes, and Glass & Bone's Bone Ties, Laces, etc. English Hosiery, as well as house-made Toys to order, of the best material. Wholesale and Retail.

J. J. CHRISTIE & Co.

## 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 received the unqualified commendation 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 take 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 E. M. ESTEY, Manufacturing Pharmacist, Moncton, N. B.

R. W. McCARTY, Wholesale Agent.

Sold in Newcastle by E. LESTREY, DRUGGIST.

May 2, 1888.

## SPRING HATS!

Nobby Styles!

Just received at

**DONALD MORRISON'S,**

A Large Assortment of

**GENT'S AMERICAN HARD**

**SOFT HATS,**

In all the latest Styles, which are marked at close figures. As the Assortment is large and Season short I will dispose of them at a small Margin.

DAILY EXPECTED FROM LONDON, 73

England, the balance of my English Hard Hats.

**D. MORRISON.**

Newcastle, March 27, 1888.

## ESTEY'S YOUR

BLOOD

toning up. You have no appetite, and what you do eat does not digest. You are low spirited and languid. You are nervous and at nights roll and toss on your bed and cannot sleep. This is all caused by your system being run down and requiring something to brace it up, and make you feel all right again. To secure this you should take

**ESTEY'S IRON**

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## 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 do?' asked Uncle John.

'A domestic?' asked Miss Rice.

'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 tell you what's right; and I want to take a gal back with me in the carter as is waitin' at the door?'

So saying, he went 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 find 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 latter, '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 nor 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 engage 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 catatara 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.

'Don't tell me,' said Aunt Betsy, and she ran away to her own folks; and they were dead, and she was too proud to go back and tell her husband what she had suffered; and finally she fell sick and nearly died in a hospital. When she recovered, she saw everything in such a different light that she begged and worked her way back to her husband's house; but when she got there, the house was shut up, and he was gone to Europe. Then she wrote to him, and never got an answer, and now she's trying to support herself. I wish you could have seen her cry; I cried too.'

'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 lily 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 lilies, rose into the bland 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. Pull down the shade. It's not fair for us to be peeping. Tom will hardly 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 come to the conclusion that lager beer as a beverage is not intoxicating. I have bin told so by a German who said he had drunk it all his life, long 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 enough 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 me head over heels, and it was hung on the end of a string, but I was told that it was owing to my bile being out of place; and I guess it was so, for I never believed over was than I did when I got home that night. My wife told me I should not die, and I was afraid that I shouldn't, for it did seem as though everything I had ever eaten in my life was coming out of my mouth, and I did really believe that if my wife hadn't pulled off my boots just as she did, they would have come thundering up to me.

Oh! how sick I was! It was 14 years ago, and I can taste it now. I never had so much experience in so short a time, for I never was so drunk as I was when I was not intoxicating. I should believe him; but if he should tell me that I wasn't drunk that night, but that my stomach was out of place, I should believe him; but if he should tell me that I wasn't drunk that night, but that my stomach was out of place, I should believe him.

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# The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.  
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.  
WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1888.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

In another column will be found a portion of the speech of Mr. Jamieson, the member of Parliament for Lunenburg, Ontario, made in the House of Commons on April 25th, on the motion for the second reading of the bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act. In his speech there is considerable in reference to the workings of the Act in Ontario counties, and the amendments proposed to remedy what is considered objectionable, as well as his remarks in reference to the diminution of crime in various counties of that Province in consequence of the adoption of the Act, which we regret to have been compelled to expunge owing to the space it would occupy, and we only take what is of special interest to the Province of New Brunswick in regard to the proposed changes.

One of the most needed and in consequence most important change proposed is in that of section 94, which it is proposed to repeal and remodel. It refers to the prescription of penalties, allowing the court to prescribe a fine or imprisonment, or both, instead of a fine or imprisonment, and imposing a penalty for giving improper certificates.

One of the greatest difficulties in preventing the sale of liquor to improper persons is that they can with the greatest ease get a certificate from some doctor, and get all they want, sometimes being known to get as much as three bottles on a certificate, which would in no sense be regarded as for use medicinally but rather the opposite. Some doctors are honorable enough to only give certificates when they know it is necessary, and absolutely refuse to pander to the depraved appetite of the unfortunate victim of that worst of all diseases alcoholism. Others again are not so conscientious, only requiring to be asked when they get a certificate, and the certificate is given in view of a prospective patient. This should not be.

The proposed amendment in reference to search warrants will very much simplify the enforcement of the law, and we hope it will pass, as well as the other proposed provisions, and thus make the law much more easy of enforcement than heretofore.

The bill introduced by the Minister of Justice to amend the law of libel is certainly necessary in view of the recent arrest of Mr. Creighton, manager of the *Empire*, and taking him to Quebec for trial on a charge of libelling Hon. Mr. Mercier, the premier of that Province. The bill provides that the person committing the libel shall be tried in the Province where the paper is published.

## In Memoriam.

The *Guardian* of P. E. I., thus feelingly alludes to the death of Mr. James Caldwell. The deceased has many relatives and friends here who will read with interest our contemporary's record of the well spent life of his kinsman and friend.

In the death of Mr. James Caldwell, the friends of temperance in this County have lost one of their best men, and unflinching supporters of the Canada Temperance Act. His work as an inspector under the Local Government, Temperance Alliance, License Commission and Town Council, was performed with excellent judgment, rare skill, and untiring courage. The office, ten years ago, when he was first appointed was a most difficult one. The run riot at that time being a power in the land, it threatened vengeance to politicians, journalists, public or citizen who took part in curtailing its way and it needed courage of no mean order to undertake the difficult task of enforcing the Scotch Act. In the towns in Canada the inspectors were beaten, threatened and insulted, but in all the fury and clamor heaped upon Temperance workers, Mr. Caldwell was never intimidated. The breath of scandal was not raised against his integrity, and none of the many who volunteered to follow in his footsteps were ever betrayed. No wonder that he spoke harshly of those engaged in the business, having as he had in so many instances to listen to heart-rending tales from broken-hearted mothers, wives and friends who came to him with information to assist him in closing some den that was the means of destroying their loved ones. It is not my wish to speak harshly of those who were engaged in driving Mr. Caldwell from a paying partnership, with some of them, time has brought its revenge. Let us hope they will deal more gently with his successor, should it ever be in his power. Mr. Caldwell was a good citizen taking a deep interest in the schools and all movements for the public good.

At the time of his death, he was a member of the masonic fraternity of the Nova Scotia assembly for many years, and was called to the bar in 1846. He was appointed a Q. C., in 1849. He took an active interest in public affairs, and was for some time mayor of Halifax. In 1849 he was called to the Executive Council of Nova Scotia and subsequently held the office of solicitor-general, provincial secretary and attorney-general. He went to England as a delegate to public business in 1858 and 1865, and to Washington in connection with the reciprocity treaty in 1866. He was a representative of his province in the Confederation conferences at Charlottetown, Quebec and London. He sat in the Nova Scotia assembly for many years, but was defeated on presenting himself as a candidate for the Commons in Antigonish in 1867. He was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1875. Judge Henry was married to a daughter of the late Hugh McDonald, of Antigonish. He had the reputation of being a careful, able lawyer and able judge.

## Death of Judge Henry.

Justice William A. Henry, of the Supreme Court of Canada, who had been ill for some weeks at Ottawa, died on the evening of May 3rd, in his 73rd year. His remains were taken to Halifax for interment. Mr. Kenny, M. P., accompanying them home. The Hon. William Alexander Henry was a native of Nova Scotia, having been born at Antigonish on December 31, 1816. He was called to the bar in 1840 and appointed a Q. C., in 1849. He took an active interest in public affairs, and was for some time mayor of Halifax. In 1849 he was called to the Executive Council of Nova Scotia and subsequently held the office of solicitor-general, provincial secretary and attorney-general. He went to England as a delegate to public business in 1858 and 1865, and to Washington in connection with the reciprocity treaty in 1866. He was a representative of his province in the Confederation conferences at Charlottetown, Quebec and London. He sat in the Nova Scotia assembly for many years, but was defeated on presenting himself as a candidate for the Commons in Antigonish in 1867. He was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1875. Judge Henry was married to a daughter of the late Hugh McDonald, of Antigonish. He had the reputation of being a careful, able lawyer and able judge.

## The Advance vs. Temperance.

The *Advance* editor, in reply to our statement in last week's *Advocate*, says "he never joined the Temple of Honor in St. John or anywhere else, and never took any such pledge as that referred to, etc." Well, perhaps he did not, as the writer's authority for the statement is a most unimpeachable one. He is to be noted as a most accomplished perverter of the truth, preferring falsehood and misrepresentation to truth at any time, and who was a year ago publicly posted as a liar throughout the country, one whose word is not worth a second thought, and that authority for the statement was the editor of the *Advance*, Mr. D. G. Smith. The statement has been made in the writer's hearing by St. John men on several occasions and hence was thought to be so.

The editor's remarks as to "congenial muck" is quite amusing when we take into consideration the fact that the course pursued by him in the *Advance* has been one of persistent mud slinging at political opponents, but just at present he is giving them a rest and turning his attention to the editor of this paper; and for what reason—merely because we with other law-abiding citizens use our efforts and means to have a good law enforced. We have always striven to live in peace and quietness with our neighbors, and to do as we would be done by, endeavoring to earn an honest livelihood, but when an individual like D. G. Smith endeavors to prevent us from doing this, we are compelled to resort to the use of the law, and we are not to be regarded as a party of violence, but rather the opposite. Some doctors are honorable enough to only give certificates when they know it is necessary, and absolutely refuse to pander to the depraved appetite of the unfortunate victim of that worst of all diseases alcoholism. Others again are not so conscientious, only requiring to be asked when they get a certificate, and the certificate is given in view of a prospective patient. This should not be.

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## Threatened Libel Suits.

The late trial of Mr. Hawke has stirred up some nasty feeling among legal and newspaper luminaries and now nothing less than libel suits are threatened, at which the hearts of the legal gentlemen employed will rejoice in anticipation of the fees to be derived therefrom. The *Capital* in referring to these suits says:

Guo. F. Gregory threatens Mr. Macnutt, editor of the *Farmer*, with a libel suit because of the publication in the *Farmer* Wednesday of an article relating to the Hawke case, whereby Mr. Gregory alleges he is injured professionally.

Mr. Macnutt, of the *Farmer*, has engaged Attorney General Blair and Mr. James A. Vanwart to defend him in the libel suit, threatened by Mr. George F. Gregory.

Mr. Gregory, in a late letter in the *Gleaner* concludes as follows:— "I will not occupy your valuable space answering the beliefs, the legal opinions, the considerations, and the impressions of the *Telegraph's* Frederick reporter. The poor fellow is not himself responsible for them."

To which Mr. McDade makes the following reply in the *Telegraph*:— "Mr. Gregory concludes his letter by saying of your correspondent: 'The poor fellow is not responsible for them.' [The statements in the *Telegraph's* report.]

"Does he mean that I am poor in pockets? If so, I would remind him that he owes me quite a sum for my nearly four weeks' unsuccessful labor of endeavoring to convince the electors of York that he was a fit person to represent them in parliament."

"Does he mean to suggest that I am poor in brains? Then why did he attempt to deceive the electors in speaking of me so highly while we were on our now famous stump tour?"

"Will he undertake to say that I am poor in character? If he does, I may undertake to discuss with him the question, Is not my past record as honorable and clear of stain as his?"

Acting under the best legal advice, Mr. M. McDade has sent Mr. George F. Gregory a letter threatening legal proceedings for slander, because of Mr. Gregory's letter in Tuesday's *Gleaner* reflecting upon the former in his personal and professional capacity.

## Personal.

BENJAMIN, May 5.—The Emperor passed a tolerably good night, and slept well early this morning. His temperature during the past 24 hours has been the lowest since the fever began. He repeated his efforts to walk up and down his apartment to-day and this time was successful. His appetite is good.

Samuel Bonnell, who trades between St. John and Boston, has not been seen by any of his friends for one week, and they are beginning to think he has either been drowned or foully dealt with. When last seen he had over \$600 in his pockets.

Mr. J. E. Turnbull, mechanical superintendent of the Dorchester penitentiary, was removed from that position May 1st and transferred to another department in the government service.

Mr. J. Unsworth, the new superintendent of the P. E. Island Railway, held the position of mechanical superintendent of the road prior to Mr. James Coleman's death. Mr. Unsworth also discharged the duties of Mr. Coleman during the latter's illness. He is in connection with the P. E. I. Railway, Mr. Unsworth had charge of the railway machine shop at River du Loup station. He is a thoroughly practical railway man, and will, doubtless, fill the position acceptably. It is said he also continues to act as mechanical superintendent.

A despatch from Picton says:— "A number of bank changes are announced. W. B. Staver, manager of the bank of Nova Scotia, goes to Montreal, and is succeeded by W. P. Hunt, of Halifax. Mr. Staver takes Mr. Chalmers' place at Moncton, and Mr. Chalmers was formerly in Picton, is to be transferred to Charlottetown."

Dr. W. J. G. Dawson, of St. Helena, California, formerly of Newcastle, N. B., was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the California Medical Society, at San Francisco, on Friday, April 20th.

Mr. Robert Swin of Donkstown is in town yesterday and received the congratulations of his friends on his recovery from his recent serious illness.

Again Defeated. Hanlan has again been defeated in a race for the championship of the world. The race came off on the Paramatta Course, Sydney, N. S. Wales, and before the race Hanlan felt confident of winning. Judging from what has taken place during the past two years Hanlan did not retire quite soon enough. The recent race was with Peter Kemp, of Australia. The following description of the race is given:—

The race was for the championship of the world and \$2,500 a side. Kemp took the lead at the start. Hanlan's boat came in contact with that of his opponent before the mile post was reached. Kemp stopped and let Hanlan pass and then went after him. When off Gascoigne Bay, Hanlan crossed the bow of Kemp's boat and again fouled him. Kemp got clear and proceeded, winning by five lengths. An enormous crowd witnessed the race.

## Deaths of Temperance.

North Star, section No. 6, C. of T., was organized at Bathurst, Gloucester county, on Wednesday evening, 3rd inst., with the following officers:— Mary Bishop, W. A.; Minnie McLean, V. A.; Emma Stout, S. Wm. Crawford, A. S.; S. Lane Bishop, F. S.; Ina Sutcliffe, T.; Chippman Smith, G.; Wm. McLean, J. Fred C. Bishop, J. W. L. Ganeau, O. W.; Mrs. Williamson, Worthy Patron.

## Names for the Babies.

The Registration Act puts the physicians to a good deal of trouble, and gives them no pay for it. A Chatham doctor who recently sent in his returns, received from the registrar a request for the names, and replied that the infants were not labelled by nature with these useful appendages, so far as he could discover, that the parents required time to select them, and that he would see the Government in Jersey before he would make a tour around the country to enquire what names had been selected.—*World*.

## A Musical Treat.

The celebrated Weber Male Quartet, of Boston, assisted by Miss Clara A. Hunt, Soprano, will appear in the Music Hall, Newcastle, on Monday evening next, May 14. The Weber Quartet is said to stand "at the head of male quartets in America, and with the soprano, its most varied and interesting programme is given. Miss Clara A. Hunt is an artist of sterling merit. Her full mezzo-soprano voice, coupled with her charming style of singing, has justly won her a great praise everywhere given her singing." We hope to see a full house.

## Emigrants.

The passengers by the Allan line steamer *Crescent* from Liverpool for Montreal was towed into Halifax last week with a broken shaft. Her passengers, numbering about one thousand were forwarded by the I. C. R. to Quebec. A long train of cars with these passengers on board went through Newcastle about noon on Friday. The *Halifax Herald* says:—"The Allens have to feed them on the journey. A thousand pounds of bread and several tubs of butter were forwarded by the train. They will dine at Campbellton."

## Saturday Half Holiday.

Save the Chatham *World*.—The lawyers have done a sensible thing by forming themselves into a half holiday committee. They pledge themselves to do no legal business, in their offices or in their Chambers, on Saturday afternoons. This will give them an opportunity to reach the fishing ground before midnight, thus preventing any necessity for breaking the Sabbath by driving to Bartibogue Sunday morning.

## New Books.

From Mr. Wm. Bryce, publisher, of Toronto, we have received copies of two books, one the "Abney Memoirs" by Joseph Hutton, the other containing two stories, "Sara Crewe, or what happened at Miss Minchin's," and "Edith's Burglar," both by Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of the well known story "Little Lord Fauntleroy." They are got up in neat form and are sold at 25 cents each.

## Wild Fowl.

Notwithstanding the close season for wild ducks etc. some sportsmen on yesterday attempted slaughter. It will be a long time before the sportsmen will be so successful. Hardly a day passes without some gunner popping away at the few wild fowl which frequent the marsh just above the town. After one or two of them have been fired this sport will probably be discontinued.

## Tailoring.

Mr. C. S. Cole will visit the different towns North about the 15th inst. See adv.

Mr. T. Winter would call attention to his adv. offering to make suits and trimmings for the sum of \$10.00. See his card in another column.

## Cricket Club.

The members of the Newcastle Cricket Club and all interested in cricket are requested to meet at Mr. B. Fairley's store on Thursday evening, the 10th inst. at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

## Carquet.

A correspondent writing from Carquet under date of May 2, says:—"Cold and backward weather here, very little appearance of Spring, lots of snow and the ice in the harbor has not moved yet."

## Telephone.

The Telephone Company are having their poles erected around town and between the town and the harbor. It is said that the wires strung as soon as the poles are ready.

## Shingle Roofs.

Paint and preserve your shingle roofs, make them fire and water proof by using Miller's Black and Brown Paints. See adv. for particulars.

## "Jury."

St. John's comic paper, published fortnightly, has lots of fun for those who can appreciate it. Mailed regularly to subscribers at \$1.00 per year in advance.

## Leg Broken.

We regret to learn that on Thursday last Mr. John B. Forster, warden of the Gloucester penitentiary, broke his leg.

## To Builders.

Tenders are asked for the completion of the outside of the Presbyterian Church at Welford. See adv.

## Recent Publications.

WIDE AWAKE for May has the following table of contents:—*From the Squire's Staircase*; *A Spring Shower*; *Chinese Dragons*; *His Mother's Boy*; *Ann of Derry*; *An Astronomical Gossip*; *A Moral History*; *My Uncle Flaminio*; *The Kaiser's Elbow*; *A Typhoon*; *Shadow Curves*; *Distance and Echo*; *The Family of James Madison*; *The Child in the Mists*; *Those Cousins of Mabel's*; *A Night in a Beaver Town*; *How the Jew's Hair Grew*; *The Rise and Fall of the 'Might'*; *The Contributions of a Young Naturalist*; *How to Make a Paper Boat*; *The Hunt*; *The Men beyond the Equator*; *Young Naturalist*; *Death of Argus*; *Wide Awake Post Office*; *C. Y. F. N.*; with Poems and Pictures, Jingles and Tangles. Published by the D. Lothrop Company, Boston, at \$2.40 per year.

## Dead.

At Chatham, May 2nd, John SEABROOK, aged 70 years. Mr. SEABROOK died, after a short illness, Mr. JUSTICE HENRY, of the Supreme Court in Canada, in the 72nd year of his age. At Neguac, April 31st, DONALD ROGERS, aged 61 years.

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## Correspondence.

### THE GREAT MOGUL OF CHATHAM.

MR. EDITOR.—The *Advance* man whines that I have misrepresented him. He is such a notorious liar that he concludes all men are liars like himself. He is as venacious as he is vile, as vulgar as he is vain. I have had to expose his villainy so often, no wonder he snails at me like the whipped cur that he is. In his strictures on me he strongly resembles Satan rebuking sin. What is he any way? Bad luck to the baster, he's no unusual taste, anyhow for he dislikes poetry. It is like throwing pearls before swine, to waste poetic taste or sentiment on a hog like D. G. Smith. "I half wish it said of him he true," "he is neither man nor woman, he is neither brute nor human, he's a ghou!" He is the jackal of Journalism, the Ismaili of Society, the Mohawk and Mulhopp of Literature, the dirty Elogium of the North Shore. His history is the "tale of a tub," with a load in it. His pedigree might be illustrated by the application of Swift's lines on the upstart.

### Dominion Parliament.

(Continued from first page.)

Just before recess the house went into committee.

The bill ratifying the fishery treaty passed the senate yesterday and the bill incorporating the Nova Scotia Telephone company passed the senate to-day without amendment.

In the colonization committee to-day Mr. Ferguson of Welland, supported by Mr. Wilson of Elgin, and other medical men, made a vigorous attack on the policy of allowing Mr. Ditt and others to bring out English wares and street arable to this country, on account of being largely the offspring of diseased patients. General Laurier defended the movement and argued that the evils resulting from the cause mentioned were insignificant compared with the advantage to the country from such an immigration.

The house was occupied all the evening with estimates of the agricultural department. The only important change was the dropping of the grant to the Dominion exhibition. There will therefore be no grant this year.

### MR. JAMIESON ON THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

Mr. Jamieson moved second reading of Bill (No. 10) to amend the Canada Temperance Act. He said: I trust that this Bill will receive the same kindly treatment which has been given to the Bill of the hon. member for North St. John (Mr. McCreery).

In my opinion the measure is a far more important one, and one that should have received the attention of the House long ago. In fact many of its provisions were adopted by this House three years ago, but unfortunately the Upper Chamber would not consent to pass the Bill, at all events, in the shape in which it left this House. I propose, in the first instance, to give a very short explanation of the provisions of this Bill, and then to make some remarks on the present position of the Canada Temperance Act. The first provision is for the purpose of remedying a defect which was discovered in the application of the law. Those conversant with the law will recollect that a petition has to be deposited either in the registry office of the county or in the office of the sheriff of the county, and in the county of Perth, where a petition was deposited in one of the registry offices, there being two in the county, the result was that the people lost their petition. Now, I think that the purposes of this Act will be served if the petition is simply deposited in one registry office, and it is proposed to amend the law in that respect. We propose making a change in section 94, but we think it will answer the purpose better to repeal the section and remodel it altogether rather than make changes by interpolation. We propose, in the first place, in repealing the old and enacting a new section, that medical men may prescribe in any quantities they think proper. At present they can only prescribe in quantities a pint and over, and I never could understand why the law was framed in that way. Frequently it is necessary for a medical man to prescribe small quantities of liquor, but under the present law it is impossible for them to do so. In addition to that we propose that a penalty shall be imposed on medical men giving colored certificates. I do not think any respectable, honorable medical man can take offence at any provisions of this kind. But there are unfortunately in the medical as in other professions black sheep who will prostitute their position for the purpose of pecuniary gain, and who delight in evading the law. We propose also to repeal section 103, and to re-enact it in a simpler form. In the original Act, it will be observed, there is a special rule made for each Province. I am referring now to the judicial or magisterial authority before whom prosecutions may be brought, and it is proposed to simplify the proceeding, that there will be one joint rule for the whole Dominion. Two or three of the following sections are simply for the purpose of making the law conform to the amendment to which I have just directed attention. One of the most important provisions of this Bill is in reference to the search clause. Difficulties have arisen in my own Province in reference to the administration of the law under section 108. Our courts have held that a search warrant, notwithstanding the provisions of that clause, cannot issue until after there has been a conviction. If the search clause is to be effective at all, it must be obvious that provision should be made at any time and prior to a conviction. We propose to change the law in two respects. We propose that, on the oath of a credible witness that he has good cause to suspect and believe that liquor is kept for sale in violation of the second part of the statute, a magistrate may issue a search warrant, and we propose to extend the right of search to any house. Perhaps some objection may be taken to this by hon. members of this House, but a much stronger provision than this exists in the license law of my own Province. I am not familiar with the license laws of the other Provinces, and I cannot speak in reference to them on this point, but I know that in my own Province there is a provision in the law by which search may be made at any time; and moreover, the right which is given under that law is so strong that a police officer or constable or inspector may at any time enter into any place where liquor is reputed to be sold, without a search warrant at all. Then, there is a provision in reference to the destruction of the liquor, and we propose also to provide a set of forms for the guidance of justices of the peace. There are some amendments which I shall be compelled to ask for when we go into committee. Lastly, I will refer to the last clause of the Bill, which provides for the application of the penalty. I think it is reasonable and proper that whatever authority—be it provincial or otherwise—undertakes the burden of enforcing the law should also have the benefit to be derived from it. That is all I have to say by way of explanation of the Bill, but I have some further remarks to make, and I shall proceed now to make them. It may be said, perhaps that the result of the voting which took place on Thursday last on the Canada Temperance Act, its usefulness has gone.

Some hon. members. Hear, hear.

Mr. Jamieson.—It is hard to understand what is the meaning of those "hear, hear," the Canada Temperance Act has become unpopular. It is largely in consequence of its not being enforced properly, and I am afraid that the responsibility for that rests not so much upon this House as upon the Upper Chamber, where reasonable amendments to this law have been repeatedly refused. It is quite true, and I recognize the fact, that on Thursday last a very serious blow was dealt to the Canada Temperance Act, and it may be possible that a series of disasters may follow; but the fact remains that, for another year at least, in from 50 to 60 counties in this Dominion, this law will be upon the Statute book, and I believe it is the duty, not only of this Parliament, but of every subject in this Dominion, to do all in his power to aid in enforcing the law. Further, this law is a benefit to the temperance people of this Dominion, as it is a more important one, and one that should have received the attention of the House long ago. In fact many of its provisions were adopted by this House three years ago, but unfortunately the Upper Chamber would not consent to pass the Bill, at all events, in the shape in which it left this House. I propose, in the first instance, to give a very short explanation of the provisions of this Bill, and then to make some remarks on the present position of the Canada Temperance Act. The first provision is for the purpose of remedying a defect which was discovered in the application of the law. 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