

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

V. C. ANSLOW

Vol. XXIII.—No. 3.

Our Country with its United Interests.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, October 30, 1889.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

WHOLE No. 1147

A GREAT SUCCESS.

That the public appreciate Cheap Dry Goods is an established fact, and judging from the number who have supplied themselves from the Great Cash Sale now going on at my store, the inhabitants of this county are not behind hand.

THIS WEEK

I shall offer great and special bargains in Table Linens, Napkins, Towels and Tellinging.

Housekeepers should inspect these goods as they are really very cheap and good.

Shooting, and Pillow Cottons also away down in price. Customers will please remember that at the prices offered it is for prompt CASH, and on no account will be charged at those prices, this applies to all goods sold at special reduced prices.

B. FAIREY,

Newcastle.

Newcastle, Oct. 25, 1889.

Law and Collection Office

M. ADAMS,

Barriester & Attorney at Law,

Residence: 100 Queen's Road, Newcastle, N. B.

Real Estate & Fire Insurance Agent.

EST. CLAIMS collected in all parts of the Dominion.

Office—NEWCASTLE, N. B.

L. J. TWEEDE,

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER

AT LAW.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

CONVEYANCER, &c.

Office—Old Bank Montreal.

J. D. PHINNEY,

Barriester & Attorney at Law

100 QUEEN'S ROAD, N. B.

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

Office—Corner House Square.

May 4, 1889.

G. J. MacGILLIVRAY, M.A., M.D.

Home, 100 Queen's Road, Newcastle, N. B.

SPECIAL AT.

Office—Old Bank Montreal.

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BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla.

The Great Purifier

OF THE

BLOOD AND HUMORS

FOR SALE.

All the stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Groceries and Hardware of the Estate of Joseph Adams & Co. situated in Rogersville and Derby.

Also—

10 tons No. 1 Horse Hay.

A Complete List of Stock can be seen at my office, Newcastle.

M. ADAMS, Amherst.

Sept. 30, 1889.

WASH BOARDS.

In Store:

100 Dose Northern Queen.

A. J. BABANG & Co.

Moncton, Aug. 16.

The University of

Mount Allison College,

SACKVILLE, N. B.

James B. Inch, LL. D., President.

THE University of Mount Allison College,

with its associate institutions, the

Ladies' College and the Mount Allison Acad-

emy, constitutes one of the most extensive,

complete and thorough educational establish-

ments in the Dominion of Canada. Students

may enter either as regular Matriculants or as

Specials who wish to follow chosen lines of

study. Women are admitted to College

Courses and Degrees on the same conditions as

Students of the other sex. The domestic and

social arrangements are pleasant, and the ex-

pendence moderate.

The first term of the Collegiate Year 1889-90

begins on the 29th of August and will

close on the 2nd of January, 1890.

For further particulars address the Pres-

ident for a Circular.

Sackville, Aug. 1st, 1889.

Geo. 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

for a Consideration.

Newcastle, Aug. 1st, 1889.

THIS YEAR'S

MYRTLE

OUT AND PLUG

SMOKING TOBACCO

FINER THAN EVER.

T & B

In Boxes on

Each PLUG and PACKAGE

ESTY'S YOUR

BLOOD

ESTY'S

ESTY'S

ESTY'S

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Selected Literature.

FACING DEATH.

Four times in my life I have stood in

the shadow of death—death deliberately

planned for me by superior power—and

four times I have escaped it. I therefore

assert that I have a right to my say in

answering the query always before the

public: "How does a man feel in the

presence of death?" The question does

not, of course, apply to soldiers in action,

or to men who face death by accident.

It is only when the grim monster is slow

in his approach, and a man is given to

understand that his very minutes are

numbered that the query has force.

In the summer of 1864, when the

rebel guerrilla Joe Shelby and his band

were the terrors of Southern Missouri, I

was captured by a detachment of them

while acting as regimental mail carrier.

At a lonely spot on the highway, be-

tween the Union ridges and the camp,

three men suddenly sprang out from the

woods at me. The hour was four o'clock

in the afternoon, and as I was within the

Union line I never suspected of danger.

Just a minute before the men betrayed

themselves a rabbit had crossed the high-

way ahead of me, and I had drawn my

revolver, hoping for a shot. I therefore

held it in my hand when the trio made

the rush. One sprang at my horse head

and the other two closed in broadside.

I fired and killed the first man dead in

his tracks. As I wheeled to fire on my

right horse made a spring and my bullet

struck the man in the left shoulder.

Before I could make another move the

third man pulled me from my horse.

We were only half a mile from the

Union camp, and they did not delay

shooting for fear of creating an alarm.

As I was pulled to the ground the man

struck me on the head with the butt of a

revolver, and for the next five minutes I

was unconscious. When I came to, I

had been dragged off the road into the

bushes, as the dead body of the

guerrilla, and my horse was standing near

by. The one whom I had wounded had

his knife in his hand and wanted to

finish me, but the other protested and

held him off. I was finally ordered to

my feet made fast under the saddle, and

after going through the woods about

thirty rods, we came to their horses.

They mounted, struck into a bridle path,

and after going about three miles

came up to the guerrilla camp. There

were 80 or 100 men, and things looked

as if they had been there several days.

As soon as it was known that I had

killed one man and wounded another,

they were for killing me at once. A

dozen ways for doing this were suggested,

but it was now growing dark, there was

a large mail to be opened and read, and

"Cap't Bill" ordered that I should be

tied to a tree and guarded through the

night, and added that my case would be

disposed of before they moved in the

morning. I was fastened to a tree in a

sitting position, a guard took a seat on a

stump near by, and thus began the night.

The guerrilla cooked and ate supper, but

refused me both food and drink. When I

protested at this treatment the guard

was ordered to blow my head off if I

didn't shut up.

Soon after midnight I fell asleep, and

that with considerable noise going on

around me. It was daylight when I

awoke and the men were turning out.

have also undergone that trial and en-

dured the sensations, and can speak by

the card. After the close of the war,

Texas, Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri

were swarmed with bad men. From 1865

to 1868 law and order and the military

were almost powerless against the lawless

bands and gangs of desperadoes. I went

West and was employed as a government

soldier, but being wounded by an Indian

arrow in the spring of 1867, I got a

three months leave of absence and went

down on the Texas coast to recruit. I

had been at Indianola about four weeks

boarding at a private house, when I took

a small sailboat one day and went off up

the lower bay on a fishing trip. At noon

related the news, and all of them returned

to the house with me. The men

manifested themselves that the body was

cold, but presently drew apart and be-

gan to consult together, and after four or

five minutes later their leader said to

me:—

"My mates are agreed that this don't

look right, stranger."

"How do you mean?"

"Why, that's a murder here."

"So there has, but you don't connect

me with it, do you?"

"Well we found you here alone."

"But I had only just arrived. Sup-

pose I had found you here. That body

as you see is stone cold, showing that

death took place hours ago, while I left

town only at 7 o'clock this morning.

He was dead then or soon after."

...by the Legislature, p. 2163. How should this be dealt with? I must again quote Lindsay, p. 220. "Heretofore," says Father O'Rourke, Professor of Theology at Rome, being a crime against the state, ought to be proceeded against by the civil power, and the Legislature, the Pope claims the power of the sword.

Now, Mr. Editor, the Ultramontanes in Canada have not the civil power to exterminate Protestantism; but they seem to have the power to corrupt our politicians, to rule in our Legislative halls, to regulate our educational affairs, and to secure what legislation suits themselves. When, for example, Scott's Motion was being selected a year or two ago by the Ontario School Board, as a part of the high school curriculum in English literature, the Roman Catholic Archbishop objected to its use; to please him the text-book was thrown out as a matter of course. Not only must the Roman Catholic have their separate schools, but the Archbishop must dictate to the Government what books may be used in the public schools. In parts of Eastern Ontario some of the public schools had become thoroughly Roman Catholic and so thoroughly French, that the English language was excluded and many of the rites and doctrines of the Catholic Church were introduced. Protestantism learning how matters stood demanded that the Government should interfere and put a stop to such practices. The Government has taken action.

They learn what the intentions of the Ultramontanes are with respect to the Province of Quebec we need not rehearse of their leading newspapers. In a recent issue *La Verité*, the abject of the Ultramontane papers, said in regard to Mr. Laurier's address in Toronto:

"Why not frankly state," it asks of Mr. Laurier, "that which every patriotic man desires at the bottom of his heart? What is aimed at is 'the more complete autonomy of the French Canadian nationality' (resulting in 'the final separation of the French Canadian and Catholic State, leaving for its mission to continue in America the glorious work of our ancestors. This is the end towards which the patriotic Canadians of the French Canadian people have tended for two centuries and a half. It is a noble and worthy ambition. Why should we be ashamed to avow it? The realization of this project does not presuppose any attempt upon the rights of the other races established on the soil which our fathers conquered in behalf of civilization. We desire that the change should be made naturally, in peace, without disturbance or revolution, by mutual consent. Once more, we wish French Canada to one day become an absolutely self-governing country, living her own life, and having a distinct place of her own among the nations of the earth. We do not threaten anybody. We simply demand a national existence."

Again it says: "It is time for our public men to speak clearly and definitely on this vital question. It is time for the masses to fall, for question to cease, for French Canada to know exactly who they are who wish her to live, and who that desire her to die."

Now, Mr. Editor, that language is clear enough. If it means anything, it means that the Province of Quebec is to become a French nation distinct from and independent of the British Empire, and owing allegiance not to the Queen but to some other Potentate. In the light of this language we can see how it was that the outrageous demand was made of the Quebec Government not only to incorporate the Jesuits but also to pay out of this Provincial treasury \$400,000 annually to the Jesuits. Probably the Jesuit Estate Act will prove to be a blessing in disguise. During recent years the Protestants of Boston through indifference to their own interest allowed the Roman Catholics to elect a majority of the members of the Board of Education. Last year at the instance of a priest the Board cast out a textbook on history and sought to remove a high school teacher, although the teacher's only offence was using a book that the Board itself had placed in its hands and although the history was true. The Protestants of Boston were justly indignant and at the earliest possible opportunity elected a new Board composed almost exclusively of Protestants. In like manner the Protestants of this Dominion are being thoroughly aroused over the *Jesuit Estate Bill*. They are beginning to see the danger that threatens the Country and the necessity there is for united, intelligent and determined opposition to Ultramontane aggression; and probably when the next general election takes place, they will return to the House of Commons a sufficiently large number of men who will legislate in the best interest of the Dominion.

all the old piers removed. Give us a modern bridge. The navigation of our river is important to us. Thousands of dollars have been lost to our people by the number of piers placed in the river for the old bridge. Take them out. Build us a bridge as I have said on modern plans and specifications. Can I again appeal to you to act promptly. It can be finished and ready for travel in three weeks. Let there be no further delay, and place some competent person to be inspected. How did you ever place Mr. McEwen as an Inspector. Don't you recognize that important public work should be constructed in a first class manner and that the person selected to examine and report upon the work should be by experience qualified for the position.

CONVERSION.

The Rev. John McDowell Leavitt, D. D., L. L. D., who for more than forty years has been a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has recently decided to free himself from the burden of its doctrines and cast his lot with the Reformed Episcopalians.

Dr. Leavitt has longed for this step in mind, and has finally been forced to take it because of his abhorrence of the growing tendency in the Episcopal Church toward ecclesiastical ritualism and the rapid annihilation of its Protestant element through the introduction of the rites, and forms, etc., of the Church of Rome.

Dr. Leavitt is well known not only as a clergyman of power and learning, but as an author and publisher. He founded and edited the *International Review*, and has been for several years the editor of the *Church Review*. Perhaps the best known of his books are "Americans in Rome," "Reasons for Faith in the Nineteenth Century," "Visions of Solyma," "Hymns to our King." Most of his life has been spent in college and editorial work. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1824, was graduated from Jefferson College in 1841, and after a course of study at the Theological Seminary at Gambier, Ohio, was admitted to orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1848. Dr. Leavitt has been successively a professor in Kenyon College, of the Ohio University, President of Lehigh University for five years, and last of St. John's College at Annapolis, Md.

He has been offered and accepted the professorship of Ecclesiastical History, Church History, and Church Policy in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.

There will be two vacancies on the Supreme Court bench in Nova Scotia very shortly. Already Judge Smith, who is on six months' leave of absence, owing to ill-health, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Minister of Justice. Judge McDonald, of Antigonish, who has also been ill for some time past is expected to resign shortly on account of bad health. Cape Breton is advancing its claims to have one of the positions given to a barrister from that quarter.

A gigantic expedition in the Gulf that will be sure to commend itself to sportsmen will take place next summer. A first class steamer, with accommodation for 200 passengers will be chartered and sail from Boston or New York about the first of July. The party will touch at Halifax, pass through the gut of Cansu, thence to Charlottetown and afterwards to the Sydney. The steamer will then enter the Big Bras d'Or Lakes, and remain in the lakes, visiting Baddeck and other points of interest for several days. After the tourist will have done with eight-seen in Cape Breton, the steamer will proceed to the western shore of Newfoundland, where, as in Cape Breton, the disciples of Isaac Walton of the party will have an opportunity of whipping the finest salmon and trout pools in America. The steamer will pass through the Straits of Belle Isle and pass around the eastern part of Newfoundland, calling at Harbor Grace, St. John's and other ports. The whole trip is to occupy between thirty-five and forty days. Capt. Farguhar of the steamer Harclay is the promoter of the scheme.

It was on the twelfth of July that the Jesuit bill was assented to by the Lieutenant-governor of Quebec, and Mr. Mercier announces that he intends to pay over the \$400,000, granted to the Jesuits, on the fifth of November, the anniversary of the closing of the gates of Derry. In future the Orangemen and Jesuits will be able to hold joint celebrations on each of the two days.

NEW STOCK.

NEW STOCK IN JEWELRY and SILVERWARE For the Fall Trade.

H. WILLISTON & CO. Watchmakers & Jewellers.

New Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

Messrs. Adams & Pineo.

respectfully notify the people of Newcastle and the surrounding country that they have opened a

New Merchant Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

in Messrs. Sutherland & Creghan's building, Newcastle, where they are prepared to make up

STYLISH AND WELL FITTING CLOTHING.

ADAMS & PINEO.

McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

BASE imitations intended to deceive are being foisted on the market; look out for them and do not be put off with any so called Worm Syrup claiming to be good. Ask for and get McLEAN'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP, the original and only genuine. Any child will take it. At all dealers. Price 25 Cents.

New Advertisements.

BOSTON COMEDY COMPANY.

Return for One Night Only Tuesday Nov. 5.

H. Price Webber, Manager.

On Tuesday evening will be performed the new Realistic Drama, now being played at all the principal Theatres in America and England written by Paul Wertheim and Henry Pettili entitled.

BRITISH BORN!

with a powerful cast of characters.

Act 1st.—Drawing the Pangs.

Act 2nd.—The British Flag.

Act 3rd.—The Hunted Tiger. Thrilling Dramatic.

Prices to suit the times:— Admission 25 cents.

Reserved Seats 35 cents.

Reserve Tickets for sale at the usual place, where a Plan of the Hall may be seen and seats secured.

Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

MARE FOR SALE.

A young Mare, Kind and Sound, sold by Dean Swift. Apply to JAS. F. PALLER.

Chatham, Oct. 30, 1889.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

A Teacher required for the proposed Union School, Macleod, N. W. T. Must be a University graduate.

Apply to Wm. GRAYSON, Sec. Treasurer.

ARRIVED. SMELT NETS.

The Subscriber has received

1 CAR LOAD

OF CHOICE WINTER

APPLES.

GEO. STABLES.

Newcastle, Oct. 29, 1889.

THIS PAPER

may be found on

at Geo. F. BROWN & CO.

NEW YORK.

W. H. Thorne & Co.,

Market Square.

St. John, Oct. 1889.

FALL OPENING.

The Newcastle Driving Park Association

WILL OPEN ITS TRACK ON

THURSDAY,

The 31st day of October 1889.

With The Following Programme of Races:

3 Year Old Race, Purse \$30.00.

1st Prize \$15.00. 2nd Prize \$10.00. 3rd Prize \$5.00.

Only Opened to Horses Owned in the County.

Green Race, Purse \$40.00.

1st Prize, \$20.00. 2nd Prize, \$12.00. 3rd Prize, \$8.00.

Only open to Horses Owned in the County.

3 Minute Race, Purse \$70.00.

1st Prize, \$40.00. 2nd Prize, \$20.00. 3rd Prize, \$10.00.

OPEN TO THE WORLD.

RACES TO BE STARTED

AT SHARP 2 P. M., NEWCASTLE TIME.

ENTRANCE FEE, TEN PER CENT. OF PURSE.

ENTRIES WILL CLOSE AT THE SECRETARY'S PLACE

OF BUSINESS AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

ON THE DAY OF THE RACES.

Admission Fee to Park 25 Cents.

Persons bringing children with them will be able to make satisfactory arrangements with the gate keeper for their admission—Gate open at 1 o'clock, p. m.

FAIR PLAY and NO FAVOR has got to be one of the principle features of the Newcastle Driving Park, and the names of the gentleman that are associated with it should be a sufficient guarantee when they say so.

C. SARGEANT, Pres., E. Lee STREET, Sec.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.

I have the Largest, Cheapest and Best ASSORTED STOCK OF CLOTHING

For Men and Boys ever shown in Miramichi.

Over Coats, Jackets, Suits, Coats, Pants, Cardigans, Undershirts and Drawers.

Also—STAPLE and RANCY DRY GOODS of every description for Fall and Winter, arriving daily.

BOOTS & SHOES

A GOOD STOCK, FINE TEAS, CHOICE TOBACCOS,

JAMES BROWN.

Newcastle, Oct. 15th, 1889.

C. P. CURTIS & Co.

General Commission Merchants,

176 Atlantic Avenue,

Boston, Mass.

Consignments solicited of Hay, Potatoes, Eggs,

Poultry of all kinds, (alive or dressed.)

Also—Syringe Guns. We want all kinds of Fish in their season.

Smelts and Hais a specialty.

C. P. CURTIS & CO.

Boston, Oct. 7, 1889.

TEACHER WANTED.

A third class female teacher is wanted immediately for District No. 1, Northack. Address to Newcastle.

JOSEPH MCKAY

Secy. to Trustees.

Northack, Oct. 14, 1889.

BROOMS.

Just Received.

100 Dozen Assorted.

A. J. BABANG &

Moncton, Aug. 16.

Free Treatment FOR 1 YEAR.

remedies included, will be donated by Dr. Sweet the celebrated natural born doctor and physician, to one worthy person in each town. Winners receive a copy of the book "Drawing Examination Papers," and no money until future of papers. Application must be made by letter to Dr. Sweet, care of the Editor of the *Union Advocate*, Newcastle, N. B.

Dental Notice.

Dr. Cates, Dentist,

will be away from town for a number of weeks. Due notice of his return will be given in this paper.

Newcastle, Oct. 23, 1889.

NEW GOODS.

100 deckers Lard.

20 pails pure do.

50 doz. pails do.

25 cases Bird seed.

15 " Pickling Spice.

50 cases bath bricks.

26 gross flavoring Extracts.

JARDINE & CO.

St. John New Brunswick.

St. John, October 1, 1889.

THIS PAPER

may be found on

at Geo. F. BROWN & CO.

NEW YORK.

W. H. Thorne & Co.,

Market Square.

St. John, Oct. 1889.

KENDALL'S SPASVIN CURE.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister or burn the skin.

Dr. B. J. Kendall, Oct. 20, 1889.

Gentlemen—I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for several years, and it has cured me of my spavin, and I can say that your Kendall's Spavin Cure is a very good and reliable remedy, and I can recommend it to all who are afflicted with this disease.

Yours truly, B. J. KENDALL.

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Gentlemen—I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for several years, and it has cured me of my spavin, and I can say that your Kendall's Spavin Cure is a very good and reliable remedy, and I can recommend it to all who are afflicted with this disease.

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made, by Lindsey, p. 216). How should this theory be dealt with? I must again quote Lindsey, p. 220. "Heresy," says Father Giovanni Perrone, Professor of Theology at Rome, being a crime against the state, ought to be proceeded against by the civil power, and not by the religious power. The Pope claims the power of the sword.

Now, Mr. Editor, the Ultramontanes in Canada have not the civil power to exterminate Protestantism; but they seem to have the power to corrupt our politicians, to fill in our legislative halls, to regulate our educational affairs, and to do all that legislation, education, and science should be free from. For example, Scott's Mission had been selected a year or two ago by the Ontario School Board as a part of the high school curriculum in English literature, the Roman Catholic Archbishop objected to its use; to place him the text-book was thrown out as a matter of course. Not only must the Roman Catholic have their separate schools, but the Archbishop must dictate to the Government what books may be used in the public schools. In parts of Eastern Ontario some of the public schools had become so thoroughly Roman Catholicized that the English language was excluded and the study of the classics and doctrines of the Catholic Church were introduced. Protestantism having no matters to do with the Government, it is not to be expected that the Government should interfere and put a stop to such practices. The Government has taken action.

To fear what the Ultramontanes will do with respect to the Province of Quebec we need not read some of their leading newspapers. In a recent issue *La Verite*, the abject of the Ultramontane papers, said in regard to Mr. Laurier's address in Toronto:

"Why not frankly state," it asks of Mr. Laurier, "that which every patriotic man desires at the bottom of his heart? What is aimed at is 'the more complete autonomy of the French-Canadian nationality,' resulting in 'the foundation of a French-Canadian Republic.' The French-Canadian people have endeavored for centuries to continue in America the glorious work of our ancestors. This is the end towards which the patriotic aspirations of the French-Canadian people have tended for two centuries and a half. It is a noble and worthy ambition. Why should we be ashamed to avow it? The realization of this project does not presuppose any attempt upon the rights of the other races established on the soil which our fathers conquered in behalf of civilization. We desire that the change should be made naturally, in peace, without disturbance or revolution, by mutual consent. Once more, we wish French Canada to be free to become an absolutely self-governing country, living her own life, and having a distinct place of her own among the nations of the earth. We do not threaten anybody. We simply demand a national existence."

Apply it says, "It is time for our public men to speak clearly and definitively on this vital question. It is time for the marks to be put for the first time on the map of French Canada to know exactly who they are who wish her to live, and who that desire her to die."

Now, Mr. Editor, that language is clear enough. If it means anything, it means that the Province of Quebec is to become a French nation distinct from and independent of the British Empire, and owing allegiance to the Queen but to none other. The Patriote in the light of this language can see how it was that the Ultramontane demand was made at the Quebec Convention, not only to incorporate the Jesuits but also to pay out of the Provincial treasury \$400,000 to satisfy illegal claims. Probably the Jesuits' Estates Act will prove to be a blessing in disguise. During recent years the Protestants of Boston through indifference to their own interest allowed the Roman Catholics to elect a majority of the members of the Board of Education. Last year at the election of a new Board the Protestants of Boston cast out the Roman Catholic and sought to remove a high school teacher, although the teachers of all other denominations were on the Board itself, had placed in his hands and although the history was true. The Protestants of Boston were not to be deterred by the Jesuits, and the opportunity elected a new Board composed almost exclusively of Protestants. In like manner the Protestants of this Dominion are being thoroughly aroused over the Jesuits' Estates Bill. They are beginning to see the danger that threatens this Country and the necessity there is for united, intelligent and determined opposition to Ultramontane aggression, and probably when the next general election takes place, they will return to the House of Commons a sufficiently large number of men who will legislate in the best interest of the Dominion.

all the old piers be removed. Give us a modern bridge. The navigation of our river is important to us. Thousands of dollars have been lost to our people by the number of piers placed in the river for the old bridge. Take them out. Build us a bridge as I have said on modern plans and specifications. Can I again appeal to you to act promptly. It can be finished and ready for travel in three weeks. Let there be no further delay, and place some competent person to be Inspector. How did you ever place Mr. McKenzie as an Inspector. Don't you recognize that important public works should be constructed in a first class manner and that the person selected to examine and report upon this work should be by experience qualified for the position.

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