

# The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. C. ANSLOW

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. XXII.—No. 30.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, May 8, 1889.

WHOLE No. 1122.

## B. FAIREY'S FURNITURE ROOMS

are stocked with the largest and best assortment of all kinds of **HOUSE FURNITURE FOR** Kitchen, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Bed Room, Hall and Parlor. Some of the Handsomest Parlor Suits ever hewn. Bed Room Sets, etc., at very low prices.

B. FAIREY can also supply you with Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mats and Rugs, Room Paper, Paper Blinds, Opaque Shades, Fancy Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Curtain Scrim, Curtain Poles and Chains, Houses Furnished throughout.

Catalogues, Photos and Cuts of Furniture sent on application. Samples of Coverings for Parlor Furniture can be sent for approval. It was my intention to make a TRIP up NORTHWARD find it impossible to do so, but parties requiring Furniture can get prices on application, and to cash purchasers all freight charges will be paid on good orders.

P. S. Catalogues of Baby Carriages sent on application.

**B. Faireys, Newcastle.**

Newcastle, April 26, 1889.

## Law and Collection Office

**M. ADAMS,**  
Barrister & Attorney at Law,  
Solicitor in Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.

Real Estate & Fire Insurance Agent.

CLAIMS collected in all parts of Dominion.

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RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE SQUARE.  
May 4, 1889.

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

Mem. BOT. COL. SURG., LONDON.  
SPECIAL AT.  
DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT.  
Office: Cor. Westmorland and Main Streets  
Moncton, Nov. 12, 88.

## Charles J. Thomson,

Agent MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Company of New York. The LARGEST INSURANCE Company in the World.

Barrister, Proctor for Estates,  
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Claims Promptly Collected, and Professional Business in all its branches executed with accuracy and despatch.

OFFICE.  
Engine House, Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

## Dr. DESMOND

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.  
Office and residence UNION HOTEL, Newcastle, N. B.  
Newcastle, June 4th, 1888.

## Dr. R. Nicholson,

Office and Residence,  
McCULLAM ST., NEWCASTLE  
Jan. 22, 1889.

## Dr. W. A. Ferguson,

OFFICE up stairs in SUTHERLAND & CRAIG'S building, Residence Waverley Hotel,  
Newcastle, March 12, 1889.

## Dr. H. A. FISH,

Newcastle, N. B.  
May 22, 1889.

## KEARY HOUSE

(Formerly WILBUR'S HOTEL.)

## BATHURST, N. B.

## THOS. F. KEARY, Proprietor.

This Hotel has been entirely refitted and rearranged throughout. Stage connects with all trains. It is very connected with the Hotel Yachting facilities. Some of the best trout and salmon pools within eight miles. Excellent all water bathing. Good Sample Rooms for metal.

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

## CURE FOR LAME

By THE SWIFT, ON A NEW SYSTEM. Enquire about the SWIFT SYSTEM. Send on copy for circulars. H. A. ANSLOW, Proprietor, 111 St. George Street, Newcastle, N. B.

## The Favorite

Medicine for Throat and Lung Difficulties has long been, and still is, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and Asthma; soothes irritation of the Larynx and Fauces; strengthens the Vocal Organs; allays soreness of the Lungs; prevents Consumption, and, even in advanced stages of that disease, relieves Coughing and induces Sleep. There is no other preparation for diseases of the throat and lungs to be compared with this remedy.

"My wife had a distressing cough, with pains in the side and breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Green, had the measles, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this good medicine."

## Cough Medicine

to every one afflicted. — Robert Horton, Foreman, Headlight, Morrilton, Ark.

"I have been afflicted with asthma for many years. Last spring I was taken with a violent cough, which threatened to terminate my days. Every one pronounced me in consumption. I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effects were magical. I was immediately relieved and continued to improve until entirely recovered." — Joel Bullard, Guilford, Conn.

"Six months ago I had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, brought on by an incessant cough which deprived me of sleep and rest. I tried various remedies, but obtained no relief until I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A few bottles of this medicine cured me." — Mrs. E. Coburn, 19 Second St., Lowell, Mass.

"For children afflicted with colds, coughs, sore throat, or croup, I do not know of any remedy which will give more speedy relief than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have found it, also, invaluable in cases of Whooping Cough." — Mrs. A. L. Loring, 1237 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Druggists. Price 50¢ per bottle.



## ESTEY'S COB LIVER OIL CREAM

"Billy, have you any idea what the child is crying for? Nothing seems to quiet her."

"Yes, indeed, she wants more of ESTEY'S Cod Liver Oil Cream. The Medicine she used cured her cold."

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PREPARED ONLY BY  
E. M. ESTEY, PHARMACEUTICAL MONCTON, N. B.

## THIS YEAR'S MYRTLE

CUT AND PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO FINER THAN EVER.

See  
**T & B**  
In Bronze on Each Plug and Package.

## ESTEY'S BLOOD TONIC

What you do not desire, you do not get. You are low spirited and languid. You are nervous, and at night 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 receive this you should take

## IRON

IRON IRON IRON

## ESTEY'S IRON AND QUININE TONIC

After using it for a short time you will find  
Your appetite improved, your spirits become more cheerful, and you feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your body is being braced and renovated.

## ESTEY'S IRON AND QUININE TONIC

is sold by Druggists everywhere. Be sure you get the genuine. Price 50¢ per bottle, \$2.00 per dozen.

Prepared only by E. M. ESTEY, Moncton, N. B.

## R. HOLOHAN,

Newcastle, April 22, 1889.

## Agricultural Implements

Mr. E. HOLOHAN of Newcastle, has been appointed agent for the County of Northumberland for

Agricultural Implements

represented by Mr. C. R. Ramsey. He will take orders for every description of Agricultural Machinery, from a Plough to a Threshing Machine.

He would call special attention to

The Daisy Revolving Barrel Churn.

A sample of which can be seen at his shop. Samples of the most improved machinery for farmers can be seen at the Warehouse, Hogan Building, Newcastle.

The usual stock of pieces for repairs will be kept on hand.

Apply to  
**R. HOLOHAN,**  
Newcastle, April 22, 1889.

## CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." — H. A. ANSLOW, M. D., 111 St. George Street, Newcastle, N. B.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CHERRY COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

## Selected Literature.

### SHE FORGAVE HIM.

"No sir, never dare enter my presence again!"

The speaker was a tall, handsome woman, in the full bloom of beauty. Like an outcast Juno she looked as she stood in that luxurious room, her hand pointing to the door, and her dark eyes flashing scorn on the man who stood with bent, but not bowed head before her.

He was a handsome man, perhaps five years her senior, with light brown hair and happy blue eyes that were now filled with indignation, grief and surprise.

"Gettrude—my wife?" he exclaimed.

"How dare you call me by the name you have outraged and insulted? Once more—leave my house or I shall ring for a servant to show you out!"

"Gettrude, once more I swear before heaven that you wrong me; but I obey you. This is your house, and I go at your command. God bless you. Good-bye!"

He left the room with a firm step but a heavy heart. She listened till his footsteps died away, and then seating herself by the window she looked out on the bright spring day. The crimson did not out of her cheeks and the fire from her eyes; once more her lip quivered, and her eyes grew moist; it was but for a moment, and then the mouth closed firmly and the cold, relentless light came back.

Gettrude Moore had been left an orphan and an heiress at an early day. All that wealth could bestow was lavished on her, and when she was introduced into society at 17 her beauty and accomplishments, combined with her money made her the favorite of all. As is usually the case with her sex, she possessed both a heart and a will, and she was not long in manifesting a determination to dispose of the former just as the latter should dictate. Much to the surprise, not to say disgust, of her friends she selected a certain Maxwell Thorne for the happy mortal who was to be blessed with the treasure, composed of many virtues, beauty and real estate.

A year of happiness passed. A child was born to them, a little fairy girl, and they were the happiest mortals on earth. Maxwell abandoned his wild habits, and spent many hours with his wife and child; nothing was wanted to make the picture brighter, till suddenly the black cloud arose that shrouded all in night.

About six months before the story opens a young and beautiful widow named Mrs. Akin arrived in the neighborhood. She occupied a handsome house, kept a page and footman and seemed to possess a very encouraging bank account; but with all these desirable attributes there hung over her an accursed thick haze of mystery. No one could say that it covered a questionable past; but then, you know, it might; there was a doubt.

Maxwell had never joined Mrs. Akin's train, and it was chance, not his wish, that threw him, and feeling a little piqued that he had been so indifferent to her charms she did her best to make him own that last. Maxwell was pleased with her; and when a friend asked him to attend her next reception, after a little hesitation, he consented. His conscience pricked him as he did so, and the pleasure of the evening did not allay the sting. The gentlemen all seemed perfectly at home and told him to be the same; but Gettrude's face was ever before him, and he left her house at an early hour.

His first intention was to go home at once and tell her wife all about it; but unfortunately he met one of his boon companions and went with him to Clarence, and the gray dawn was visible when he reached home. Gettrude would be asleep, and not wishing to disturb her, he went into his dressing room and throwing himself on a lounge, he was soon asleep himself.

He slept till late, and before he awoke some emissary of the evil one had told Gettrude of the reception. She listened in silence, with white lips and steady gaze. When the tale bearer left she sent for Mr. Thorne to come to her.

He came. At the first look he knew that she had heard all, and he at once began his confession, but she coldly told him to stop.

In vain he pleaded for a hearing. She was mad with jealousy and insulted pride, and the scene closed as we have seen.

Five years have dragged their weary length away since that morning scene in Gettrude's boudoir. Sad, heavy years they have been to her, heavier and sadder because she denied to her heart the balm of weeping over its grief, and forced it, wounded and quivering, to scorn itself for every pang it felt.

She left Clapham soon after that morning and purchased a beautiful villa on the banks of the Thames at Richmond.

It was autumn. The foliage that crowned the river was gayly tinted brown and green. Gettrude with Rosamond spent many hours in idly rambling through the park. They were returning one evening from a long stroll by a path that wound along the river; it was one which Gettrude had so often pointed out to Rosamond and that she felt no fear for her and let her run on ahead.

So wholly did Gettrude surrender herself to the pleasure of the hour that she forgot all about Rosamond, till suddenly a scream and then a splash, broke the dream, and she rushed to the end of the bank to see the water close over her darling.

A wall, hopeless and wild, like that of a lost spirit, broke from her lips; and then she stood rooted to the spot, with the power to move a muscle or make another sound.

A second and another splash, and a man swam swiftly to the spot. He disappeared and then arose, bearing the lifeless form of Rosamond. Gettrude watched till she saw him reach the shore and lay his burden on the bank; and then sank senseless to the ground.

When she again opened her eyes she was lying on her own bed, surrounded by her household; and Rosamond, looking a little paler from her bath, was reclining in an easy chair beside her.

The first rapture over Gettrude's next thought was of the preserver of her child. No one knew anything of him, except that he and a friend had brought them home and after seeing Rosamond restored they had gone away.

"Go after them at once," said Gettrude, rising. "Search the town, but bring me the preserver of my child, that I may bless him on my knees."

Gettrude, taking Rosamond in her arms, waited the return of the servant. The hotel was not far distant, and in a few minutes the footman announced that the gentleman was awaiting her below.

She arose and taking Rosamond by the hand, went to the parlor. She opened the door. A man stood beneath the chandelier. One look and words died on her lips. It was her husband.

Like a whirlwind the past rushed over her, and she gazed her hands before her eyes. Maxwell greeted her with arms tightly folded over his heaving breast, and the little child stood midway, looking with wondering eyes at each. A fearful silence that seemed eternity, then Maxwell's voice low and husky was heard.

"Gettrude, I came at your command; I did not care to hope—but never mind, I see it cannot be. Do not thank me. She is mine, too, you know, and I love her. Heaven bless you. I am going."

But Gettrude sprang towards him with outstretched arms.

"No, no! Maxwell, oh my husband, I love you ever better than she. Forgive me and love me once more!"

"My wife!" And once more her head lay on his bosom.

### KEEP HIS HAND OFF THE PETITION.

If the business of slavery were carried on in Fredericton, would it be said that it was right? The reverend gentleman thought not. We would not know what to think if the government granted a license to carry on slavery. In this connection the preacher said that he would undertake to make a better case for slavery than any man in Fredericton could do for the liquor trade. He would defend polygamy against the liquor traffic. Both slavery and polygamy were placed by British law in the class of things that were wrong in themselves. If a man on Bible principles granted a license for the liquor trade, he was bound to do so for slavery and polygamy.

There were some who claimed that the Scott Act was a failure. The reverend gentleman thought not, he was tired of hearing that, and knew better. He knew for himself that there was not so much drinking here to-day as there was ten years ago. The Act could not be expected to stamp it out entirely. Those professed temperance men who cried out that the

SCOTT ACT WAS A FAILURE, pretended to believe that high license would be preferable because it would do all that was expected of it, and regulate the business, but who had a right to regulate a thing that was wrong? Blackstone had written, "Municipal law is a rule prescribed by the Supreme power in the state, commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong." The very moment it was admitted that the liquor traffic was wrong, it made it contrary to the principles of law to license it. There is a law in Fredericton against houses of ill fame but it did not work.

FREDERICTON WOULD BLUSH TO LICENSE those houses, because it was conceded that they were things bad in themselves.

In closing the preacher said he had thrown out these ideas in view of the rumor that a petition was to be circulated for the repeal of the Scott Act, and wanted his hearers to take them only as far as they suited, and throw out those with which they did not agree. If the public secret were a fact, that we were approaching another Scott Act election, the reverend gentleman said he would spare no pains in his endeavor to make public opinion hold any man responsible who should sign the requisition. To license the business was wrong. The traffic should be stopped altogether by prohibition.—Gleaner.

### THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

EXTRACTS FROM A SERMON DELIVERED BY REV. MR. DOBSON, FREDERICTON, ON SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 17TH.

If we were to look, however, at the matter on its own merits, and test the liquor business by ordinary principles, we would see in which class it ought properly to be placed. All who had faith in the divinity of Christ would stand by the principle, enunciated by the Lord himself, viz.: A tree is known by its fruits. The scientific principle could also be taken, viz.: Like causes produce like effects. The reverend gentleman appealed to his hearers to ask themselves face to face with their consciences, and see what the fruit of the tree of the liquor traffic had been.

IN THE NAME OF ALL THE WOR, all the evil it had brought forth, all the darkness it had thrown across life's pathway, he felt sure that for shame they would not place it in the class of things that were good in themselves. If then it belonged to the class of indifferent things, we could take the scientific principle, and ask ourselves what effect has the liquor traffic had on man, what effect on human constitution, what effect on the immortal part of man going to the judgment seat of God? The preacher stated that he was not ranting, but speaking the words of truth and soberness when he said that there was not one single redeeming feature about the liquor traffic to warrant him in placing it even in the class of things that were indifferent. Applying the principles referred to he would come out with the profound conviction that the liquor traffic was

### A THING BAD IN ITSELF.

The truth, that the tendencies of the liquor traffic were evil, ought to be placed in solution and held up to the public mind until it became conscious of its evil. Such intelligence as Canon Farrar, Gladstone, and our own lieutenant-governor, had agreed that the liquor traffic was a thing bad in itself. Conceded that the traffic is evil in its relations and consequences, if the law had a tendency to educate when these facts were held up before our minds, did we not want such educating influence to-day? The licentious party has been very indifferent licensed anything tacitly admitted that through the park. They were returning

### TEMPERANCE.

Dr. Guthrie, speaking on the advantages of total abstinence, says—"I have tried both ways. I speak from experience. I am in good spirits. I am hale because I use no ale. I take no antidote in the form of drugs because I take no poison in the form of drinks. I have these four reasons for continuing to be a total abstainer:—

1st—My health is stronger.  
2nd—My head is clearer.  
3rd—My heart is lighter.  
4th—My purse is heavier."

### THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND THE LIQUOR HABIT.

One thing that should be borne in mind in the war against the liquor traffic, is that the question has two aspects,—a public and a private side. The confusion of the two leads to a number of fallacies, which are common enough now-a-days. For instance, some people talk much pleasure in declaring that the Temperance party has no right to coerce others into abstinence, that a man has a right to drink or not as he pleases, and that it is his own business if he hurts himself by his own act. That is one form of the personal liberty talk. And, like all arguments from that source, it contains a good deal more sophistry than logic.—The plain statement of the matter is that no one seeks to stop drinking by legal means. We do not believe that you can make a man sober by Act of Parliament, any more than the carping saloon-man believes it. We seek to do nothing of the sort. What we want to do by legislative enactments, is the first of all to remove from the traffic the sanction which the law has hitherto given it, and second, to destroy the saloons, which is the public expression of the liquor sentiment. To stop mankind from drinking is an entirely different matter, and one that must be attended to in an entirely different way. It is a private affair, one that each must settle for himself. We

### Children Cry for

### Pitcher's Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

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The Union Advocate.

Established 1867. NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1889. THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Third Session of the Sixth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was prorogued on Thursday afternoon last by His Excellency the Governor General after a number of bills had been assented to during the latter part of the session many motions of want of confidence were made by the Opposition, as if they wished to show the people of Canada the desperate straits to which they were reduced in their efforts to induce a majority of the members of the House of Commons to vote against the Government, but it was all of no use, and the Opposition retire to their homes, and no doubt will endeavor during the recess to formulate a new platform of good solid material in place of the rickety rotten affairs they have endeavored to dignify with the name of platform.

There are doubts expressed as to the practicability of a line from Harvey to Salisbury, and until a survey is made it is a mooted question whether the proposed line will make the distance any shorter to Halifax, and the question certainly arises if the proposed line does not shorten the distance materially where it is necessary. St. John, press and people generally, consider the proposed line will inflict an injury upon that city, and are justly so, over the route to the Senate, while Halifax, Fredericton and Moncton are very much disappointed thereat. To persons uninterested in the matter except as a matter which concerns the public welfare it does seem that the step taken by the Senate is a wise one, that the arrangement will be cancelled by the delay caused to have the proposed route surveyed and located, and thus settle the question as to whether there is a saving of distance or not, as a saving of only a mile or two in distance would not justify the expenditure of so large an amount of money, stated at from three to four million dollars. It is again it is proposed if the line is built to leave it to the C. P. R. for twenty years for a memorial sum per year and this is also explained strongly against by interested parties. Delays in this case do not seem to be dangerous, but in the public interest we hope to learn that the Government will not do anything tangible to work upon.

Happy Saloon Keepers.

The last legislature of Massachusetts passed a license law one of the clauses of which limits the number of licenses to one for each five hundred of the inhabitants, and the Police Board has decided that but 780 licenses can be issued for year which began on May 1st, as against more than 2,100 issued last year. It is estimated that 4,000 bartenders will have to seek other fields or other employments.

The Postage Law.

The recent changes in the Postal law go into effect to-day, May 8th. Three cents will pay postage on letters up to one ounce in weight, and registration is increased from two cents to five cents. The increased charge on drop letters from one to two cents only affects cities where letters are delivered by postmen, where there is no such delivery the postage on drop letters is still one cent.

Missionary Meeting.

A missionary meeting under the auspices of the young people's society of Christian Endeavor was held in the Church at River Charles on Sabbath evening. The subject was Our Mission field—Formosa. The programme was as follows. Reading 107 Psalm; Singing Psalm 67; Prayer; Hymn 120—Hark ye to the voice of Jesus crying; Life of G. L. McKay; D. D., Missionary in Formosa; Hymn No. 256—Over the Ocean Wave; Reading—Life and Manners of Inhabitants and Geography of Formosa; Hymn No. 385; Prayer; Reading—Dr. McKay's work in Formosa; Hymn No. 122—Work for the World is Coming. Remarks by Rev. Mr. Baird on Mission work. Benediction. The meeting was very interesting and we trust an interest in missions has been awakened.

Methodist.

The meeting in the Methodist Church on Monday evening, the aid of the S. S. C. was held at the Methodist Church, and was attended by Rev. Mr. Clark stated the object of the fund was to help make up the salary of ministers in poor districts, where the people were unable to raise the full amount required, and even with aid from this fund many received less than they were entitled to. Rev. Messrs. Bell, of Wolford, and R. S. Crisp of Chatham also addressed the meeting. The choir sang several suitable pieces. The collection amounted to over \$15.

Bathurst Notes.

BATHURST, May 2.—The harbor and bay are now clear of ice, but no vessels have put in an appearance yet. The rain of the past two or three days has raised the water in the rivers considerably, and it is thought all the lumber will be got out with more than usual despatch.

Work on the Big River bridge is going on and it will be possible in about a month. Meantime, a ferry should be once placed on the river. The country people have now no means of crossing with teams and thus they do not bring their produce to town. Wood is in great demand in town and although it can be had at K. F. Barnes & Co's mill, which is now running, it cannot be brought to town. There are a number of persons resident in town who own and cultivate large farms on the other side of the river and who cannot even get their horses over. In fact, there is no communication at all by teams from town with the east side of the river and vice versa. A free ferry should at once be established owing to the great necessity for it.—Sun.

OMITTED.—Our community is saddened by the death of Mrs. Kennedy F. Burns, which occurred yesterday (Sunday) at three o'clock p. m. She had been for some years almost an invalid in consequence of an incurable disease which eventually turned to dropsy. About a month ago she became dangerously ill, but recovered and hopes were entertained that she would survive for a still longer time, but on Saturday last, a change took place and it was evident she could not last long.—Mr. Burns who is in Rimouski on his way to Berthelme the C. P. R. as the original contract seems to have provided for was looked upon by some at least as a policy not to be commended unless the line had many and important advantages to offer over those at present in existence.

There are doubts expressed as to the practicability of a line from Harvey to Salisbury, and until a survey is made it is a mooted question whether the proposed line will make the distance any shorter to Halifax, and the question certainly arises if the proposed line does not shorten the distance materially where it is necessary. St. John, press and people generally, consider the proposed line will inflict an injury upon that city, and are justly so, over the route to the Senate, while Halifax, Fredericton and Moncton are very much disappointed thereat. To persons uninterested in the matter except as a matter which concerns the public welfare it does seem that the step taken by the Senate is a wise one, that the arrangement will be cancelled by the delay caused to have the proposed route surveyed and located, and thus settle the question as to whether there is a saving of distance or not, as a saving of only a mile or two in distance would not justify the expenditure of so large an amount of money, stated at from three to four million dollars. It is again it is proposed if the line is built to leave it to the C. P. R. for twenty years for a memorial sum per year and this is also explained strongly against by interested parties. Delays in this case do not seem to be dangerous, but in the public interest we hope to learn that the Government will not do anything tangible to work upon.

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Personal.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Mitchell have been spending a few days with their friends here. Mr. Mitchell left early yesterday morning for the Bay de Chaleur Railway, on which he is employed at present. A very interesting event took place on Monday evening, their first one being christened by Rev. Mr. Alken in the presence of a number of friends.

Recent Publications.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for May has the following table of contents:—Catching Up; Frontispiece; Italian Old Masters; Samoa; Isles of the Navigators; Our Relations to Samoa; The "Tascara's" Mission to Samoa; Boby's Christian Charity; Royal Albert Jubilee; Salome Miller; A Ride Through the Trans-Baltic; Tom's Strategy; A Bit of Day; Recollections of Jean Francois Millet; Unhindered; The Last Assembly Bell; The Monasteries of France; The Lamentable Ballad of the Bloody Brook; Lincoln; The Western Soldier; Topics of the Times; Open Letters; Brice-Brae. Published by the Century Co., Union Square, New York, at \$4.00 per year.

Salmon Market.

The enormous outfits for salmon fishing in Alaska which have been sent this season from San Francisco have had the effect of creating an uneasy feeling in the English market. Should the Alaska canners be successful in a moderate degree, it is estimated that the aggregate pack of the coast will be in excess of the demand, and in which case a sharp reaction of the high figures of the last two years may be expected.—Victoria, B. C. Colonist.

Newcastle W. C. T. U.

The meeting on Monday evening was not so large as usual on account of other meetings convened at that time. The chair was occupied by W. R. Robinson, Rev. James Murray conducted the devotional exercises, after which the Rev. Mr. McCoy of Huron, Ontario, gave a very interesting address on the Scott Act versus high license. The meeting was highly appreciated by the audience. Miss Rundle presided at the organ. Meeting closed with the doxology.

Campbellton Notes.

CAMPBELLTON, May 3.—A large and fashionable assemblage gathered at Mr. Williams' restaurant on Wednesday evening last, the occasion being a farewell supper in honor of Rev. Mr. Vincent, Vicar of the Baptist Church here, and on Sunday last preached his farewell sermon to a large congregation. His sermon was an able effort, and many wet eyes were noticeable about the church. His departure will be much regretted here, especially among the young men, with whom he was a general favorite.

News reached here yesterday of a sad drowning accident in the Kedgwick the same morning. At first there was some talk of a tragedy, and it was said by some not to be true, but later intelligence confirms the first report. The facts are as follows: James Miles was coming down the river mentioned in a canoe, at the rear of a drive of logs, when the canoe struck on a rock, throwing him into the stream, and before assistance could reach him he was drowned. Mr. Miles belonged to Decide, was about 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and family to mourn his sad fate.

A grand farewell supper was given at Williams' restaurant on Wednesday (Thursday) in honor of Mr. Walter Beck, who was lately employed in Mr. A. E. Alexander's store, and who has accepted a position in the establishment of Blanchard & Co. at Truro, N. S. Mr. Beck is universally popular wherever he is known, and will be greatly missed here, especially in sporting and social circles, in which he was a leader. Those who responded to by Messrs. J. E. Pice, John A. Flett, John J. Fraser, Joseph Lablotts, Tommy McDevitt, John McAlister, R. O'Leary and others. A very enjoyable evening was spent, and vocal and instrumental music was in order.—World.

Chatham Notes.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—There was a very large attendance at the meeting in Temperance Hall, on Thursday evening Mrs. Leshman, President of the W. C. T. U., occupied the chair. After singing, prayer and Scripture reading, Miss May Moss recited a Temperance speech. Mr. D. P. MacLachlan, Mr. W. E. Robinson and Rev. Mr. McCoy gave addresses. Rev. Mr. Crisp, who was called upon at 10 o'clock, said he would keep his speech in pickle till another meeting. Mr. Robinson's was the most taking speech of the evening. A collection, followed by benediction, closed the meeting. All the speakers urged the publishers of the Scott Act be retained—kept, as it were, like old china on a side board, to look at, but not to use.

NEW BARGE.—On Thursday Mr. Jas. Desmond launched a new barge for the Miller Extract Company. It is 77 ft. long, 21 ft. wide and 6 1/2 ft. deep. The ends are rounded somewhat on the model of a Norwegian pram, and the barge will sail easily and mind her ready and quickly. Her timbers are juniper and her planking spruce. The contract price is about \$700, we believe. She ought to be secured for a Sunday School picnic.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.—The adjourned vestry meeting was held on Wednesday evening. The following were elected for the ensuing year:—Wardens—T. H. Plieger, J. Bell; Vestry—S. L. McCall, J. Y. Maccregan, J. B. Bell, A. Haddock, S. Jackson, Ladies Committee—Mrs. Irvine, Miss McCully; Treasurer—J. Bell; Vestry Clerk—J. Y. Merse; Delegates to Synod—J. Bell, Alternate—A. R. Riddock; Delegate to General Council—J. Y. Merse.—World.

Married.

At the Presbyterian Manse, Douglastown, on the 1st of May, by the Rev. E. Roberts, Mr. ROBERT FLETCHER, of New York, to Miss MARGARET WILSON, of Harwick.

Died.

At Newcastle, on Wednesday, May 1st, JOHN WATSON, aged 58 years, at the residence of Mr. Ben Janin Bell, May 3rd, Mrs. GABRIEL KAY, in the 78th year of her age. Requiescat in pace. St. John papers please copy.

Correspondence.

OUR RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of the Union Advocate. Sir.—The other day in the House of Commons, the Hon. Peter Mitchell remarked that he "thought there was a general feeling pervading the public mind that we are not going to get any more bonuses for railways." Certainly, I do not expect any. Therapon Sir

Dedication.

The Salvation Army has purchased the building and lot on Pleasant Street, Newcastle, formerly owned and occupied by the late William Greenley and intended for a barracks thereon.

To-morrow (Thursday) afternoon at 4 p. m. the land will be dedicated, and in the evening a banquet and jubilee will be held to raise funds towards paying for the land. See handbills for full particulars.

Death of Hon. D. H. Mannington.

The Hon. Daniel Mannington died at Shediac on Sunday evening last, having reached the age of 88 years. Mr. Mannington was appointed to the Legislative Council in 1867, in 1883 was appointed President of the Council which position he held until his resignation in 1886. He was first elected to the House of Assembly in 1833.

St. Andrew's New Paper.

We have received a copy of the "St. Andrew's Beacon," the weekly paper which takes the place of the "Pict." Mr. R. E. Armstrong is editor and publisher, and with considerable experience in the business will no doubt make the Beacon a success. It is published every Thursday.

The Barker House.

Mr. Fred. B. Coleman has purchased the Barker House, Fredericton, and will continue to carry on the hotel business there as usual. The house will be thoroughly remodelled and renovated, and the comfort of guests will be even better attended to than formerly.

The Light Ship.

Last week we stated that Mr. W. Ryan had taken charge of the light ship and had been towed down to her station. Since then Mr. Ryan has been appointed keeper of the light ship and his selection to this position is generally approved.

"To Be, or Not To Be?"

soliloquized the melancholy Dane. A sea of troubles oppressed. He yawned before him; smilingly he dead. Life, as he viewed it, rested under yellow domes tinged with green. Hamlet, to my mind, was *billow*. The blood, diseased, carried through the natural gates and alleys of the body, made life a burden; and the life of the body magnified in it. D. P. MacLachlan, Mr. W. E. Robinson and Rev. Mr. McCoy gave addresses. Rev. Mr. Crisp, who was called upon at 10 o'clock, said he would keep his speech in pickle till another meeting. Mr. Robinson's was the most taking speech of the evening. A collection, followed by benediction, closed the meeting. All the speakers urged the publishers of the Scott Act be retained—kept, as it were, like old china on a side board, to look at, but not to use.

New Tri-Weekly.

Amherst, said to be the most go ahead and thriving town in the Maritime provinces, is to have a tri-weekly paper published there. It is to be called "The Record," will be published by Mr. J. A. Black, the Gazette, publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases" which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a copy of that valuable work cheaply by sending their address (enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. BENDALL, Co., KNOXVILLE, TENN. This book is now recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four millions copies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never reached by any publication of the same kind in the world. It is a valuable book which you mention this offer will remain open for only a short time. a 24-5w.

Plows and Harrows.

A large number of the latest styles of steel plows and spring tooth harrows have been received at Robinson's Engine Factory, Chatham, which will be sold cheaper than any plows or harrows have ever before been offered in this market. Every farmer ought to call and inspect these, whether he wants one or not.

The Ferry Boat.

The new ferry boat commenced on the Newcastle route on Thursday last. Mr. Matthew Russell is in charge.

Wife Awake for May contains:—

Frontispiece; Little Coy Donner's Ride; Five Little Peppers Midway; The Adventures of David Vane and David Crane; The Household of Andrew Jackson; Daisy's Letters to Patsie; An English May Day; Men and Things; The Court Calendar; Meals and Made Over; The Brazans; About Walking a Bushel of Old Bones; Conflict between Cross and Crescent; with poems and verses, tangles and pictures. Published by the D. Lothrop Co., Boston, at \$2.40 per year.

John Macdonald complimented Mr. Schreiber, saying that his duties are very great and they are not likely to diminish, and the supervision of the subsidies which are granted to railways, and which, I fancy will be continued for some years; rendered it desirable, to grant suitable remuneration to Mr. Schreiber, who had proved himself a most efficient officer; carefully administering railway matters, in the true interests of the Government and people of Canada.

Railway Engineers, command very large pay, in England and in the United States; of course, as compared with the adjoining republic, railway construction in Canada is simply in its infancy. Yet, a comparison, of the progress of these two countries, respecting railway mileage, since, say the middle of the present century, may, measured by population, give to the Dominion of Canada, no cause to fear for the future railway development of the country?

In the year 1850, the United States had 5,588 miles of Railway, in 1860, 20,922 miles, then in 1880—57,891 miles; and to-day, that Republic has completed and in course of construction; 150,000 miles of railway; and this mileage is being increased, at the rate of about ten thousand miles each year!

Canada in the year 1850; had 71 miles of railway; and at the time of the Federal-Union 30th June 1867, had 2,298 miles of railway in operation. At the close of the first 20 years of Confederation had 11,332 miles; to-day the Dominion has completed, in course of construction, and projected, about 15,000 miles of railway! Thus, measured by population, the United States, "one may claim, stands upon all fours with the Dominion of Canada!"

In the year 1850, the United States, had a population of 5,308,925; about 30,922 the population of the Dominion of Canada, at the close of the 22nd year of her nationality!

With these facts before us, and with the lessons which they teach; one may fairly commend the statesmanlike policy, so openly proclaimed, by the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, on the 24th of April last, from his place in the Commons of Canada!

Railways are a commercial necessity to-day; and the town, or community, that is without railway accommodation, is as much behind the age as would have been a village 30 years ago; that was destitute of a turnpike road!

This summer, when proper connection shall have been made by our railways, with the "Short Line" so called, between Montreal and St. John, a passenger may leave Chatham or Newcastle at say 2.30, connecting at Fredericton Junction with the through express, reach Boston the same evening at nine o'clock; and New York, within the 24 hours. He may also, by diverging at Matawaukang, go to Montreal, reaching that point about 10 o'clock; and then, a three hours ride, will take him to Ottawa, or an 8 hours ride, will land him in Toronto.

Special Announcement.

We have made arrangements with Dr. B. J. BENDALL, Co., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases" which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a copy of that valuable work cheaply by sending their address (enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. BENDALL, Co., KNOXVILLE, TENN. This book is now recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four millions copies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never reached by any publication of the same kind in the world. It is a valuable book which you mention this offer will remain open for only a short time. a 24-5w.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN.—Through the kindness of the Editor, the readers of the ADVOCATE have had before them some letters which I had the honor to address to you through the columns of the ADVOCATE. There is therefore, no loss of continuity in placing what I have further to say, directly in the columns of the ADVOCATE. In transferring the correspondence it is needless to say much about the editorial structure of the ADVOCATE. The only point of consequence is the filing at the Halton Station, which falls wide of the mark. If the startling increase of drunkenness and crime in Halton county on the repeal of the Scott Act, were due to the cause indicated by the ADVOCATE it would surely have passed away ere now. But the evil is still unabated. The result of repeal in other counties is the same. In Huron county, for instance, the increase of drunkenness is placed by competent and reliable witnesses as about tenfold. The illicit traffic continues, and the Ontario License law, which in some respects is stricter than our own, is even less helpless to stop it than the Scott Act was.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

After devoting a column and a half of criticism to my last letter the editor, as if conscious of the weakness of his position, seeks to fortify it by sandwiching between his editorial and my letter the lucubrations of Warner Miller. My object in writing this letter is to show the origin and fallacy of this publication. And now gentlemen, let me ask, who is this Warner Miller? Who is this new Jeremiah, who issues this new edition of the Lamentations? Miller's lament! Mr. Miller is the defeated candidate for the Governorship of New York, who failed to obtain the Governorship because he failed to get the Prohibition vote of the State. That is why Warner has so sore a head and so sour a temper. That is why Prohibitionists are so sad and their case so hopeless! He affirms that the Prohibitionist vote in New York is hopelessly small. It may be so, but as an old Scotch wife said of a neighbor who lost his head, "Although he never had much wit, it was a sin loss to him." If he had secured that vote he would have been governor of New York and the world would never have heard his crabbed wail on the Temperance question.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The lament is remarkable for some things which it contains, and for some things which it leaves out. Let us scrutinize some of his representations. In the outset let it be carefully noted that his argument is between low license and high license. He does not venture any comparison between prohibition and high license. He does not dare a comparison of matters in Maine or even Massachusetts with matters in Pennsylvania or Nebraska. He confines his comparisons to those latter states. He compares Philadelphia under low license with the same city under high license and snatches an unfair and misleading verdict in favor of his opinion. He asserts that the number of saloons in that city under high license is only 1300. But he suppresses the fact that there were 4983 applications for a license even at the high rate, and that the reduction in the number of saloons is due, not to the high license fee, but to the limitation placed by the statute upon the number of licenses to be given. If the law allowed an unlimited number of licenses Miller's reduction would have vanished.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The argument for high license is no better when we turn to the city of Omaha. In this city the license fee is \$1000, and yet, Miller's own showing there is a saloon for every 426 of the population. In Philadelphia with a license fee of just half the amount there is a saloon for every 661 of the population. At double the charge for license there is seventy-five per cent. more saloons in Omaha than in Philadelphia. One needs only to look at these and similar facts to discover the falsehoods of Mr. Miller's claims in favor of high license.

What we want is neither high or low license but no license at all.—It is absurd for us in this country to talk of \$500 and \$1000.00 license fees. Who is going to take out a license at such figures as these? The higher the fee is placed the greater the temptation to dispense with the license and to risk the traffic without one. There is little terror in legal penalties. These are the usual multitude who now run our jug taverns. As for fines, of what use are they against parties who have nothing in the form of either character or property to lose? If the wretched offender is sent to goal he finds himself more comfortable than ever he was before, and his ragged wife, or some other object, steps into his shoes and the jug goes round as usual. These difficulties confront us now. They will attain tenfold magnitude under a high license law.

There is one very serious point in Warner Miller's lament. The gist of it may be gathered from the following quotation.—"The political power of the saloon, which, in many of our States has become so great as to substantially control the majority of our Municipal government." These are singular words to come from one who is pleading for the licensing of saloons. Surely, Mr. Miller your pen has slipped! Nevertheless, thank you for this testimony to the character of your pet institutions, the saloons. They are a *peril* to the independence of our Municipal Governments. Alas! too true! The low, unlicensed saloons of Miramichi have captured the Municipal council of Northumberland, have converted that dignified and deliberative body into a committee of ways and means for repelling the Scott Act!

Members of the Council are scouring the country. But they are not inspecting bridges or laying out new highways. Not they. As the millions of our Rube sellers they are soliciting subscriptions to a petition for the Repeal of the Scott Act in order that their unhallored denials may be clothed with legal sanction and so enabled to pose before the world as respectable institutions.—The embryonic saloons of Northumberland have indeed scored a striking victory. If the feeble touch of the illicit traffic works such mischief, let us think well before we, by our votes, place ourselves and our liberties in the iron grasp of the legalized saloon.

We, in this country, placed the brand of legal proscription on the brow of the liquor traffic when we adopted the Scott Act. Notwithstanding this brand, it has stalked about our streets with much effrontery. It has been caressed and defended by many of our public men who sometimes flaunt their shameful lack of principle by boasting of the facility with which they can purchase and drink liquors illegally sold. Two of our three local newspapers are avowed advocates of the license system, and thrust upon their readers every thing that can be utilized to point a shaft at the Scott Act. Important facts published elsewhere, which are favorable to prohibitory legislation are not noticed. The following statement is taken from one of the most widely circulated newspapers in the United States shows what Prohibition has done for Maine. "Twenty years ago, nineteen out of every twenty farms in Maine were mortgaged, while now not more than one in twenty is so encumbered, in 1868 about 1,900 writs of foreclosure were issued, last year not more than five." All that some of our papers have told us about the matter was that Prohibition in Maine was a failure and that there was far more liquor sold under Prohibition than there was before. Yet the facts are just what those who know the facts say about it.

I pray you, gentlemen, do not be disturbed by charges of narrowness or bigotry. The views which I have endeavored to place before you in these letters, so far as they relate to the Scott Act are firmly held by nine-tenths of the Presbyterian clergymen in this Dominion and by even a larger proportion of the clergymen of the Evangelical churches. We cannot be all cranks. Clergymen and laymen of the Roman Catholic church are among the most pronounced advocates of prohibitory legislation.

Are we all in error? No, gentlemen, we are right and we are opposed and denounced only by those who wish to gather in unlawful gains, or have some other selfish end to serve. We want a change; but the movement should be forward not backward; and the first and most urgently needed change is in the personal of our Municipal councillors. Give us a Council, delivered from the beastly paw

of the liquor traffic and the first result will be the better working of the Scott Act.

I have written these things not as the leader of any class or party. I am one of yourselves, and like many of you, I am solicitous for the well being of my home and family. Let us not do ourselves so great a wrong as to open legal traps for the ruin of our loved ones, which would be the inevitable result of the Repeal of the Scott Act.

I am, gentlemen, yours,

N. McKAY.

Chatham, May 3rd, 1889.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



