

# The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

W. C. ANSLOW

VOL. XXII.—No. 52.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, October 9, 1889.

WHOLE No. 1144

## NEW MILLINERY.

Just received an assortment of Ladies' and Children's Felt Hats, also Plushes, Silk Velvets, Fancy Wimpes &c.

## LADIES JACKETS & ULSTERS.

The best assortment of Jackets and made up Ulsters ever shown.

## Also Furlined CURCULARS.

B. FAIREY,  
Newcastle.

Newcastle, Sept. 27, 1889.

### Law and Collection Office

M. ADAMS.

Barriester & Attorney at Law.

Notary Public, Conveyancer, Real Estate & Fire Insurance Agent.

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## BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla.

The Great Purifier

BLOOD AND HUMORS

"I Heartily Recommend

Putnam's Emulsion to all

who are suffering from affections of the throat and lungs, and I am certain that for wasting diseases nothing is so superior to it as

Putnam's Emulsion.

"I have been suffering from Pulmonary Disease for the last five years. About two years ago, during a severe period of my illness, I was advised by my physician to try Putnam's Emulsion. I did so with the most gratifying results. My sufferings were speedily alleviated, my cough diminished, my appetite improved. I added several pounds to my weight in a short time and began to recover strength. This process continued until I felt that I had been a prisoner to my bed for some time. I am now in perfect health, and I am certain that for wasting diseases nothing is so superior to it as Putnam's Emulsion."

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## Selected Literature.

DOWN WITH THE LORDS.

A clever parody on the national

appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which says it is the production of a clergyman. The sentiment is in accord with the spirit of the times, and the words are very felicitous:

Down with their lofty seats,  
Down with their vain conceits,  
Down with the Lords!

Confound their false pretence,  
Confound their want of sense,  
Confound their impudence,  
Down with the Lords!

Down with their arrogant,  
Down with their insolent,  
Down with the Lords!

Down with their selfishness,  
Down with their dishonesty,  
Down with the Lords!

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## THE QUARTETTE.

A ROMANCE OF SUMMER BOARDERS.

The village of Bonchurch-on-Sea, ex-

isted with the exception of the sea-

only in the ancient imagination of land

speculators. It was a fishing place on

the coast of Maine, and the inhabitants

and the local name called it Codville.

Back from the shore was a fringe of

farms, and one of the best of them was

owned by old Captain Goodwin and his

faithful wife, who, although well-to-do

for country people, did not refuse to add

to their savings by taking a boarder or

two during the summer months. There

was a couple of spare rooms in the comfortable

farm-house, and the sea-air of

Codville was so healthful that the Good-

wins felt they were mingling charity

with profit by allowing strangers to share

its benefits.

Miss Kate Morse, of New York, a

handsome, fashionable lady of seventeen

years, had come to the Goodwin farm by

the advice of her family physician, who

had discovered Codville during a fishing

excursion. He assured her father that

the place would restore her to health,

and that the sacrifice of Newport and

Saratoga for one summer would be more

than repaid in vital energy. The doctor

was right. Six weeks of the free life and

home life had cured Miss Morse of

everything but an affection of the heart.

The cause of this new disease was Bill

Goodwin, half-farmer, half-fisherman

and wholly devoted to the young lady.

## AND THE ONLY MAN I EVER INTEND

to marry, mamma, is Susan's brother, Mr.

William Goodwin.

"Oh, goodness!" chuckled Mr. Morse,

"this will be the death of me! Brother

and sister in love with brother and sister!

"Then, we might get divorced,"

said Captain Goodwin, and I

old dame, and so annex the

property."

"This is no laughing matter, father."

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## WHICH IS BEST—BEEF OR WATER.

A man once said to me, "Do you be-

lieve there is more strength in a glass of

water than in a mug of ale?" "Stop a

bit," I answered, "that's not a fair com-

parison. You pay five cents for your

glass of water, I get my glass of water for

nothing. Besides, when I drink my

glass of water, I am satisfied with it;

but if you drink a glass of ale, directly

you must send down another to keep it

company. Suppose, now, you get a

quart and pay twelve cents for it, and I

take the same amount of money and pay

six cents for steak, and two cents for

bread, add two cents for potatoes, and

two cents for apples, and have a glass of

fresh water for nothing. Which is the

best? I eat my dinner and am satisfied

with it, and go back to my work and

earn more money. You go back to the

saloon to get more ale, to spend your

money, and waste your time."

If the beer drinker will abstain long

enough to get rid of the effects of his

beer, he will find himself able to do

much more work than when he drinks

one of the greatest champions of the day

when he is training for a contest, says

there is nothing like cold water and the

dumb bells.

There is no greater mistake than to

suppose that beer and spirits strengthen

a man. They only stir him up and use

up his strength. I drove twenty-four

miles the other day. When I got within

a mile or so of home my horse flagged.

## AUSTRALIA'S FIRST SETTLERS.



## The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.  
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.  
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1889.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

During the past ten years the trade of Halifax has increased annually by \$2,500,000 while the trade of St. John has also increased during the same period by \$700,000.

The great famine strike which terminated in the death of the London dock laborers the other day, it is said cost between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000. It has been estimated that—counting the families dependent on the strike—the death of upwards of a million of souls were at stake during the strike.

From correspondence in the London papers, it would appear that the dock laborers had a good share of sympathy from the clergy of the city who had every opportunity of knowing what their circumstances were. With respect to who was responsible for the difficulty of opinion was divided. In some cases, the ally owners and merchants were disposed to be hard on the dock management, and expressed the conviction that more consideration should have been given to the needs of the mercantile and shipping class whose interests suffered so severely from the strike. The dock companies had their defence, indeed, and some of their spokesmen looked upon the reproaches of the strikers as irrational and prompted simply by annoyance at the temporary inconvenience under which they labored. One effect of this correspondence has been to furnish the public with a large amount of valuable information respecting the general shipping trade of London. From it we learn that the goods of all kinds brought into the London docks by sea amount to some 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 tons a year. All the traffic has to be distributed by road or rail. The average charge for the delivery of goods between the steamer in the docks and the home of the consumer will probably not be less than 10s per ton; so that fully \$2,500,000 to \$7,000,000 sterling is required for this purpose.

The manner in which Prince Fedin and his conducted the affairs of Bulgaria since the inhabitants of that country chose him for their ruler, has been most successful. In place of his reign being brief and inglorious as was predicted when he took possession of the Bulgarian throne, it has been a reign of success, and his popularity among the people is growing and increasing every day. This is due to the wise and judicious local and foreign policy that he has pursued, and so sanguine are the Bulgarians in their ability to govern themselves, that they are preparing to throw off the yoke of the Sultan and declare themselves independent. If their efforts in this independent struggle are successful, they will be successful in their efforts to make or half make any changes. He replied that he had noticed that the light at Sionville, Gloucester Co., N. B., had been changed to a white light.

Then the light was turned up but no light was visible. The captain then suggested they look for Clifton, its former name, when it was found, the light being stated as a red one. Then the report was made to the proper office at Washington, from there to Ottawa, and from there referred to James Mitchell, Esq., Inspector of Lights, N. B., to investigate. The result of his investigation was the above facts, and the conclusion that a better light was needed than the light at Sionville, Gloucester Co., N. B., had been changed to a white light.

Incidentally—the store and barn formerly owned by Messrs. J. Read & Co., and purchased from them by Mr. John Brockhouse, was lately destroyed by fire on Tuesday, Sept. 27th. The store was occupied as a dwelling house. The barn contains some eight or ten tons of prime hay. The fire was supposed to have been set in the barn and then spread to the other building. Spite it said against the owner, was the cause for the outburst. Loss about \$1000, no insurance.

New Church—A neat little church, being built by the Presbyterian congregation of Janville. The church is 35x22, 16 feet post, rafter 14 feet. The porch or entry will be some six feet above the peak of the roof, and will be surrounded with railing, with pillars at the corners. The church has six Gothic windows, three on each side, and an additional one in the porch, the entrance is made through a door, Gothic in style. Some \$75 have been realized at a picnic during the summer. The frame was got out and erected by the people without charge, and it is now ready to be hoisted to its place. It will be finished outside and painted this fall and then the work will be discontinued until spring, when the work will be again proceeding with towards completion as fast as the necessary funds are raised, by a picnic next summer or in some other way. The congregation is but few in number and it will require them to subscribe liberally before their next little place of worship is completed. Subscriptions from the more wealthy congregations or individuals would be very acceptable and may be sent to the Secretary of the building committee, Robt. Gale, Esq., Janville, Gloucester, N. B.

Mr. A. S. Thompson, of Halifax, a catechist, preaches in the school house at Janville and in church at Clifton. He is rendering efficient aid in the work of education.

Northumberland Teachers' Institute. The Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Northumberland County Teachers' Institute was held at Newcastle, October 3rd and 4th.

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Miss O. Parker then gave a class a lesson, the physiological effects of alcohol on the human system. Miss A. L. Brown addressed the institute on the same subject and pointed out the several ways in which alcohol would injure the system. After a lengthy discussion of the matter, the institute adjourned till afternoon.

At the afternoon session Mr. Cox introduced the subject of teaching the natural science required by the modern instruction. The paper illustrated very clearly how the science should be taught and was highly appreciated by the teachers present. The paper was then discussed by several members who dealt very thoroughly with many of the scientific questions.

The institute met for its third session on Friday morning and after a little preliminary business, Miss E. McLaughlin introduced the subject of Practical Arithmetic, dealing especially with the metric system and percentages. Several examples were placed on the blackboard and worked by members of the institute. Inspector Mercereau made some complimentary remarks concerning the paper, after which the next subject, a paper programme of Friday afternoon exercises, was taken up by Miss Miller, who read a paper in which she gave many excellent suggestions concerning a plan for exercises. She was followed by Mr. Bennett who addressed the members on the same subject. Mr. Bennett did justice to the matter up for consideration and threw out some valuable hints.

A communication was received from the President of the W. C. T. U., of Chatham expressing the hope that the institute would give its full consideration and hearty support to the subject of Scientific Temperance Instruction in our public schools. A committee appointed to draft a reply stating that the teachers were in hearty sympathy with the efforts made to teach the principles of temperance.

At the afternoon session, Miss Hickey gave a lesson in modelling, explaining the method and showing examples. Miss A. G. McIntosh read a paper on the same subject.

The subject of Harmony of Color, etc., was taken up by Miss M. Mowatt, who dealt very successfully with the subject. Inspector Mercereau afterwards addressed the institute on the importance of a proper classification on ungraded schools.

Votes of thanks were passed and ordered to be communicated to the various steamboat and railway lines, for reduced rates to members of the institute; also to those who had read papers and introduced subjects; and to the Trustees for the use of the building.

The institute then adjourned to meet at Chatham, on the third Thursday and Friday in September, 1890.

Ship Wrecked. On Sunday last, October 6th, about noon, the bark Pellicane, of Moncton, N. B., arrived at Dalhousie, being bound for Campbellton. She had on board the Captain and ten seamen of the ship Minnie Swift, of Matland, N. S., run in by the steamer Geographic, from Montreal, with cattle for Southampton.

The following report was made at Dalhousie by Captain Liswell, of the Minnie Swift:— Ship Minnie Swift, of Matland, N. S., from Greenock, Sept. 7th, bound to Miramichi. Sept. 11th left with bark Zuleite, of North Shields; took off 12 of the crew; Captain Thompson and two boys drowned. The bark was waterlogged and a complete wreck in lat. 58° N. long. 20° W.

October 2nd, 8 a. m. French steamer Geographic, in fine clear weather ran into and sunk the Minnie Swift, drowning eight people, 6 of our own and 2 of the bark's crew; the rest jumped on the steamer but afterward fell sinking, 21 people in the boat had charge of, 12 of the Minnie Swift's crew, 10 of the Zuleite's crew, were left on board the steamer. As near as I can tell there were 38 people in the other two boats.

We remained by the steamer an hour, then decided to try for the land steering about North as near as we could tell, as we had neither food or compass in the boat. The steamer which was soon lost in the fog, was laying over the side under way in lat. 50° W. W. of St. Pierre. Our party of 27 was picked up five hours after by the bark Pellicane, and brought to this port—Dalhousie. We were very kindly treated. The most of us had nothing on but shirt and drawers when taken out of the boat.

Names of Minnie Swift saved.—J. W. Liswell, master; J. Burgess, 2nd mate; L. Norton, of Marandie, O. Olsen, H. Hinzl, H. Leopold, J. Keen, J. Conway, R. Coy, R. McKean, H. T. H. Way, a stowaway.

Saved from Zuleite.—J. Jenkins, mate; A. Barker, 2nd mate; J. Mawlingham, C. Lowes, H. Buckett, T. Kemp, J. D. Campbell, O. Jensen, J. Kingston.

Drowned from Minnie Swift.—J. W. Morris, mate; G. Grier, carpenter; J. Hulla, cook; Mrs. Helme, stewardess; Miss Marsters, passenger; William Field, A. B. From Zuleite.—Carrow.—Jones.

The two men left on board the steamer were Mr. McNulty of the Minnie Swift, and — Forsyth of the Zuleite. Gentlemen saved.—W. Graves, L. Keefe, D. Lyons of Duncan, W. Shearling, A. S. Lyons.

The crew of the Minnie Swift state that the steamer was seen some six or seven miles off and on a course which would have taken her a mile astern of the ship, when her course was changed and she ran directly into her, cutting into her as far as the foremast, causing her to sink in about five minutes. The men had barely time to escape with their lives and had no time to dress, and

her heart ceased to beat and the young man then reported the disaster to his mother's corpse, instead of receiving her fond and loving welcome home.

Square Timber.—A large raft of square pine timber, owned by Messrs. C. Robin & Co., Carquet, has been made ready for a trip across the Bay to Port Daniel, and is now awaiting a calm day and the appearance of the steam tug to start on its trip. The tug is one owned by Messrs. King Brothers, lumber merchants of Port Daniel. The timber was cut some years ago on the Pokemouche River under contract by Mr. Adam Sutherland. The raft contains about 600 tons, will be sawn up at Port Daniel mills for local purposes.

FOURTH SUPPLIERS have commenced from Grand Anse, Petit Rocher and other places, for shipment to Montreal. 70 cents per bbl. is the price paid.

Grand Anse.—The lobster fishing in this vicinity seems to have been better than in many other places, a fair catch being reported.

Some very fine mackerel were also caught in this vicinity, being caught in much deeper water than usual, owing it is thought to the heat of the summer.

A heavy N. W. gale prevailed some three or four weeks ago and since then none has been caught.

Mr. Orestes Blanchard, station master and postmaster, has purchased the residence formerly owned and occupied by Mr. Joseph H. Mann.

Mr. John E. Baldwin, of Bathurst Village, has purchased the lobster packing premises formerly owned by Mr. J. H. Mann, and has had a fair good season.

The Br. skater at this place has had an extension of one hundred feet made to it. The grant for this purpose was obtained from the Dominion Government through the influence of K. F. Barnes, Esq., member for Gloucester. The work was done under the supervision of Joseph Plonier, Esq., and will be of great benefit to skippers and shipping; as well as for shelter for fish boats.

STONKIVEN.—The grindstone quarry owned by Messrs. J. Read & Co., is kept steadily at work turning out grindstones of all dimensions for the American and foreign markets. There were no vessels loading there at the date of this paper.

A rather comical story is told of the keeper of the lighthouse at this place. It seems that according to the chart the light shown here should be a red light, but the keeper, noting the fact that red chimneys were getting scarce, tried the white ones in stock and came to the conclusion that a better light was produced thereby. He enquired of the pilot about the light and being told that the white light could be seen much further than the red one made up his mind that white was better than red and governed himself accordingly. So far so good. But a certain captain, going to the proper office for a copy of the chart issued monthly for the information of skippers, was asked if he had any changes. He replied that he had noticed that the light at Sionville, Gloucester Co., N. B., had been changed to a white light.

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STONKIVEN.—The grindstone quarry owned by Messrs. J. Read & Co., is kept steadily at work turning out grindstones of all dimensions for the American and foreign markets. There were no vessels loading there at the date of this paper.

A rather comical story is told of the keeper of the lighthouse at this place. It seems that according to the chart the light shown here should be a red light, but the keeper, noting the fact that red chimneys were getting scarce, tried the white ones in stock and came to the conclusion that a better light was produced thereby. He enquired of the pilot about the light and being told that the white light could be seen much further than the red one made up his mind that white was better than red and governed himself accordingly. So far so good. But a certain captain, going to the proper office for a copy of the chart issued monthly for the information of skippers, was asked if he had any changes. He replied that he had noticed that the light at Sionville, Gloucester Co., N. B., had been changed to a white light.

Then the light was turned up but no light was visible. The captain then suggested they look for Clifton, its former name, when it was found, the light being stated as a red one. Then the report was made to the proper office at Washington, from there to Ottawa, and from there referred to James Mitchell, Esq., Inspector of Lights, N. B., to investigate. The result of his investigation was the above facts, and the conclusion that a better light was needed than the light at Sionville, Gloucester Co., N. B., had been changed to a white light.

Incidentally—the store and barn formerly owned by Messrs. J. Read & Co., and purchased from them by Mr. John Brockhouse, was lately destroyed by fire on Tuesday, Sept. 27th. The store was occupied as a dwelling house. The barn contains some eight or ten tons of prime hay. The fire was supposed to have been set in the barn and then spread to the other building. Spite it said against the owner, was the cause for the outburst. Loss about \$1000, no insurance.

New Church—A neat little church, being built by the Presbyterian congregation of Janville. The church is 35x22, 16 feet post, rafter 14 feet. The porch or entry will be some six feet above the peak of the roof, and will be surrounded with railing, with pillars at the corners. The church has six Gothic windows, three on each side, and an additional one in the porch, the entrance is made through a door, Gothic in style. Some \$75 have been realized at a picnic during the summer. The frame was got out and erected by the people without charge, and it is now ready to be hoisted to its place. It will be finished outside and painted this fall and then the work will be discontinued until spring, when the work will be again proceeding with towards completion as fast as the necessary funds are raised, by a picnic next summer or in some other way. The congregation is but few in number and it will require them to subscribe liberally before their next little place of worship is completed. Subscriptions from the more wealthy congregations or individuals would be very acceptable and may be sent to the Secretary of the building committee, Robt. Gale, Esq., Janville, Gloucester, N. B.

Mr. A. S. Thompson, of Halifax, a catechist, preaches in the school house at Janville and in church at Clifton. He is rendering efficient aid in the work of education.

Northumberland Teachers' Institute. The Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Northumberland County Teachers' Institute was held at Newcastle, October 3rd and 4th.

In the absence of the President, Mr. O. Hildebrande was appointed chairman and the minutes of last meeting read and approved. The audit committee then reported the accounts correct, and that there was a balance on hand of \$17.07.

The election of officers resulted as follows:— President, O. Hildebrande; Vice President, J. Frank Oakes; Secretary-Treasurer, G. H. Harrison. Misses O. Parker, E. Hickey and E. McLaughlin were elected additional members of the committee of management.

Miss O. Parker then gave a class a lesson, the physiological effects of alcohol on the human system. Miss A. L. Brown addressed the institute on the same subject and pointed out the several ways in which alcohol would injure the system. After a lengthy discussion of the matter, the institute adjourned till afternoon.

At the afternoon session Mr. Cox introduced the subject of teaching the natural science required by the modern instruction. The paper illustrated very clearly how the science should be taught and was highly appreciated by the teachers present. The paper was then discussed by several members who dealt very thoroughly with many of the scientific questions.

The institute met for its third session on Friday morning and after a little preliminary business, Miss E. McLaughlin introduced the subject of Practical Arithmetic, dealing especially with the metric system and percentages. Several examples were placed on the blackboard and worked by members of the institute. Inspector Mercereau made some complimentary remarks concerning the paper, after which the next subject, a paper programme of Friday afternoon exercises, was taken up by Miss Miller, who read a paper in which she gave many excellent suggestions concerning a plan for exercises. She was followed by Mr. Bennett who addressed the members on the same subject. Mr. Bennett did justice to the matter up for consideration and threw out some valuable hints.

A communication was received from the President of the W. C. T. U., of Chatham expressing the hope that the institute would give its full consideration and hearty support to the subject of Scientific Temperance Instruction in our public schools. A committee appointed to draft a reply stating that the teachers were in hearty sympathy with the efforts made to teach the principles of temperance.

At the afternoon session, Miss Hickey gave a lesson in modelling, explaining the method and showing examples. Miss A. G. McIntosh read a paper on the same subject.

The subject of Harmony of Color, etc., was taken up by Miss M. Mowatt, who dealt very successfully with the subject. Inspector Mercereau afterwards addressed the institute on the importance of a proper classification on ungraded schools.

Votes of thanks were passed and ordered to be communicated to the various steamboat and railway lines, for reduced rates to members of the institute; also to those who had read papers and introduced subjects; and to the Trustees for the use of the building.

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