



# The Union Advocate.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.  
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, 1890.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

For several years the question of federation has been before the inhabitants of the Australian Colonies of Great Britain. After being discussed by the papers as well as in the several legislatures, it has been decided to hold a convention to consider the question in which all the colonies will be represented. At this convention, which is shortly to be held, we have not the least doubt that a scheme will be brought forward and agreed to that will be popular with the people when they will be called upon to accept or reject it at the polls. That such a union would be for the political and commercial interests of these colonies there cannot be the least doubt, and it is owing to the knowledge of this fact that the question has been kept so prominently before the people by the press and public men of the different Australian Colonies.

By late dispatches from Washington we learn that a member of the Newfoundland government is in that city endeavoring, with the full approval of the British government, to negotiate a reciprocity treaty between his colony and the United States. He is empowered by the Newfoundland government to offer the Americans, free of charge, the right of purchasing bait and other fishing supplies, and full trading privileges in the ports of that colony and full access to the coast fisheries, on condition that Newfoundland fish and oysters are admitted free into the United States. If he succeeds in his efforts to obtain a treaty it will make that island the great basis of American fishing operations and the greater portion of the business of American fishing vessels that is now done by Nova Scotia and P. E. Island traders would be transferred to Newfoundland. In addition to this the trade that Canada now has with Newfoundland would speedily decline as the vessels that would carry her fish to United States ports would return with cargoes of breadstuffs and other merchandise that are required by its inhabitants.

The coming session of the British Parliament which is to meet on the 25th of next month promises to be a highly exciting and interesting one from the number of reforms proposed that it is said will be brought before that body by the leaders of the Radical party. Among the most prominent are manhood suffrage, salaries for members of Parliament, a second ballot system as well as a number of labor reforms. For a party that is neither influential nor numerically strong in the House, this is rather a formidable list of measures to introduce during the session. It is not at all likely that they will succeed in having any of them passed save the measures for the improvement of the working classes which has become a live and a burning question throughout the three kingdoms.

## Russian Proletariat.

Whatever may be the faults and failings of the civilization of the present age, there is this to be said in its favor that it has been the means of creating a spirit of religious toleration among men that was never dreamt of in the ages that are passed. Among the advanced nations of Europe, religious persecutions have become a thing of the past and it is only in Russia that it is to be found at the present time in all its heinous deformity, doing its blighting work. The religion that is at present being persecuted in the Jewish and the Russian government are its ignorant and bigoted people are the persecutors. In consequence of this, vast numbers of the most enlightened portions of the Hebrew inhabitants of the country are leaving it and fleeing to other lands where their race and their religion is not persecuted by either governments or people.

The Hebrew race is a phenomenal race, with a phenomenal history. For the thousand years known as the middle ages, during which the Christian nations were warring with something stronger than the tenacity of death, they were the victims of the implacable hatred of Christian nations. Rather than sacrifice their faith or their traditions they fled from one country to another, still persisting in their refusal to become Christians when change of faith meant change of life and honor, and persistence meant torture and death. When driven out of almost every country in Europe they sought and received refuge in Spain and contributed by their genius and learning to the greatness of that country. No sooner was Granada conquered by Ferdinand and Isabella and the Cross elevated above the Crescent on the walls of the Alhambra, than this solitary refuge was denied them. Exiles were passed by the Spanish government expelling them as well as the Moriscos from the country, and the sufferings endured by them in their forced exodus is said to have been as terrible as those of their ancestors during the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans. By this inhuman act Spain was stripped of the most intelligent, energetic and thrifty class of her population, as her best mechanics, financiers, physicians and scholars were among the fugitives. From that time may be dated the commencement of the decline of Spain, for with the exiles went the industry and the wealth of the country. Since that period the treatment of the Jews by the people of Christian nations have steadily improved. In many of the European countries, civil disabilities have been removed; and in England, but a few years ago, the world witnessed the descendant of one of the despised race that had been driven out of Spain, occupying the high and important position of Premier of the British Empire.

In Germany and Russia there have been late years manifestations of prejudice and hostility against the Jews; but it is only the Czar of Russia, the

Spiritual Pontiff of the Greek Church, that has the temerity in this century, the nineteenth century to revive once more the religious persecutions of the middle ages. The example of what befel Spain through the expulsion of the Jews and Jews from that country seems to have had no effect upon the temporal and spiritual ruler of Russia, but the result in all probability will be the same. A nation whose despotic ruler is allowed to issue a decree which exiles or kills every man of genius, enterprise and spirit cannot expect to keep abreast of other nations in the march of civilization in the nineteenth century any more than in the fifteenth.

At the present time the growing power of Russia is looked upon with alarm by the other European powers. Until she continues to pursue her present policy of political and religious persecution, she will, after a time, cease to be a standing menace to other nations, as she will then commence to reap the harvest of the seed now sown by her ruler. This harvest will be an uprising of the oppressed, down-trodden masses of her vast empire seeking for political and religious freedom, and like it was in France at the close of the last century, this blow will only be gained after the country has been deluged with the blood of its sons.

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Bathurst, Oct. 17, 1890.

In briefly writing from Dalhousie last week I did not refer to the orange between Bathurst and Dalhousie, potatoes are generally at abundant crop in the section of country mentioned, and especially so about the Miramichi, New Brunswick and Charlottetown. It is feared there will be considerable loss. Generally at this season of the year large shipments of this product are made to the States, but owing to the McKinley bill the importation of the product has been put a stop to this trade and the cash thus paid out is much needed by all, many preferring to sell direct from the field when they can get a fair price and thus lose nothing by storing. Rumors of short crops of potatoes in various parts of Canada and the United States point to a greater demand in short time, and if the rumors are true, no doubt about the usual price will be paid and on the consumer in the neighboring republic will fall the extra price caused by the increased duty. Grain generally is light caused by the drought of early summer. About Campbellton, potatoes generally a very short crop, owing to the presence of the potato bug in larger numbers than ever before. Some people neglected these pests and their potatoes failed are not worth digging, while in others the crop is very light.

A new road has been laid off through the Hamilton and Stewart properties to Loch Arran, Dalhousie. It is to be known as Hamilton Avenue. The road has been graded and government money spent upon it, but the land damages assessed to the property owners has not yet been paid, and after several requests have been made to the government for the small amount without any reply, a fence has been placed across it at the upper end.

Many buildings are being erected at Campbellton, the principal one approaching completion, is a fine convent building, erected in the vicinity of the R. C. Church. A fine building has been erected on the main street for Mr. Geo. Moffat, M. P., which makes a fine appearance. The ground floor is laid off into two fine stores, with an entrance to the stairs leading to the offices above. The counters for the stores are being constructed at the establishment of Messrs. Thos. Reid & Son, El River, and are very nice. The upper flat is laid off in five offices, Messrs. McAllister & Moffat occupy one in front, with a private office adjoining. Mr. Moffat will occupy one himself and the others will be occupied by tenants. These offices are heated by handsome register grates. We understand Mr. McDonald, druggist, has taken one of the stores and that Mr. Crawford will occupy the other. Just above this building another block of stores has been erected. Further up four or five buildings are being erected as stores and residences to replace those burned some time ago. One of them is being erected for Mrs. Sharpe for her son, Mr. Joseph Sharpe, who has a fine lot of land, 22 feet wide by 20 x 40, 21 foot post, 18 foot post. The main building will be laid off into store and dwelling house. It is expected to be ready for occupation about the 15th of November.

Almost opposite these buildings Mr. James Miller, (formerly of Newcastle, but for several years past doing business in Campbellton as a butcher,) has erected a neat one and a half story building to replace that destroyed by fire nearly a year ago. The building is 20 x 20 x 40, 21 foot post, 18 foot post. The main building will be laid off into store and dwelling house. It is expected to be ready for occupation about the 15th of November.

Owing to the recent wet weather the roads from Dalhousie up river to the Upsalquitch were heavy, although in fair condition. A fine new road has been laid off and partly graded during the present season. It starts from the old road just at the top of the hill above the residence and mill of John Dawson, Esq., and leads along the side of the mountain close above the river to the bridge over the Upsalquitch. It is a pity the new road had not started lower down, as by thus avoiding the long hills, as by a comparatively small amount of earthwork along the foot of the mountain and just above the river's course a nearly level road could, we are informed, have been obtained to replace that destroyed by fire nearly a year ago. The new road is a great improvement over the old one being considerably shorter and less hilly. It is a trifle narrow, and two teams can barely pass, but that defect will be probably remedied as soon as the road is finished right through. It has been cleared right through, and the upper end, although rough is passable for teams, and will not be finished until next season.

Mr. Alex. Robertson, of Upsalquitch, is the fishery guardian of the head waters of the main Restigouche to the head of Kedgwick, and was up a week ago to Lake Kedgwick, within two miles of Rimouski Lake. He reports large num-

bers of salmon on the spawning beds, and he and his men, now numbering sixteen, are busily engaged keeping a sharp look out for poachers. His recent report to the lake covered a distance of 200 miles going and returning. Mr. Robertson is employed by the Restigouche Salmon Club.

The Upsalquitch is leased from the New Brunswick Government by Mr. Fitz, of Boston, who keeps a guard upon it for its protection. Mr. Wm. Richards, who lumbers extensively on the Restigouche and its tributaries, lost three valuable horses by drowning at the junction of the Restigouche and Metapedia a short time ago. The team was engaged in towing up a scow load of supplies. In swinging out to the Metapedia into the main river the scow stuck on a point and the horses were turned out into deep water to haul the scow off. They got into a deep hole and getting entangled in the gear were drowned; the driver having a narrow escape of his life. The horses were valued at \$1000.

Dissatisfaction is everywhere expressed at the condition of the Bay Chaleur railway which has been idle for the present season. It is stated that it will be run next season. At the Metapedia station there is a large stone quarry quarried at the French Port Cove quarries and shipped there for the contractors. After lying on the cars for some time, no one appeared to pay the freight thereon, it was dumped from the cars on to the side of the track where it has remained ever since. It is a total loss to Mr. C. E. Fish, as he has never been paid for it.

A fine bridge has been erected across the Metapedia just above the station of that name. The former one was carried away by ice in the spring, freshet three years ago. This bridge is a great convenience to the people of this vicinity, especially during the period of high water, and all express the wish that it may stand much longer than the former one did.

Returning to Bathurst and putting up at the Kings House, I find that the proprietor has been making additional improvements for the amusement, convenience and amusement of his guests. A building 51x18, single story has been erected and laid off into three sample rooms, each being 17x18, and tabled and shined for displaying samples. These with the outside sample room, give a sufficient accommodation to the many commercial travellers frequenting this well known hotel. One very great advantage is that heavy trunks are now not brought into the hotel at all, but are loaded and unloaded on a platform close to the street, and does away with much noise and confusion. The large room in the front formerly used as a sample room, Mr. Kearny having imported a fine table from Messrs. S. May & Co., of Toronto. Mr. Kearny intends making further improvements for the amusement of his guests, and intends laying off a more private croquet ground than that in front. He also provided this season a number of boats which were a constant source of attraction. His thoughtful-ness is bearing fruit in the largely increased patronage he receives during the summer season.

A very successful oyster supper was held in the Masonic Hall last night, the 16th. The proceeds were for the benefit of the R. C. Church fund and amounted to the handsome sum of \$90.

Large quantities of smelts are being caught in the harbor and exported to the United States.

NEWCASTLE, Oct. 20, 1890.

Having completed a very successful business tour through the Northern section of this Province, I beg to return my thanks to the prompt manner in which accounts have been settled, and to the friendly and hospitable treatment received. With few exceptions the people of this large extent of country are in most comfortable circumstances and it seems to be to them a delight to entertain the traveler.

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ber of words taken from each source. Methods of teaching division to grades 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 were given, and the fact that a clear knowledge of division facilitates correct use of language, was emphasized.

Inspector Mercereau who arrived during the session, being called upon by the President, spoke briefly on the subject, approving the paper and showing how derivation might be taught in ungraded schools. He took occasion to encourage the teachers to make their institute a success, by each one taking an active part in the various exercises. If a teacher found the Institute dull it was his own fault. Inspiration to last throughout the year should be gained in the Institute. A general discussion of the subject followed.

Misses Creighton and Ullock read some extracts from the "Educational Review" on Kindergarten work. Miss Thompson stated the aims of the Kindergarten. The child is to be trained early for life study and life. The eye and hand chiefly are trained, the inventive and imaginative powers are cultivated, accuracy and neatness of work are required. Success plays are regarded as very valuable, for in them the child receives his true self. After reading her review of the Kindergarten work, Miss Thompson answered a number of questions in regard to the system. Miss Brown read an excellent paper embodying her views on the training of children in the Kindergarten. Inspector Mercereau was thanked for his paper. The President then read a paper on the subject of the Kindergarten. The President then read a paper on the subject of the Kindergarten.

After roll call and reading of the minutes in the afternoon it was resolved that greetings should be sent to the Gloucester Institute then in session. The first subject to occupy the attention of the Institute was "The Teaching of Geometry to beginners." The President illustrated his method of teaching Geometry without the text book and his plan was favored by many of the teachers. Rev. Mr. McCoy being called on spoke for a few minutes on the subject before the Institute and contrasted the present with the past style of teaching. Development of Character was next taken up by Mr. Cox, who gave one of his usual interesting and instructive speeches. Rev. Mr. Marshall also spoke and immediately the question was asked by the reading of the Bible. The usual voice of thanks to the Trustees and the various steamboat and rail way companies were passed as was also a vote of thanks to Miss Thompson of Newcastle for her paper. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Institute at Newcastle on the third Thursday and Friday in September, 1891.

## Gloucester County Teachers' Institute.

The fourteenth annual meeting of this institution was held in the Grammar School building, Bathurst, on Thursday and Friday of last week.

The first session opened at 10 a. m. Thursday, the president, Inspector Mercereau in the chair. Forty-five teachers enrolled as members. The election of officers resulted as follows:—James McAllister, Pres.; May, Sec.; J. E. Laidlaw, Treas.; C. H. Harcourt, Sec. Treas.; A. B. and Theodore Langlois, additional members of management. The retiring and incoming presidents both addressed the Institute briefly. The latter part of this session was taken up by the reading of a well written paper, "How to teach Temperance in School," by Mrs. S. Williams, and a discussion on the same. Mr. W. presented the case strongly on behalf of the members of the W. C. T. U. Institute, members generally agreed with the spirit of the paper, but thought the prescribed text-book on Temperance an unsuitable one.

2nd Session. In the afternoon Miss Sophie Lamont gave a lesson in form to a class of small children, leading them to find out for themselves what a solid, base, etc. was by the reading of a well written paper, "How to teach Temperance in School," by Mrs. S. Williams, and a discussion on the same. Mr. W. presented the case strongly on behalf of the members of the W. C. T. U. Institute, members generally agreed with the spirit of the paper, but thought the prescribed text-book on Temperance an unsuitable one.

This was a field day for the ladies for Mr. B. D. Branscombe, not being present to read his paper on History, Miss Jane Barry gave a paper on "Oratory," and a discussion on the same. Mr. W. presented the case strongly on behalf of the members of the W. C. T. U. Institute, members generally agreed with the spirit of the paper, but thought the prescribed text-book on Temperance an unsuitable one.

A communication from the Chatham W. C. T. U. to the teachers of the Institute was read by the President. In the afternoon after roll call and reading of the minutes, Miss Miller took up the subject of Science Teaching. "Science as applied to the common schools," she said "is training in the observation of nature and natural phenomena." She related her experience in respect to procuring specimens and the interest the pupils took in such work. The wide spreading use of scientific knowledge was dwelt upon and she concluded her excellent paper by assuring the teachers of the Institute that a great good was to be gained by attending the sessions of the N. S. Summer School of Science.

Miss A. G. McIntosh dealt with "Reading lessons" and gave as her opinion that she lessens more better than long ones. A number of the members expressed their thoughts on the matter, and many valuable hints concerning the teaching of reading were given.

Friday morning on the conclusion of routine business Mr. F. P. Yorston read a paper on Derivation. This subject was considered under three heads: First, the ground upon which it can claim a part of the teacher's time. Second, The practicality and mode of teaching it. Third—The degree of importance in the course of instruction. The sources of the English language were mentioned with the com-

parative number of words taken from each source. Methods of teaching derivation to grades 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 were given, and the fact that a clear knowledge of derivation facilitates correct use of language, was emphasized.

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## New Brunswick S. S. Association.

The meeting of the New Brunswick Sunday School Association, which was held in the Methodist Church, Chatham, during Wednesday and Thursday last was largely attended by delegates and citizens. The record of work during the past year showed that there are now 885 Sunday schools in the province (an increase of 18 for the year) with 5,387 officers and teachers, and 42,491 scholars. But also there are 21,000 Protestant children in New Brunswick, who are yet outside the Sabbath School, and we must therefore say—with a large degree of certainty—outside of all definite religious teaching. Another fact was that, while in New Brunswick day schools there are 5,200 scholars more in winter than there are in summer, yet in winter New Brunswick closes 487 out of its 885 Sunday schools. It ought to be mentioned that there are 227 fewer schools closed in winter than there were when this association began its work.

The convention determines to continue a S. S. mission in the field the whole of the year, and pledged no less than \$700 out of a thousand or more needed for this purpose. The receipts of last year were \$532.89, and expenditure \$526.73.

Thursday the following officers were chosen for the coming year.

President—J. Parsons, Boston.  
Vice-Presidents—J. S. Stevens, Albert; J. T. Fletcher, Carleton; W. S. Robinson, Charlottetown; Thos. Armstrong, Gloucester; Gordon Melrod, Kings; Rev. Neil McKay, Northumberland; S. L. Peters, Queens; John Galbraith, Restigouche; Solomon Smith, St. John; Rev. T. F. Forthingham, St. John; Robert Watson, Victoria; Alexander Giron, Westmoreland; W. G. Clark, York.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. A. Lucas, Sussex.

Recording Secretary—James Watts, Woodstock.

Treasurer—Geo. Haddow, Dalhousie. Additional members of executive—J. H. Wetmore, Moncton; A. S. White, Sussex; J. E. Masters, Moncton; W. H. Stevens; W. C. Whitaker, St. John; H. S. Miller, Chatham.

After holding a mass meeting on Thursday evening, which was ably and eloquently addressed by Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Eddy the Convention closed its highly interesting and satisfactory session.

## A Destructive Fire in Chatham.

At 3.20, Friday morning, flames burst from the room of the American Steam Laundry, and an alarm was soon given. When the engine got to work, about twenty minutes later, the building was a mass of flames, and two or three sparks in the vicinity had caught from sparks and heat. The heat was intense. The engine was stationed at the river side, and the distance was so great that only one stream was thrown. This wet the roof and the flames were kept from spreading. Mr. Geo. Dick's, Mr. James Anderson's, Mr. Fickley's and Mr. Fickley's buildings, extinguished the fire on them and saving them from destruction. As soon as the Electric Light Co. could get hose the central pump was set to work, and the engine stream was thrown on the endangered properties. The laundry building, which was merely shelled inside and divided by board partitions, burned very rapidly and soon fell. Nothing is left but half burned timbers and twisted pipes and the damaged engine and boiler. The laundry house and boiler. The engine was moved out and Lawler's store cutting shop were badly burned. The claspboards were burned off one end of the clasp and the plank well scorched. The stock, some of which was moved out, was damaged a little. Mr. Fine moved his furniture out, and it was damaged somewhat. The roof was on fire in three or four places, and the interior was injured by water. These buildings belong to Miss McCully. One end of Mr. Dick's residence was scorched and the laundry was burned through a window. His furniture was moved out and damaged. He left a pair of horses in the stable near the burning laundry when he ran for the engine, of which he has charge, and they were got out with difficulty. The laundry was partially burned. The laundry was burned through a window. His furniture was moved out and damaged. He left a pair of horses in the stable near the burning laundry when he ran for the engine, of which he has charge, and they were got out with difficulty. The laundry was partially burned.

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