

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

W. C. ANSLOW

Vol. XXIV.—No. 25.

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Newcastle, Wednesday, April 1, 1891.

Whole No. 1221

CLOSING UP BUSINESS.

12,000 DOLLARS Worth of
DRY GOODS AND FURNITURE
TO BE SACRIFICED.

ALL GOODS Must be sold by FIRST of MAY.

Come and get some **BARGAINS.**
DRY GOODS AT LESS THAN COST PRICE.
FURNITURE do. do.

This SALE is Imperative, every Article Must be Sold
Before 1st of MAY.

Bedroom Sets FROM \$13.00

PARLOR Suites from \$26.00.

CHAIRS FROM 25cts.

TABLES AT LESS THAN
COST TO MANUFACTURE.

All Goods to be sold at a GREAT SACRIFICE.
TERMS PROMPT CASH.
All Accounts owing me must be settled by the 15th APRIL, 1891.
Positively no more Credit to any one.

B. FAIREY,
Newcastle.

Newcastle, March 20, 1891.

L. J. TWEEDIE
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
Chatham N. B.

OFFICE—Old Bank Montreal.

J. D. PHINNEY,
Barrister & Attorney at Law
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
RICHMOND, N. B.
OFFICE—CHURCH HOUSE SQUARE,
May 4, 1888.

U. J. MacCULLY, M.A., M.D.
SPECIALIST,
DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT,
Office: Cor. Westmorland and Main Street,
Moncton, Nov. 12, 88.

Charles J. Thomson,
Agent MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Co.
of New York. The LARGEST INSURANCE
Company in the World; Agent for the
Commercial and Collecting Agency.

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

Dr. R. Nicholson,
Office and Residence,
McGILL ST., NEWCASTLE.
Jan. 22, 1889.

Dr. W. A. Ferguson,
RESIDENCE AND OFFICE in house
owned by Mr. R. H. Grimes, at foot of
Street's Hill,
Newcastle, Jan. 2, 1891.

Dr. H. A. FISH,
Newcastle, N. B.
July 23, 1890.

W. A. Wilson, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
DERBY. N. B.
Derby, Nov. 15, 1890.

Bank of Montreal.
Capital - - - \$12,000,000
Reserve - - - \$6,000,000
Savings Department has been opened in
connection with this Branch.
Interest allowed at current rates.
F. E. WINSLOW,
Manager Chatham Branch

DON'T GIVE UP

The use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one bottle may not cure "right off" a complaint, but it will persist until a cure is effected. As a general rule, improvement follows shortly after beginning the use of this medicine. With many people, the effect is immediately noticeable, but some constitutions are less susceptible to medicinal influences than others, and the curative process may, therefore, in such cases, be less prompt. Perseverance in using this remedy is sure of its reward at last. Sooner or later, the most stubborn blood diseases yield to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For several years, in the spring months, I used to be troubled with a drowsy, listless feeling, and a dull pain in the small of my back, so bad, at times, as to prevent my being able to walk, the least motion causing me severe distress. Frequently, boils and rashes would break out on various parts of the body. By the advice of friends and my family physician, I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla and continued it till the poison in my blood was thoroughly eradicated."—L. W. English, Montgomery City, Mo.
"My system was all run down; my skin rough and of yellowish hue. I tried various remedies, and while some of them gave me temporary relief, none of them did any permanent good. At last I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, continuing it exclusively for a considerable time, and am pleased to say that it completely

Cured Me.

I presume my liver was very much out of order, and the blood impure in consequence. I feel that I cannot too highly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla to any one afflicted as I was.—Mrs. N. A. Smith, Glover, Vt.
"For years I suffered from scrofula and blood diseases. The doctors' prescriptions and several so-called blood-purifiers being of no avail, I was at last advised by a friend to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and now feel like a new man, being fully restored to health."—N. N. Fink, Decatur, Iowa.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists, \$1.00 per bottle. Worth \$5.00 a bottle.

ESTEY'S

The great objection to many persons in taking Cod Liver Oil is its disagreeable taste and smell. This preparation that objection is

COD LIVER

overcome; the taste of the oil is completely disguised and rendered so palatable that the most delicate and fastidious will retain it.

CREAM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
PRICE 25 CENTS.

THE Emulsion

OF
Cod Liver Oil

AND THE
Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

No other Emulsion is so easy to take.

It does not separate nor spoil.

It is always sweet as cream.

The most sensitive stomach can retain it.

CURES
Scrofulous and Wasting Diseases.
Chronic Cough.
Loss of Appetite.
Mental and Nervous Prostration.
General Debility, &c.

Beware of all imitations. Ask for "The D. & L." Emulsion, and refuse all others.

PRICE 50c. AND \$1 PER BOTTLE.

PEARLINE.

Receiving to-day.
25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
For sale low. A. J. BABANG & CO.
Moncton, N. B., Sept. 5, '90.

DO YOU KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE?

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

NO BETTER REMEDY FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, CONSUMPTION, &c.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any preparation known to me."—H. A. ANCKER, M.D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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

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

Selected Literature.

A TIMELY WITNESS;
OR
THE COXSAIN'S SENTENCE.

BY RUFUS HALE.

For many long days the Dauntless, brig-of-war, one of the vessels of our commodore's squadron for the suppression of piracy, had vainly cruised about the rocks and islands in search of the fierce desperadoes who were said to infest these shores. One morning, while the red sunlight was struggling through a gathering haze which had just veiled from our sight a ship in the offing, a man was seen standing on a distant rock signalling the brig. The captain sent Mr. Marker—a rather supercilious young midshipman—with a cutter, containing a swivel and twenty armed men to ascertain if the signalling stranger wanted to come aboard. As the boat proceeded, and the fog thickened, Mr. Marker began to upbraid the coxswain, Granger, for his steering, though it could not be excused.

"If you don't do better," he shouted angrily, "I will have you reported."

This coxswain was particularly obnoxious to Mr. Marker, because he had lately saved the life of one of the midshipmen while he (Marker) was thinking about it. It had happened during a heavy gale. A little midshipman—the first lieutenant's son—had fallen overboard, and while Mr. Marker—was, though brave, was also cautious—was hesitating as to whether he could rescue him by tying a rope to his breast and jumping overboard after him, Granger, one of the fore-mast hands, who was a spirited, intelligent young fellow of seventeen, full of quick decision and ready daring, performed the manœuvre successfully, and I brought the little fellow safely aboard. "For this little Granger was promoted coxswain."

"Now mind yourself," continued Mr. Marker, as the boat approached the rock on which the form of the stranger could be dimly made out through the fog. "Be careful how you steer, or I will have you broken and put back where you were before."

The young coxswain controlled his temper, though it was hard to do so. Meanwhile the stranger descended the rock.

"You want to board the brig?" said the midshipman, watching him askance.

"He was a middle-aged man, with keen eyes, a nose slightly hooked, and he wore a long, closely fitting surtout."

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Well, my orders were to bring you aboard—so step in, if you please."

The other entered the boat quite sullenly, and then came the order to give way.

As the boat dashed along the midshipman peered warily about him, and now and then stole a glance at the passenger.

"He does not look like a pirate," thought the youth, "but I shall keep my eyes upon him."

Just then, emerging from behind a rock, and taking a position directly across the cutter at the end of a narrow passage, between two reefs appeared a large boat containing about twenty desperate-looking cutthroats, wearing woad caps, broad sashes, and armed with pistols and dirks.

There was no mistaking these swarthy fellows with their fierce, lowering visages; they belonged to the numerous horde of pirates for whom the man-of-war's men had been searching. On the evil face of the steersman, a giant in size, might have been observed a triumphant, sardonic grin.

"Had my fine fellows, we have you fast!" he shouted. "The hull! how have the best of the hunters?"

"We will see about that!" replied Mr. Marker. "Now, boys," he added, addressing his crew, "we must fight, and I hope you will give a good account of yourselves."

As he spoke he looked at the stranger who had been taken off the rock. The keen eyes of this man were fixed upon the outlaws, and he had produced a pistol from under his coat; but Marker suspected that he was some traitor who had purposely brought about this meeting with the pirates.

"Had not you better make use of your swivel before you close with the rascals?" he said, in a deep voice.

"I know my own business best," answered the midshipman.

Then a troubled look crossed his face for now another boat containing a dozen more pirates, appeared from out the mist, astern of the cutter!

"We are hemmed in," he muttered. "Traitor!" he added, addressing the stranger, "this is your work!"

"You are mistaken," was the cool reply.

"I shall keep an eye on you, at all events. Back water!" he continued, speaking to the crew. "The rascals are too many for us!"

"What do you propose to do?" inquired the stranger.

"To get out of this the best way I can, if you would like to know. Slight the swivel," he added, to the bowsman, "and ply the fellows ahead with it, while we try to get through that opening in the reef. Lively, boys!"

Some of the pirates already had begun to fire their pistols at the cutter's people, while the rest pulled towards the receding boat.

An old man-of-war's man shot dead, and two others were wounded.

Then the report of the swivel was heard, but the pirates, lying well overboard, avoided the shot.

Before the piece could be re-loaded, the bullets from the foe were again flying thick and fast, and another man fell dead.

"There is a shoal astern of us, sir. We shall probably ground upon it," cried the young coxswain, Granger. "Then the pirates will have us at their mercy. Had not we better make a dash at the rascals who are firing at us? We can whip them before the others come up."

"Ay, ay, that's the best thing to do," came the deep voice of the stranger.

"Mind your own business, both of you," said Marker. "As for you, Granger, don't let me hear another word from you, or I will have you up for mutiny!"

Ere he could finish the sentence, a bullet struck him clattering on the head, inflicting a painful though not mortal wound, which threw him down dazed and bewildered, unfitting him for the command, which thus devolved upon Granger.

"Now, boys, have at them!" the coxswain shouted. "Pull ahead!"

This order was obeyed with alacrity, and with a hearty cheer.

As the cutter rapidly advanced upon the pirates, the swivel which had been re-loaded, was fired at the outlaws, killing several of their number.

Mr. Marker's eyes began to roll. He gazed round him in a bewildered manner.

"You are going the wrong way," he said in a faint voice, "or is it because my brain is whirling that I am mistaken? Retreat! We must retreat!" as his head dropped upon his breast.

"No! no! A few more strokes ahead, my lads, and we will be upon them!" shouted Granger, in a ringing voice.

The next moment the cutter crashed against the other boat, when a desperate combat ensued. The pirates fought fiercely, but their opponents wielded their cut-throats and used their pistols with daring intrepidity, and with the determined energy of plucky men trained for conflict. Cheering then on, Granger threw himself into the thick of the fray, slashing right and left with a powerful arm. The stranger, with a cutlass snatched from a fallen sailor, fought like a lion, his strong, deep voice blending with the coxswain's as he laid about him with might and main. The clash of steel, the report of small arms, the hoarse cries of the cutter's men, and the tiger-like "Hi-yahs" of the pirates, echoed with strange din among the rocks. At length the outlaws were so badly cut up that they would have retreated but for the approach of their other boat with its reinforcements.

As it drew near, however, the stranger contrived to bring the swivel to bear upon this craft, and fired a shot that stove the boat, when seeing there was no longer hope for them, all the pirates made off, disappearing among the rocks.

"We are the victors," said the stranger, quietly. "A bold dash, even with the odds against you, is often better than a retreat."

"True," said Granger. "Had we continued to back away from the pirates, we should have grounded, and had the rascals in both boats upon us."

"You—ah—you disobeyed orders," said Mr. Marker, when a sip of brandy had slightly strengthened him. "I—I—will have you shot for mutiny!"

"From first to last, after you were hit, you were not fit to command, sir," replied the coxswain.

"We will see what a court martial has to say on the subject!" retorted the midshipman.

This time Granger uneasy. He had always prided himself on doing his duty, but he knew that Mr. Marker could so represent his conduct as to influence a court martial against him.

The cutter now was headed in search of the brig, which was at last sighted through the fog and boister.

The captain, on seeing the stranger started as if surprised; then, as the latter said something to him in a low voice, he accompanied him into the cabin.

Meanwhile Mr. Marker proceeded to describe to the officer of the deck what he was pleased to term his coxswain's disobedience of orders, when the officer at once ordered Granger to be arrested and put in the brig—a place between two guns, forward, where delinquents were confined.

Sad and disconsolate, Granger now anticipated the punishment inflicted on a mutiny—death at the gallows, or by the bullets of the marines. And yet he had performed a gallant action—the only one that had saved the man-of-war's men and given them the victory. When he took upon himself the command and made his bold dash at the pirates, he had known that Mr. Marker, who opposed the movement, was too much jaded and bewildered to clearly realize what he was about, but was there any hope that the members of the court-martial would believe him when he said so?

The long day and the night passed. Several times Granger had seen groups of men near him, and heard them conversing in low voices, while they glanced ominously towards him.

Next morning, just after daybreak, the boatswain was heard piping all hands on deck. Then followed the roll of the drum, after which was heard the harsh voice of the lieutenant of marines. The clattering of muskets succeeded, then the master-at-arms made his appearance in the 'brig.'

"What's up Thompson?" inquired Granger, sullenly.

"You're to go on deck with me," answered Thompson, with a gloomy face. "God only knows what they are going to do with you, but there's a file of marines in the gangway, with loaded muskets."

The master-at-arms led the method had been so unsatisfactory that the method had to be abandoned and the present system maintained. It was idle to suppose that fancy prices were paid for good printing. The rate is on a fixed scale arranged some years ago by the Queen's printer and it was in no sense an excessive one. As to the suggestion to make all them ties for public printing under one heading, the most that could be gained would be to save the opposition a little trouble in looking over the different accounts. The present method of making up the accounts showed at a glance what the printing of each department cost.

A long debate then ensued on the subject of public printing, members of both sides of the house taking part therein, at the close of which the item passed.

When the item of \$95,000 for great roads and bridges was reached, Chief Commissioner Ryan addressed the committee. He said he desired while this item was under consideration to make an explanation of the expenditures in connection with the department. The total amount expended by the department last year was \$143,867, as against \$162,445 the year before. The difference in these amounts is made up almost altogether by the expenditures on account of the new departmental building and the lunatic asylum annex. The amount paid out during the year for roads and bridges and for general repairs was \$110,498. The different items that go to make up this amount will be found in the report of the department, which report has been laid on the desks of hon. members. The amount paid to supervisors on account of new bridges, repairs of roads and culverts was \$37,985 and the amount expended on bridges under special supervision was \$29,253. The miscellaneous expenditures, which include amounts for small bridges and extra repairs to roads amounted to \$13,159. The expenditure on legislative buildings and public office was \$8,069, on normal school and grammar schools on lunatic asylum \$1,380. It will be seen that the latter amount is greater than for the year before but hon. members would remember that last year he explained that it was necessary to provide fire escapes, so that in case of fire the unfortunate in that institution might be got out in safety. These escapes and the steam fittings and pipes, as well as the cost of insurance, accounted for the greater portion of the expenditure. Only a very small sum was expended for repairs on the asylum buildings. The amount would probably not exceed \$200. The expenditure on government house was \$892. This included the salary of the caretaker, the purchase of a little furniture and the expenditure on the public wharf. Next year it is estimated that the expenditure on government house will not exceed \$500. The expenditure on account of the new departmental buildings was \$7,548. The expenditure on account of steam navigation was \$8,300, the estimate for this service was \$6,000, but by an oversight we failed to estimate for \$2,000 due on account of the Bay of Fundy service for 1889. At the close of 1889 there was an over-expenditure of \$14,910; at the close of the past year there appeared to be an over-expenditure of \$27,017; but in order to get at the year's transactions it would be necessary to deduct the amounts provided for by a vote of last session. These amounts were as follows: for iron bridges, \$6,044; for heating the new wing of the annex lunatic asylum, \$2,255; for the balance of departmental building, \$7,548; for steam navigation, \$1,800; making a total of \$17,647. Deduct that sum from the apparent over expenditure at the close of the past year and the real balance is \$9,369, as against a balance in 1889 of \$14,910.

At two o'clock this morning the item passed after criticism by Messrs. Stockton, Melanson, Hanington, Atkinson, McKewen, Phinney, Shaw and others and the house adjourned.

Fredericton, March 21.—No business was transacted in the house this morning.

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Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill respecting railways. He stated that it was intended that all railway charters should come under the general provisions of the act.

The house went into committee of supply, Mr. Palmer in the chair. When the item for public printing was under consideration Dr. Stockton said all the items for public printing should be included under that heading. Now and for some time past items that should be charged under the heading of printing were charged under other headings. In this way the bill for printing was made to appear less than it really should be. The public printing should be put up to tender even if the competitors only included friends of the government.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said the old government made an attempt to put up the public printing to tenders. The result was so unsatisfactory that the method had to be abandoned and the present system maintained. It was idle to suppose that fancy prices were paid for good printing. The rate is on a fixed scale arranged some years ago by the Queen's printer and it was in no sense an excessive one. As to the suggestion to make all them ties for public printing under one heading, the most that could be gained would be to save the opposition a little trouble in looking over the different accounts. The present method of making up the accounts showed at a glance what the printing of each department cost.

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