

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

W. C. ANSLAW

Vol. XXI.—No. 25.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, April 4, 1888.

WHOLE No. 1065.

ROOM PAPER!

My New SPRING STOCK now ready for inspection.
The Largest Stock! The Best Value!! The Prettiest Patterns!!!
at the Store of B. FAIREY.

Opaque Window Shades, on Patent Spring Rollers, to fit any Windows; Plain or with Fancy Borders from \$1.00 each.

B. FAIREY,
Newcastle.

Newcastle, March 24, 1888.

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 the Dominion.
Office: NEWCASTLE, N. B.

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—COURT HOUSE SQUARE.
May 4, 1885.

F. L. PEDOLIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
OFFICE at house formerly occupied by M. O. Thompson.
Newcastle, June 11, 1887.

O. J. MacGILLIVRAY, M.A., M.D.,
SPECIALIST,
DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT,
Office: Cor. Church and Main Sts., Montreal.
Montreal, Nov. 12, 86.

TUNING and REPAIRING.
J. O. Biedermann, PIANOFORTE and ORGAN TUNER.
Repairing a Specialty.
Regular visits made to the Northern Counties, of which due notice will be given.
Orders for tuning, etc., can be sent to the Advocate Office, Newcastle.
J. O. BIEDERMANN,
St. John, May 6, 1887.

KEARY HOUSE
(Formerly WILSON'S HOTEL).
BATHURST, N. B.
THOS. F. KEARY, Proprietor.
This Hotel has been entirely refitted and refurnished throughout. Stage connects with all trains. Lavatory connected with the Hotel. Yachting Facilities. Some of the best trout and salmon pools within eight miles. Excellent salt water bathing. Good Sample Rooms for commercial men.
TERMS \$1.50 per day; with Sample Rooms \$1.75.
Bathurst, Oct. 1, 86.

CEO. STABLES,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Goods of all kinds handled on Commission and prompt returns made.
Will attend to Auctions in Town and Country in a satisfactory manner.
Newcastle, Aug. 11, 86.

Clifton House,
Princes and 143 Germain Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
A. J. PETERS, PROPRIETOR.
Heated by steam throughout. Prompt attention and moderate charges. Telephone communication with all parts of the city.
April, 20 '85.

LEATHER & SHOE FINDINGS.
The Subscribers return thanks to their numerous customers for past favors and would say that they keep constantly on hand a full stock of the best quality of Goods to be had at lowest rates for cash. Also S. B. Foster & Son's Nails and Tacks of all sizes, and Clark & Son's Boot Trees, Laces, &c. English Taps, as well as home-made Taps to order, on the latest material. Wholesale and Retail.
J. J. CHRISTIE & Co.

A COUGH

is a symptom of many diseases, including influenza of the Lungs and Pharynx. Often a cough is neglected, the patient believing it to be only a trifling affair, but when it once takes hold of the Lungs, how difficult to cure.

you hear the patient say, "Oh, it's only a cough, I'll soon be over it," and so he lets it run until he can't be cured, and then he brings his case to an early close—all caused by simple neglect or refusal to take the proper remedies and thus many a life.

ENDS
that might have been prolonged but for carelessness. Don't neglect a cough; time and money can be saved by attending to it at once. Physicians now agree that Cod Liver Oil is the best remedy to use in all pulmonary diseases, and

In Consumption
it is prescribed extensively, but they often find that the patient cannot take it, as the stomach refuses to retain it. Estey's Cod Liver Oil Cream can be retained by the most delicate stomach—it is pleasant as milk. Try it. All druggists sell it.

Sold in Newcastle by
E. LEE STREET, DRUGGIST.

April 4th, 1888.

Mill, Railroad & Steamboat SUPPLIES.

Best Quality Rubber and Leather Belting, Distilleries and Circular Saws, Rice's Celebrated Inserted Teeth Saws, Rubber Hose, Canvas, etc. Cotton covered do. Steam Packings of all kinds, Lumbermen's Chisels, Pevies and Handles, Valves, Babbit and Hart's Emery Wheels, Lacing Leather, Lace Cutters, Belt Stuffs, Babbit Metal, Cotton Waste, Stillion Wrenches, etc.

OILS.
Castor, Olive, Lard, Globe, Black, Spindle, Extra Spindle, Heavy Machine, Acme, Cylinder, Seal, Colza, Porpoise, Coal, Wool, Nuts, etc.

—SINGLE AND DOUBLE—
—LATH AND SHINGLE TIES—

W. H. THORNE, Market Square, ST. JOHN.

ESTEY'S YOUR BLOOD

wants toning up. You have no appetite, 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 secure 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.

'I suppose it was; but you know the result of my inability to pay the note,' returned Frank with a doleful expression.

'Ah, young man, you ought not to have lent the money to Smith; if you had asked my advice I could have told you better.'

'Smith was always supposed to be good.' The merchant shook his head.

'But, Mr. Allen, give me a short time, and I can pay the note. Smith assures me he shall recover himself.'

'Mr. Howard, I certainly wish you well; I have done all I could to give you a start.'

'So you have, sir, and I am grateful to you.'

'Are you?' and the merchant fixed a keen glance upon the young man.

'I assure you that I am.'

'How have you manifested it?' continued the merchant sternly. 'But no matter; we meet now as business men.'

'Well, what shall be done? You have stopped me.' 'I don't wish to be hard. I would wait if prudence would justify it,' said Mr. Allen, who was keenly sensitive in regard to his reputation for generosity and fairness.

In fact, he was a man of good feelings, and only that he meant to punish Frank for falling in love with his wealthy niece, he would never have disturbed him.

'You will be just as secure two months hence as now,' pleaded Frank.

I have not that confidence in you, Mr. Howard—I say it frankly—which I had once. You have lost a thousand dollars. I doubt if your stock under the hammer would pay my notes.

Frank looked savage, for though he was crestfallen, he was Frank Howard yet, and he felt keenly the unjust imputation of the merchant.

'I wish to be fair, and even indulgent,' continued Mr. Allen, before Frank had time to utter the ungracious sentiment that rose to his lips. 'Here is the note, give me one good indorser and I will wait two months.'

Frank looked up and smiled in contempt at the miserable subterfuge of the merchant who meant to crush him and still preserve an appearance of fairness. He knew it would be impossible for the young man, with his stock encumbered, to procure the security.

'Will you take Smith?' asked Frank hurriedly.

'Of course not, replied Mr. Allen, with a bland smile.

'I will see what can be done; but the case is hopeless I think.'

Selected Literature.

GETTING AN INDORSER.

Continued.

CHAPTER II.

A year after my friend went into business, as I passed by his store one morning I was not a little surprised to find it closed. Before the window was that ominous white cloth, denoting that the occupant had failed.

I entered the store, Frank stood behind the desk, glancing with a most woe-begone aspect at the pages of his ledger.

'How's this Frank?' I asked; and I was never more surprised in my life.

'Brist up! don't you see?' replied he rather petulantly.

'But what does it mean?' 'Mean! Why, that I had a note of a thousand dollars due yesterday that I could not pay, and this morning early my amiable friend, Mr. Allen, put in a keeper, that's all.'

'How does it happen? I thought you were doing a rushing business.'

'So I was; I had the money to pay the note six weeks ago, and let Smith have it at two per cent. a month,' replied he with a ghastly smile.

'And Smith has failed?' 'Not exactly. He has stopped; but everyone says he's good, if he has time to turn himself.'

'And you must make a fail of it in the meantime?' 'If I could only stave off Mr. Allen for a couple of months I could get out of the scrape with flying colors.'

'Won't he wait?' Frank shook his head; he had mortally offended the proud merchant, and there was no prospect that he would be lenient in the slightest degree.

'Can't you raise the money?' 'No; times haven't been so hard for four years. Everybody is failing, and the money men won't trust their own fathers.'

At this moment Mr. Allen entered the store. He looked stern and severe, like one who had the power in his own hands and is disposed to use it. I seated myself near the desk as he approached.

The merchant politely saluted the unfortunate dealer, smiling as blandly as though nothing had happened; as though he had no niece, and Frank were a stoic.

'Mr. Howard this is unfortunate; but in the midst of so much commercial disaster you perceive that it was my only course,' said the merchant soothingly.

'I suppose it was; but you know the result of my inability to pay the note,' returned Frank with a doleful expression.

'Ah, young man, you ought not to have lent the money to Smith; if you had asked my advice I could have told you better.'

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'Will you take Smith?' asked Frank hurriedly.

'Of course not, replied Mr. Allen, with a bland smile.

'I will see what can be done; but the case is hopeless I think.'

The merchant withdrew, assured in his own mind that his revenge was sure, and his reputation safe at the same time.

Frank and myself discussed the matter, but we could think of no person whose milk of human kindness was sufficiently abundant to prompt him to do such an insane act. While we were debating the matter Frank was struck up by the entrance of Miss Allen.

'How gloomy you are here to-day, Frank,' said she, laughing, and showing in the act the prettiest row of pearly teeth I ever saw.

'We are gloomy, indeed,' replied Frank, mustering a sickly smile. 'But you know the reason?'

'Why, what reason?' asked she, her merry expression relapsing into a serious one.

'You see that man?' 'Yes.'

'He is a keeper?' replied Frank, with a tragic effect.

'A keeper! Of what? Are you insane?' asked the lady, playfully; for it must be confessed she was not acquainted with the technicalities of business.

Frank laughed and explained the disaster which had overtaken them.

'Pooh!' she exclaimed, with an expression of relief; and I really believe, if the keeper and myself had not been in the way she would have wound her arms around his neck and kissed away his mortification.

I had before been introduced to the lady and at this moment advanced to join in the conversation.

'And my uncle is the wretch?' continued she, merrily. 'But what can you do? How can you get out of it?'

Frank explained the proposition to procure an indorser for the note. The light-hearted maiden appeared to have but little sympathy for the misfortune of her lover, and asked all sorts of questions about indorsers, notes and business forms.

'Where is the note you are to have indorsed?' she asked.

'Mr. Allen has it.'

'How can you have it indorsed, then?' 'I can write another,' replied Frank, smiling at the innocence of his betrothed.

'Then write one,' said she, promptly.

'Frank looked at her a moment to ascertain what mischief was lurking in her mind. She smiled apparently without the power to prevent it. The lover, impelled by curiosity as much as by any other motive, wrote the note and signed it.

'Now how do you indorse it? Packed safe.'

'By writing the name across the back.' The lady approached the desk, and, turning the note, wrote, with two dashes of the pen, 'Isabel Allen' across it.

'It was indorsed,' she said with a smile, which told Frank all she meant.

'But Isabel—'

'Good morning, Frank,' she interrupted, and hastened out of the store.

'Bravo, Frank!' I exclaimed.

He smiled doubtfully. His pride was a little touched.

'Would you use it?' said he after a long pause.

'Use it! To be sure!' and he did use it.

In the afternoon Mr. Allen called, satisfied in his own mind that he should witness the complete humiliation of the young man, who had the audacity to fall in love with an heiress. Knowing at what hour he would call, I was careful to be present.

'Well, Mr. Howard, how have you succeeded? I have really been in hopes you would be able to secure the paper,' said the merchant; and I could plainly discern the malicious chuckle on his face as he spoke.

'I have succeeded, Mr. Allen; and am infinitely obliged to you for your good will.'

The merchant was completely staggered at the reply. It was wholly unexpected, and wholly unwelcome also.

'I trust you have procured a good one,' said he, painfully.

'A wealthy one, but a name unknown on State street.'

'Can't take it, then,' answered the merchant, promptly, and with renewed hope.

'But a name well known to you?' and Frank handed him the note.

Mr. Allen started back in surprise and anger, as he read the name of the fair indorser.

'Very well, sir; when a man of any delicacy can resort to such a trick as this I have nothing more to do with him, and the crest fallen merchant, after throwing the old note on the counter, hastened indignantly from the store.

Before another of the notes came due Isabel Allen had become Mrs. Frank Howard. The stock and stand were sold out, the debts paid, and my handsome friend is as happy as a beautiful wife with a heart full of love can make him.

'I will see what can be done; but the case is hopeless I think.'

Local Legislation.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FREDERICTON, Friday, March 23.

Hon. Mr. Richard brought up his motion for detailed statement of public printing last year and cost thereof. He claimed that the printing cost too much and a large reduction could be made. A Motion printer had offered to do the whole amount of printing for two-thirds the sum now paid by the government. He took up the various items in detail, and held that if this printer was willing to do the work for \$4,000 less than was now paid, it would be well to have the work done by tender. The motion was not pressed.

The order of the day, consideration of the Quebec resolutions, was then taken up. Hon. Mr. Young said he wished to take an expression of opinion on this subject on the part of this house, which had a perfect right to deal with important constitutional questions. This was the second time the question of a change in our constitution had been taken up by the legislature of this province. The question pursued on the former occasion was quite different from the present. In 1864 a resolution passed both branches of the legislature asking the governor to appoint delegates to take up this question of union—the union of the maritime provinces. The question was introduced in the house of assembly by the then leader of the government, our present governor, Sir Leonard Tilley, moving this resolution for the appointment of delegates—'This resolution was passed by the house of assembly on the 9th of April, and a similar one passed this branch on the 10th of April. So it was then recognized that in dealing with this important question it required not only action by the house of assembly, but by the legislative council as well. Nothing was heard of last session of the intention to hold this conference, neither house was consulted, and the conference was really unauthorized. The Quebec scheme brought in by the delegates in 1865 was at first looked upon with disfavor by the people, to whom it was submitted before being dealt with by the legislature. The position taken by the then government was that the resolutions were so important as to call for a dissolution of the house of assembly. The governor's speech on that occasion was addressed to both houses. In his excellent speech he stated that he considered the question of a change in the constitution of so vital importance that he felt it his duty to dissolve the house and appeal to the people on the question. So that in 1865 the government plainly recognized the rights of the legislative council to deal with the question; and also the position we now take that it should be submitted to the people before being acted upon. In the journals of the same year, it appeared that the resolutions and all correspondence were laid on the table of both houses at the same time. Hon. members at that time were not obliged to resort to every possible expedient to get information before them. It was apparent from a perusal of the governor's speech at the opening of the present session that from the outset there was no intention of asking the approval of this house. But this house, in its address in answer to the speech, had announced to his honor that they proposed to consider those resolutions and it was only proper that it should now do so. Repeated motions for these mysterious resolutions, which he might designate as Quebec scheme No. 2, had to be made by the members of this house before they could be reached. A notice of motion had been made, several questions were put to the government member on the subject, and finally it became necessary to appoint a committee to search the journals of the house of assembly to ascertain what had been done at this Quebec conference. The government finding that they could not keep the resolutions any longer, had introduced them themselves and laid them on the table. He felt that this was a question that came fairly within the prerogatives of this branch of the legislature. In 1866 when the question came again before the house, under the anti-confederate government then in power, there was a very strong feeling in the assembly that the terms of union should not be entertained at all—the vote standing about 33 to 8 against. But in this branch, which then, as they have since, more correctly gauged public opinion, the union scheme was endorsed as an object highly to be desired, and the resolution to that effect was carried by a vote of 13 to 5. This resolution was sent to the governor in the shape of an address with the request that it should be forwarded to her majesty, and his advisers felt themselves placed accordingly in rather an awkward position. They felt that his honor should take their advice as to the answer he should make, and he preferred to make his own, and did so warmly endorsing the resolution. That was the bombshell which led to the crisis that followed. His advisers felt that they could not assume the responsibility of his excellency's answer and tendered their resignations accordingly. It will be remembered, too, that at this time the government had a large majority in the house of assembly. The new government being formed, it was found very

doubtful whether they could command a majority of the members in the house. The result was an appeal to the people, and the decision of the people was exactly reversed, the members returned standing 33 to 8 in favor of the union scheme. Whether the governor was right or wrong the country vindicated his course and decided that the course taken by this house, and not that of the other house, was in the best interests of the people.

And now, when it was sought to bring about a most important and radical change in the constitution, surely the house had a right to deal with the question in view of the precedent and customs quoted. He might be met with the cry, Oh, your government asked for better terms, too, without an appeal to the people. That might be true, but asking for better financial terms for one province was an entirely different thing from the wholesale slaughter of the constitution proposed. On that occasion (1871) this house as usual took the lead again in bringing up this subject of better terms. It was found at that time that we were going behind at the rate of \$40,000 a year.

When the discussion came up the whole financial condition of the province was gone into, and the resolutions proposed were a very forcible claim for an additional allowance and the placing of this province in the same position as Nova Scotia in regard to her share of income and debt. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. When it became clear that the Quebec scheme was not dealing fairly with this province this house took the initiative. The delegates got all they could get at the conference, but the dominion government, as was expected, dealt fairly and equitably with the province of New Brunswick after the union was an accomplished fact. A week after this house had spoken the subject was taken up by the lower house and resolutions for better terms practically identical in their terms were introduced. Afterwards a recast in the financial arrangements was secured from the general government. He showed that in all important subjects of this kind it had been the usage and custom of this legislature for both houses to work harmoniously together. The late conference was decided upon without the authority of either branch of the legislature and its conclusions kept entirely from the consideration and approval of the upper house. He would like to know what bills, for some were promised, could possibly be introduced bearing upon the subject of the proposed changes in the constitution?

He thought this house had every right to approach the subject, and while a very pronounced decision had been rendered in the other branch the other day, it was rendered without it being proposed to submit it to the people afterwards for their approval and confirmation. It was for the people to decide whether they were willing to tax themselves to produce a greater grant to the local legislatures. It was said we were now getting only 13 per cent. instead of 30 per cent. at the time of confederation of the amount collected by the dominion for revenue purposes, the revenue having advanced from \$12,750,000 to \$23,000,000. But in putting forward that idea the conference apparently did not consider that while the dominion government were getting more from the provinces they were also giving more in the shape of railways, lighthouses, canals and other great public works. The conference proposals were simply a grab game to get a million and a half of dollars more from the government and divide it among the provinces without reference to whether the revenues of the nation would bear the strain. The conference should have taken up the entire financial position of the dominion and shown how this additional strain was to be borne.

He apologized for taking up so much time in reference to the history of the past, but the reason was obvious. The other house having rendered such a decisive verdict, and it being possible that this house would reverse that verdict, he felt it right to show that the house was acting within its functions in discussing these proposed changes in the constitution.

He took up the circumstances that led to the conference. The invitation had been extended by Mr. Mercier, the premier of Quebec. No notification had been had nor authority given by this legislature for the acceptance of that invitation. Mr. Mercier had for years been a persistent opponent of the dominion government. When in opposition he was very loud in his demands for re-enfranchisement and economy, just as certain gentlemen have been in this province when they were in opposition. Mr. Mercier obtained power on the strength of the Riel agitation, taking advantage of the momentary popular craze existing in Quebec, after that unfortunate man was hung, to rise into power. But Mr. Mercier's professions were more luminous than his practices, and the finances of the provinces were in a bad condition. The Ontario government, too, under Mr. Mowat, was now undergoing great pressure from subsidy-seekers. Mr. Mowat had succeeded in spending the large surplus that had been left to the province by his predecessor, Sandfield McDonald. It was not his (Young's) province to inquire how it had been spent, but the fact was there all the same. Large demands were being constantly made for

more railway subsidies, and it was this state of facts, together with Mr. Mowat's animosity for his old rival, Sir John, that influenced him in accepting the invitation of 'his dear friend,' Mr. Mercier, of Quebec. The financial condition of Nova Scotia, too, was not flattering, so much so that the appropriations for roads and bridges were, owing to excessive expenditures in other directions, seriously impaired. It was not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Fielding's government, being no longer interested in the secession movement, accepted the invitation. Manitoba, of course, applied with the object of stirring up old grievances against the dominion government. It would be well for those who opposed the disallowance of Manitoba's railway legislature to look into the cause of disallowance.

He showed that the C. P. R. Company built their road under certain conditions, which conditions the government were bound to carry out in good faith, and hence certain railway bills were disallowed. But no such reasons could be adduced as furnishing a pretext for the attendance of the New Brunswick delegates, which province had admittedly always received the best of treatment at the hands of the dominion government. The policy of the local government, he said, was centralization. It had been their policy to unload all the burdens possible upon the municipalities—for instance, take the case of the Liquor License act—reserving to themselves as far as possible the patronage and veto power. But now they clamored for more patronage, and therefore claimed the right to appoint dominion senators. Having stolen patronage from the municipalities they must now try and steal (he did not use this word offensively) it from the dominion authorities as well. He charged the government of this province with having wilfully wasted the people's money. Look at the amount of money spent by the government—at the amount spent for railways—at the amount spent for a certain road that had now entirely ceased operations, a road that since last year had received \$30,000 additional subsidy, although it was well known to the government that this railway (the Carleton Place) stopped traffic last winter and was virtually hung up during the entire season. And at the present time the road was not working, nor had there been a train over it since the unfortunate accident last December.

All the various premiers had to do apparently was to throw away the money as fast as possible, and then meet at Quebec and pass resolutions for more money, to be divided among the various provinces represented. It was very nice to seek more money; but where was the money to come from, and where was this grand grab game going to end? He thought it was very difficult to see that in the end these boasted resolutions would amount to nothing.

He then took up the question of disallowance. Was this the grievance in this province? He had been 10 years in the government, and during that time not a single act of this province had been disallowed, not a single instance of disallowance of the N. B. act since confederation could be pointed to. Suggestions for amendments were frequently made by the minister of justice and very properly made. The situation might be somewhat different in Manitoba and Ontario, but surely that was no reason why New Brunswick should complain. But while it

The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1888.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Commuter Scott of the Canadian carriers has received instructions to resume patrol of the fishing grounds on May 1st. Three steamers and seven cruisers will be employed in that task this season.

A petition has been presented to Parliament from the London Methodist Conference asking for an amendment to the Franchise Act by allowing women to vote. The petition states that the good of our country is served by the franchise in consequence of their use of the electoral franchise as now granted to them, that the further extension of the franchise to them would increase their influence for good in matters affecting our social and political relations; and finally the petitioners ask that the House, in session, so amend the existing Franchise Act as to give to women the same privileges in relation thereto as are now granted or may hereafter be granted to men.

The Dominion Parliament adjourned on Wednesday evening last for the Easter holidays. It was again to meet on Tuesday, April 3rd.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in Toronto on the evening of March 23rd in the interest of Imperial Federation. A large number of ladies were present and men of both political parties took part in the proceedings. A series of resolutions were adopted favoring the idea of closer commercial relations with the mother country, and calling upon the Dominion House of Commons to take steps in the early date to give effect to the principles endorsed at the meeting.

Mr. L. H. Davies is trying hard to get out of the corner into which Hon. Mr. Foster put him, during the discussion of the unrestricted reciprocity resolution before the House of Commons. But the more he tries to explain the worse does he make his case. He has given his hearty support to Sir Richard Cartwright's unrestricted reciprocity resolution, but only a few months ago he chided before the Charlottetown Board of Trade, that such a trade league was most ridiculous, and the people of the United States would not be so "arrant fools" as to accept it. No matter how much he wriggles, he cannot explain away his inconsistency on this question.—*Charlottetown Herald*.

Under the head "A Disreputable Business," the *Fredericton Gleaner* makes the following forcible remarks in reference to violators of the Canada Temperance Act which apply fully as much to other countries where the Canada Temperance Act has been adopted as in York county:—"We have got to make this business disreputable," said Moody the Evangelist at Louisville a few days or two ago, in speaking of the liquor traffic. If the people of Fredericton would act upon this advice and determine to regard those who sell liquor as disreputable characters, those dealers in the traffic would find themselves cut off from intercourse with respectable citizens and would have less to say in the affairs of the city. Everyone knows that certain persons in the city are selling liquor openly in defiance of law and yet they will recruit their friends to patronize those persons, and will patronize themselves. If nothing can be done to make the proper authorities carry out the law, those liquor dealers who persist in selling their poisonous draughts should be not only regarded as disreputable, but should be shunned as public enemies and as men who are corrupting the morals of the city. It is high time that something was done to put a stop to such glaring defiance of law as that which we are constantly seeing."

OTTAWA, March 29.—Fortune smiles upon Patrick Purcell, who has to-day received authority from the highest court in the land to continue to represent Glenaghy in the Commons, notwithstanding the judgment of Justice Rose, who pronounced him both unseated and disqualified. Mr. Purcell appealed from this judgment, and his appeal was allowed with costs, Judges Fournier, Henry and Taschereau concurring, and Chief Justice Ritchie and Judge Gwynne dissenting. They thus stood three to two. One of the Supreme Court judges, Strong, was absent from the court through illness when the case was argued, and, therefore, could not deliver judgment, but it is understood that he had been present he would have gone against the appeal, thus making a tie, and a metaphoric ally speaking, cooking Pat's goose.

POINTS OF VIEW.—The appeal was from the judgment of Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, delivered at Cornwall in January last declaring the election void, and declaring Mr. Purcell guilty of personal bribery. Mr. Purcell in appeal raised various questions as follows:

1st. That Judge Rose had no jurisdiction; that the petition of Mr. Kennedy was not a petition at the time of trial, and that the Court should have dismissed the petition.

2nd. That the judgment should be reversed, so far as the finding on the personal charges is concerned.

3rd. That the judge should not have found against Mr. Purcell on the charge of bribery by agents, and should not have voided the election.

In a word: The petition was out of court and there was no jurisdiction. Chief Justice Ritchie, dissenting, held that the appeal should be allowed with costs and the petition dismissed. He was of the opinion that Mr. Justice Rose had no jurisdiction to deal with the question of whether the petition had been filed in time nor in fact whether it had been filed at all or not. He had simply to try the issues of the case as set down for trial from the Court of Common Pleas. With regard to the interpretation of the provisions in the statute with reference to the notice for extension of time being served within six months, he held that the judge had jurisdiction to extend the time for the commencement of the trial, upon it being shown by affidavit that the presence of the respondent was necessary, and that owing to the session of Parlia-

ment he was unable to put in an appearance within the six months, during which notice of trial should, under the provision of the act, be served.

Temperance Social.

The social in the Sons of Temperance Hall, Newcastle, on Thursday evening last was well attended, in response to the invitations of Newcastle Division, some one hundred and sixty persons being present, comprising members of Northumberland Division, Nelson Division, Newcastle Division, Chatham Lodge Good Templars, Holdfast Lodge Good Templars and of the Newcastle W. C. T. U. After the order of business had been gone through with the doors were thrown open and visitors admitted.

D. Thompson, Esq., Grand Scribe of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick was then called upon and gave a description of the work being done by the Order of the Sons of Temperance, showing that the Order was in a most flourishing condition.

Song by the choir, after which Brother W. R. Robinson, W. P. of Newcastle Division, delivered an address of welcome to the visiting brethren. Replies were made by Mr. D. Gould, for Chatham Lodge, Mr. B. R. R. for W. C. T. U. of Holdfast Lodge, Mr. Harrison, W. P. of Nelson Division, Mr. H. N. Weeks, of Nelson Division and Mr. MacLachlan of Northumberland Division.

The meeting had been called together for consultation as to the best means of further advancing the cause of temperance, and Mr. W. C. Anslow, of Newcastle Division, was called upon by the W. P. to state the objects for which he had been called upon to take the chair. He was followed by Mr. W. S. Brown, our Inspector to enforce the Canada Temperance Act, who made a most interesting report in which he showed that \$800 or \$900 had already been recorded against violators of the Canada Temperance Act since the first of May last, and that there were a number of other cases pending. Mr. C. H. McKenney came next with some remarks in reference to the same subject.

The ladies then took their turn at the evening's proceedings and announced that they were ready to dispense the refreshments.

Refreshments provided for those present, and for some time nothing was to be heard but the clatter of cups and saucers, etc., and the noisy hum of a crowd intent on having a good time. Good justice was done to the ample supply of refreshments provided, and after this was got through with the business of the evening was again taken up. Rev. Mr. Archibald, Messrs. W. Cushman, C. S. Ramsay and a number of other gentlemen expressed their views as to the best means of continuing the work of enforcing the Canada Temperance Act. At half past eleven the meeting proceeded to close in the usual form of the Sons of Temperance Ritual.

Considering the unfavorable state of the weather during the day the attendance was more than was expected, but there were no representatives present from Napier, Black Brook, Tabusintac, Blackville or Boileston which was very much regretted.

Resigouche Notes.

ELI RIVER CROSSING BUILDING UP.—A school house is to be erected at Eli River Crossing this Spring in addition to several new buildings which were built last summer. The plans and specifications of school houses are now ready and same is to be built by tenders. The district has been located and divided some time ago.

Messrs. McNair Bros. have, we understand, leased their Steam Saw Mills for a term of some years' duration to an American firm who are going to resume operations at an early date and in consequence a brick onslaught is being made on the lumber woods generally. Messrs. McNair Bros. are a go-ahead firm and deserve credit as they furnish employment for a good number of men and make things lively generally.

Mr. Robert Miller is also doing a good business in ties this winter. Reports say that Mr. Miller is also doing his interests in the buying with parties in Campbellton who have made large contracts with railroads in Boston and other parts of the United States. Much regret is felt at present in Eli River Crossing on account of the departure of Miss Agnes Bateman, of Bathurst, for her home. Miss Bateman has been paying a visit of several months duration to her sister, who is married to Mr. Samuel Eddie, and who lives at the Crossing, and it appears that having winning ways she soon made for herself several friends, chiefly preferring "Chivalry," as the word of "Grace" generally, and being of a somewhat lively turn of mind time sped rapidly and impressions were deeply imprinted. But also, how seldom we think in our felicity that sorrow is liable to come before the morning. Mr. Bateman has been elected in and wears the insignia of that corps whose chief end and aim is the annihilation of Satan's Domain Terrestrial. We hope for the Auld Lang Syne again when the peace which now runs down our streets like a mighty river shall be unknown and where all can again participate in revolutionary pleasures.

Provincial Appointments.

Resigouche—William D. Miller to be a Free Grant Commissioner for Sany-side Settlement, in room of Dugald Carmichael, resigned. Laurence Lapoint to be Labor Act Commissioner for the Parish of Durham, in room of Patrick Ullian, resigned.

Northumberland—Isidore Johnson to be Vendor of Liquors under the Canada Temperance Act, for the Parish of Rogersville. David Weaver, Junior, to be a Justice of the Peace.

Manitoba Notes.

The following letter from an old friend and former resident of Newcastle will be read with interest:

BRANDON, MANITOBA, March 20, '88.

DEAR SIR:—I lately noticed in a copy of the St. John Telegraph a paragraph to the effect that trade in that city was greatly depressed, in consequence of the wheat blockade existing in Manitoba. The paragraph struck me as being such an utter perversion of truth, and so calculated to damage this Province in the eyes of those in New Brunswick who had a notion of leaving their native land and going West, that I determined to write at some convenient opportunity and let those New Brunswickers, whom I know best, know the real facts of the case. I do not blame the Telegraph for making such a statement as the one quoted above, for the great mass of this Province has been all winter engaged in the congenial task of trying to prove to the outside world, that owing to the criminal negligence, incapacity, or carelessness of the so-called "giant monopoly," the Canadian Pacific Railway, the immense grain crop with which Manitoba was blessed last year, has proved to be a lacus instead of a blessing, as the C. P. Ry. has not been able to move the grain to the Eastern markets, but has left it to spoil on the farmer's hands. Such has been the cry of the great press of Winnipeg all winter. Ever supposing such a state of things did exist, which is very far from being the case, it is difficult to see how it would affect Winnipeg merchants. For it must be remembered, Winnipeg newspapers with all Winnipeg people labour under the impression that that city is Manitoba, and that if Winnipeg is hard up, in debt, and decreasing in population, the Province generally is going to the dogs. Now Winnipeg is not a grain market at all. There are no elevators there except those belonging to the one large milling firm there and no grain at all is marketed in the capital. The lands around Winnipeg are not wheat raising country, and a good harvest in Manitoba is a cause of prosperity to the ambitions farmer, but it is no place for labor, ore or men of a particular avocation, and the farmer's country, and they appreciate it.

One word as to the past winter. Cold and long enough it has been and we are glad it is nearly over, but we have had no destructive blizzards like those that wrought such havoc south of the border. And we have had no snow blockades such as have detained our in its so often in the East. Not one day all winter has the express train been delayed by snow between here and Winnipeg, and so far as I have heard but one man in this district has lost his life from cold, and he would probably have been alive to-day had it not been for the companionship of a whiskey bottle.

I think I have now taken up enough of your space and will conclude with the hope that the business and population in town are all thriving and in good circumstances, health and spirits, though I regret to say Mr. J. R. Maltby, who is a resident of this town, not Winnipeg, as I see you have in your last issue, is likely to leave us, having through political spite, lost his position under the Local Government.

I remain yours truly,

W. F.

Personal.

Mr. Willard Sinclair, son of Mr. E. Sinclair, of Bridgetown, has just passed a very successful examination in the University of New York. The result of the examination showed that he correctly answered ninety-eight per cent. of the whole—an unusually good record. We congratulate our young friend on his success.

Mr. George Cassidy, of Chatham, expected to leave for Vancouver, British Columbia by last night's express, where he intends pursuing a business course, that formerly run by him in Chatham. Part of the machinery of his mill will take with him and will procure more on Ontario on his way West. His many friends wish him every success in his new venture.

We regret to learn that Rev. Father Power, of Nelson, is still confined to the hospital on the effects of a severe cold which he caught some time ago.

Mr. McCann, station master at Derby Junction is reported as very much better, and rapidly improving.

The friends of Major Margaret, of the Salvation Army, will regret to hear that he is in feeble health, as the result of overwork.

Obituary.

William Burns, an employee in the I. C. R. boiler shop, died Saturday morning, at 3 o'clock. About 12 years ago while acting in the capacity of fireman on a locomotive, he was in a collision near Campbellton, and had his right thigh broken in several places, and his left leg was also injured. The broken limb was set and did not improve much, and he was unable to do any work, but the left leg troubled him considerably, the bone having become diseased. He was not incapacitated from work, however, until a few weeks ago. The doctors in attendance urged Mr. Burns to have the limb amputated, but to this he would not consent until a few days ago, when he became so weak that little encouragement could be given of his recovery. As it was the only possible chance of recovery, the limb was accordingly amputated yesterday afternoon, assisted by Dr. McCully and Dr. Baxter. The patient stood the trial well and appeared to rally afterwards. He leaves a wife and two children. 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