

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITORS and PROPRIETORS

ANSLOW BROS.

Newcastle, Wednesday, January 3, 1900.

Vol. XXXIII—No. 14.

Whole No. 1679

PROFESSIONAL

O. J. McCully, M. A., M. D. ... SPECIALIST. DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT.

Dr. F. L. PEDOLIN ... NEWCASTLE, N. B. Pleasant Street.

Davidson & Aitken, ... NEWCASTLE, N. B. Telephone 15.

FRANK W. HARRISON, ... OFFICE AT THE RESIDENCE OF MR. JAMES RUSSELL.

Notice. Miss Gertrude Stothart having recently returned from Mount Allison is prepared to give instruction in Pianoforte and Reed Organ.

D. CATES, DENTIST. ... NEWCASTLE OFFICE. From the 26th to 30, or 31st of every month.

HOTELS. HOTEL BRUNSWICK, ... NEWCASTLE, N. B.

QUEEN HOTEL. ... J. A. EDWARDS, Prop.

FREDERICTON, - N. B. ADAMS HOUSE, ... CHATHAM, N. B.

Thos. Flanagan, Prop. ... IS NOW OPENED FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

RIVER VIEW HOTEL, ... CHATHAM, N.B. Peter Archer, Prop.

GENERAL BUSINESS. F. O. PETERSON, ... WALKER STREET, CHATHAM, N.B.

PROVISIONS. CONSISTING OF Flour, Beef, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Barley, Peas, Soaps, Lard, Bran and Feed, Rotted Oats and Standard Oatmeal and Cornmeal in bbls. and 1/2 bbls. Ontario and Moncton Cracked Feed, etc.

Stores on Public Wharf. J. A. RUNDLE, ... SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

Hides Wanted. WANTED.—5000 HIDES for which cash will be paid. MILLER BROS.

1899.

Do You Want!! REEFERS OR OVERCOATS, ULSTERS, OR SUITS. LADIES' NEW JACKETS AT HALF PRICE. Ladies' and Men's Underwear, GLOVES AND HOSIERY, Boots Rubbers and Overshoes, FUR COLLARS, MUFFS AND CAPS at low Prices.

TRUNKS AND VALISES. 1847 ROGERS BROS. A. 1 FANCY SILVERWARE, KNIVES, FORKS and SPOONS.

If so you can buy them here for less money than in any other store on the Miramichi. Call and Examine.

James Brown, Cheap Cash Store, ... NEWCASTLE, DEC. 13.

FOR SALE. A well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Crockeryware, Furniture, Fancy Goods, etc., etc. Apply to CHAS. P. PARK, NEWCASTLE.

At McLEOD'S Tailoring Establishment. Our fall and winter Stock in Serges, and Fancy Suiting in all the latest shades—are all in—and we are prepared to make them up in the very latest New York Fashions; good trimming furnished to all our customers.

S. McLeod. CARRIAGE FACTORY. We make the very finest grade of Carriages, wagons, carts etc. all hand made and guaranteed to outlive the best of imported stock.

SPECIAL VALUES. For the Christmas season, 1000 pairs of men's, women's and children's boots will be sold regardless of cost.

FLOURS. Five Roses, Jersey Lily, Sunbeam, Queen City, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Pot Barley, Pea Beans, Armour's Pork and Beef, McDonald's Tobacco, Home Light Oil, with a full line of groceries suitable for the season, all sold at prices that will defy competition.

M. BANNON. ... NEWCASTLE, NOV. 20, 1899.

WE ARE SAILING. This great race on a sea of LOW PRICES with a strong wind of QUALITY—and our sail set with BARGAINS. Men's and Boys clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Caps. Also FURS. COPP & CO. New Quigley Building.

The D. & L. EMULSION. The D. & L. EMULSION is the best and most palatable preparation of Cod Liver Oil, agreeing with the most delicate stomachs.

Agents.—Our book on South Africa and the British-Boer War is a regular bonanza for agents. Big cheap book. Sells on sight. Quite free.

Agents.—Our book on South Africa and the British-Boer War is a regular bonanza for agents. Big cheap book. Sells on sight. Quite free.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN

Should The Czar and Mikado Come To Blows

Comparison of the Military and Naval Force

Which They Could Put Into The Field

Constant rumors of war preparations on the part of Russia and Japan have turned the eyes of the civilized world eastward. These two nations, one of which has figured prominently in all the modern history of Europe, and the other of which has but recently awakened from a hibernating sleep of centuries, are the eastern political factors in the questions of the world, and both are seeing supremacy in the portion of the globe which they would dominate.

Close students of eastern politics have predicted that before the vexing questions were settled the two nations would clash over the complications which the questions have produced. That such a thing is possible the continued rush of military preparations on the part of both nations only serves to illustrate. The news columns of the daily press tell us, and reiterate the story day after day, that the Japanese Government is issuing rush orders to the firms of shipbuilders who are constructing new vessels for the Japanese navy, and the same thing is true of the Russian Government.

Each day seems to bring the two powers nearer to the final arbitration of arms than to a peaceful diplomatic settlement of the questions causing the controversy. Japan is yet reluctant over Russia's meddling with her settlement with China, whereby she would have secured Corea had Russia not prevented such a settlement of the war in which Japan was victorious.

That their victory over China had much to do towards raising the Japs' estimate of their powers is certain, but should the good opinion of themselves produced by that conflict carry them to a clash with Russia the estimate of their powers would probably have a rude shock, unless they could make alliances which would override the preponderance which favors Russia's naval and military resources.

In view of the possibility of war between these two nations, a comparison of their naval and military strength is not without interest. On land both countries could put enormous armies in the field, but Russia's military resources in the number of men which she could muster for war if they were needed is so much greater than the best that Japan could do, that a comparison seems farcical. The total strength of the army which the Czar could put in the field should occasion require it would be 7 1/2 times greater than any which the Mikado could muster to meet it.

The total force available for the military service of the Czar, including the active service, the reserves and men for the national defense, is 2,798,000. To meet this force Japan could muster not more than 373,720. Even these figures, great as the comparison is, do not give the full extent of Russia's advantage.

For the war of the present day the trained and organized troops are superior to the new levies, which lack not only the training and organization, but the equipments to fit them for the field as well. In this class Russia has still greater advantage than that shown in the grand total of the forces of the two nations. In what she classes as her active reserves—that is men thoroughly organized, disciplined and equipped—she has the enormous number of 1,269,000, while in the same class Japan has but 73,540.

In naval strength the comparison is not nearly so one-sided, although the Russian navy is far ahead of that of Japan in both men and ships. The number of Russian ships is 3 1/2 times greater than that of Japan, Russia having 240 vessels of all classes, to 70 for Japan. But such figures express a greater advantage than Russia possesses, for her navy is not as modern as that of Japan, and besides, she has a greater proportion of light boats of the torpedo class than Japan has. Of the boats now being built both nations have almost an equal number, Russia having 30 and Japan 36 now under construction.

THREE CARD MONTE

Career of the Man Who Invented It

Imposed On Men Of High Standing

Made A Barrel of Money and Died A Pauper

Lew Hock was the inventor of the celebrated three card monte trick, and about the cleverest card sharp in the world. Hock was well known in Kansas City, where he operated on and off for 20 years, making the city a sort of way station on his trips east and west.

The last time Hock was there he had just returned from a European trip. He produced papers and letters to show that while he was in London he was feted and dined by some of the upper crust of English society. He had passed there as a wealthy and traveled American. He had letters, too, from Secretary Olney, Secretary Carlisle and other leaders of the American political world which recommended him in the highest terms not only to the American representatives abroad, but to his friends of the writers who might meet him. And these letters could not be doubted. Hock had a way of getting entrance into the exclusive clubs of Washington, Philadelphia, New York and other cities, and in his role of 'gentleman of leisure' he had so imposed on men of high standing in the nation that they thought him as he represented himself to be and gave him the letters of introduction that helped him to flee the aristocracy of Europe.

Hock invented the three card monte game before he became of age. This is a trick with cards that has fooled more people out of money than any other game ever practiced. The trick is played with three aces, two black ones and one red. It is always played with a confederate to help, or 'stall', for the game. The operator takes the three cards between his fingers, showing them to the victim, and then shuffles them about and drops them face down upon a table, offering to bet any amount of money that no one can pick out the red ace.

At this point the operator turns his head a moment to spit or to speak to some one in the crowd behind him, and in that moment the confederate picks up the red ace, shows it to the victim, 'crimps' the corner of the card and slyly lays it down again apparently unseen by the operator. The operator again shuffles the three cards and throws them upon the table face down. There lies the card with its crimped corner. The victim supposes, of course, that it is the red ace and bets and picks it up to find that it is a black one, and he has lost his money.

The operator, when he picked up and shuffled the cards carelessly the second time, with a deft movement of his fingers removed the crimp in the red ace card and put a similar crimp in a black ace card. That was all there was in the trick. Hock worked it for years in hotels, on billiard tables, at fairs and circuses and on railroad trains and steamboats. He taught the trick to Canada Bill, a noted gambler, and the two worked together over all the country. They paid thousands upon thousands of dollars to railroad men in the old days for the privilege of working the game on trains, and they made money.

Later, when nearly every state in the Union passed laws aimed directly against the working of the three card monte game, it became unprofitable and was given up by Hock. But about that time an ingenious English cockney invented the 'three shell' game, which was even more productive than three card monte, and Hock took it up. The three shell game is a modern improvement on the ancient thimbering game that was worked at English fairs for many years. The old way was for the operator to crook his knee over the head of a cane that stood upright on the ground and move a small seed around between three thimbles on top of his leg, offering to bet that no one could pick the thimble under which the seed was hidden.

The lesson taught by the lives and deaths of Hock and Canada Bill and all the rest of their kind is that it never pays to be dishonest or to live by one's wits. These men may get great sums of money by sharp practices in the course of a lifetime, but they die poor, and most of them die in prison, Canada Bill who worked with

AT THE FRONT

Fighting Men in Khaki

Why The British Regiments Do Not Wear

Their Gay Uniforms in South Africa

Khaki may prove to be the winning sheet of the Boer republic. Khaki is the dust colored cloth of which the new service uniforms of the British soldiers are made.

When the British fought the Boers in former years, the soldiers of the queen went up against their sharp eyed foes clad in the glaring blue clothes which made their volutions at Aldershot such brilliant spectacles. They wore scarlet tunics crossed by white bands, bright helmets with waving plumes, huge bear skins and other gay trappings, all pleasing enough for parade, but entirely unsuited for war.

But since the days of Laing and Majuba Hill, England has discovered that the fanciful toggery which wins admiration on a line of march at home is not the thing for a battle field. So things have been changed. Nowadays when the British soldier goes forth to war he stows his gay uniform in the home barracks and gets into khaki, which is durable and obstructive to the eye.

Perhaps this explains the apparent falling off in Boer marksmanship. In former war the burghers opened at long range and did terrible execution. Against the dull green velvet you can see a scarlet tunic a long distance. The Boers were in the habit of picking out individual soldiers just as they would pick out a mark at a shooting contest. The 'roof battie' made fine marks. 'Roof battie' is Boer for red coat.

But in this war the Boers have not done so much long distance shooting. Instead of distinctly marked lines of red they have been confronted with indistinct lines of soldiers who were hardly to be recognized as such at 1000 yards, because their uniforms were so nearly of the color of mother earth.

As a consequence the Boers were surprised and grieved. Gladly did they welcome the Gordon Highlanders, who went into action wearing their kilts and tartans which they had insisted on retaining. The fatalities among this regiment have been great.

Nearly all the regiments sent to South Africa have been uniformed in khaki. Many of the officers, too, have adopted uniforms partly of khaki. The war office is now talking of putting all the officers, even the generals, into khaki. The high rate of mortality among the officers who have faced the Boers during the recent battles has brought about this result.

SUNDAY'S FUTURE

What Kitchener's Campaign Means

The World Rejoiced When He Telegraphed

'The Sudan May Now Be Said To Be Open'

The Sudan may now be said to be open. Such was the final sentence in the despatch of Gen. Kitchener announcing the brilliant victory of his army over the fanatical followers of the Mahdi.

The world rejoiced with England and Egypt over the brilliant victory and the capture of the Sudan, and yet it is safe to say that the majority of the people of the world are from those who have closely followed the Sudanese history, but little realized what such a victory meant.

Ever since before the death of the late Gen. Gordon there have come from the Sudan little dribblings of news telling of atrocities that have started the world for the moment and were then forgotten. During Gen. Kitchener's long campaign that has so gloriously avenged the death of Gordon the telegraph has flashed back from across the desert bits of encouraging news to which the press of the world has given more or less prominence for a day, and then continued the constant scramble for something fresh, and so allowed Kitchener and his little band of English and Egyptian soldiers to be forgotten until they had won another victory worthy of a front page position.

But to-day their work has been completed. The army of black fanatics has been scattered, never to meet again, in all probability, its leaders including the Khalfah himself, have been slain with but one exception, a fugitive; England has touched the country with her magic wand and the result is peace after centuries of strife and oppression.

Geographers have never attempted to define the boundaries of what has been termed 'The Empire of the Mahdi'. It has been shown rather indefinitely as a broad stretch of territory around the sources and junction of the Nile rivers and stretching far out across the sandy wastes of the Great Sahara desert. In fact it is an empire that has known no boundaries. During the reign of the Turk his soldiers collected tribute whenever they met with no resistance. Before the advent of the Turk the Sudan consisted of but hundreds of little scattered communities which recognized no higher authority than the head man of each village, and when the Mahdi came in the garb of his religion, and collected these small commonwealths into a mighty force that crushed the Turkish taskmaster, he, like his predecessor, collected revenue wherever he was unopposed, and knew or recognized no boundaries except the stone wall of armed force.

But the territory over which he exercised a questionable jurisdiction stretches north and west across the sands of Sahara and south and east to beyond the Nile and into the very centre of the continent.

Now that the army of backs has been scattered the railroad which Kitchener built as a military necessity will be maintained as the first link in the chain of Anglo-Saxon civilization which will rapidly supersede barbarism. The steel rails which have been used to carry men and munitions of war with which to conquer the country will now carry in to it the factors of the world with which to maintain it and will carry on again the rich store of ivory of india rubber, of gold and silver, of cereals for which much of the vast territory is well adapted, of ebony and other valuable woods which abound in the forests and of gum.

WOMAN AND HOME

The Countess Of Warwick

And Her Practical Work.

One of England's Beautiful Women

There are few women who can claim to have done more practical work toward helping the women of this present day than the Countess of Warwick, one of England's most beautiful women. The wide diffusion of her influence has affected varied causes and made itself felt on all sides. The Countess of Warwick's work might serve as an example to many rich American women who have both wealth and leisure at their disposal. From time to time we have had fragmentary accounts of this clever countess' helpful schemes, but it is interesting to note them in the order of their happening as outlined in a leading English publication.

Among the varied work and numerous charities has been the establishing of a work depot in the most fashionable part of the shopping section of London, where is sold the needlework she has helped to revive among the women of her own country, so creating an industry among them. Now she has opened up to many women who are crowding the labor market a new channel of remunerative employment, that of undertaking the lighter branches of agriculture, by affording them the opportunity of training systematically for the work. Having obtained the co-operation and support of the council of Reading college, the Countess Warwick has established in Reading a hostel for women, where girls over the age of 16 and women can obtain a thorough and practical education in all the higher branches of agriculture. So thoroughly did Lady Warwick organize and carry out her scheme that not only did the council of Reading college consent to recognize her hostel as a place of residence for women students, but also undertook to provide the necessary course of instruction for them, and they have additional advantages of visiting various farms and institutions, which are thrown open to them for practice in experiments in all branches of their work. Further advantage is afforded by its connection with the University of Oxford.—Chicago Times-Herald.

GENERAL METHUEN. General Lord Methuen, who has been promoted third baron of Methuen, K. C. B. He is 54 years old. Although he was the heir to the peerage, he insisted on an army career and entered the Scots Guards as a lieutenant in 1864. For some years he saw no service. But Lord Methuen was anxious to see some fighting and secured permission to go on special service to the Gold Coast in 1873.

The following year, notwithstanding his service, he was appointed brigade major at Ashanti. In 1876 he became assistant military secretary to the commander in chief in Ireland and, after being a military attaché in Berlin, a quarter-master general and assistant adjutant general, he was appointed to the important post of commandant at headquarters in Egypt.

Shortly after the Bochnan and campaign Lord Methuen was appointed deputy adjutant general in South Africa, and in 1880 he became a major general. He succeeded to the peerage in 1891, and from 1892 to 1897 he was in command of the home district. He did not leave the Scots guards until he had become colonel of that famous regiment.

It was during the Bochnan and campaign that he raised and commanded that famous body of cavalry known as 'Methuen's horse.' He is a tall, vigorous, active man, a great walker and one of the best swordsmen in the army.

TO-LET.—The store on Castle street known as the Mason Store Apply to F. J. Desmond, Newcastle, N. B.