

The Union Advocate

Established 1867.
Telephone 60.
NEWCASTLE, NEWCASTLE, N. B.
WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1900
Newcastle Societies

MEET AS FOLLOWS—
NEWCASTLE DIVISION No. 458 of T. in the Temperance Hall every Thursday evening at 8.00 o'clock.
COURT MIMAMONI, No. 165 L. O. F. in their rooms, Mainie Hall, on the evening of the fourth Tuesday of each month at 8.00 o'clock.
DUTY—
COURT HAPPY BARRATT No. 150 L. O. F. in Forester's Hall, Duty, on the 3rd Thursday of each month at 7.30 o'clock.

Editorial Notes

Michael Davitt has arrived at Pretoria.

If the Almighty is on the side of the Boers, he has a queer way of showing it.—Boston Herald.

The formal ceremonies attending the opening of the Paris exposition will take place on the Saturday before Easter.

Khaki is to be much worn this summer. This will be about as English as wearing a cap on the back of our heads and turning up our trousers legs.

The ravages of the kiting bug are confined to the South so far this season, but when they discover what excellent subjects for their operations, we possess, they will be upon us.

The more hopeless this Boer struggle becomes, the more determined Cecil Paul is to fight to the bitter end. Otherwise he would be a Dutchman.—Boston Herald.

The impression that is being given abroad that the tax rate of Newcastle for the coming year will be much greater than any previous year is erroneous. As a matter of fact the tax for this year will not be any greater than they were last year. The estimates were carefully scrutinized by the council and nothing but what was required to properly conduct the affairs of the town was allowed to pass.

A GREAT MISTAKE

As the saying goes—"give some men a rope and they will hang themselves." This beautiful New Brunswick town contains a few men who are unconditionally killing themselves and the town in which they reside by systematically spending every dollar possible in St. John or Montreal. A man who carries his living in a small, not over prosperous town should buy his clothes and other essentials in the town of his adoption, or birth or wherever it may be. A resident complained the other day that Newcastle was going to the dogs. Business in his line was a standstill and money was scarce. That same man a few days afterwards gave an outside firm an order for a thirty dollar suit of clothes. Is that the way to bring prosperity to your town? No, "not by a jug full," to use a common phrase. Surely men with ordinary intelligence can see that the better way to aid the financial position of Newcastle is to keep every dollar they can in it. It is to be regretted that this town possesses men who prefer to spend their spare cash in other places. There are persons here today who send about two hundred dollars to outside towns for articles which could be obtained in Newcastle, and others send a great deal more. Do these men realize that they are killing their own

town and at the same time bringing ruin upon themselves? There are probably ten thousand dollars sent out of Newcastle every year which can be just as judiciously spent here. Now, if that money was circulated in this town what a difference it would make in commercial circles. There wouldn't be so many storekeepers complaining of hard times and so many retailers grumbling about the taxes. A dollar spent by a Newcastle man in this town for any article will receive more in returns eventually, than if sent to Montreal or St. John.

THE WAR AND JOUBERT'S DEATH

The absence of news from South Africa this week recalls the state of affairs just previous to the relief of Kimberley and the capture of Oorlog. It will be remembered that the week previous to Roberts' first brilliant stroke, was one of the most uneventful of the war. We believe the present 'quiet' in war circles is due to the formation of a plan of Roberts' for advancement into Boer territory the result of which can only be startling landings over the war dispatches. It is the calm before the storm. It is evident that Boer thoroughly believes in keeping the outside world in the dark as to his movements and thus far his endeavours in this direction have been successful. The death of General Joubert, commander in chief of the Boer forces, which occurred last week, seemed to be the one thing which prevented a tired public from drifting into the stream of indifference in South African affairs. Joubert's removal will be a great loss to the Boers while the war lasts. But an important obstacle in the path of Great Britain has been removed by the hand of the Almighty. Notwithstanding the hatred cherished by every Britisher towards every Boer, it cannot be denied that fairness was a conspicuous trait of General Joubert's life. The Boers, in their ambition to possess outlying lands that England had seized before them, raided Bechuanaland in 1884. The movement was a popular one. The Boers were flushed with victory. They believed the land was more theirs than England's for they had broken the ground before England possessed it. But Joubert stopped it. "I positively refuse," he declared, "to hold office under a government that deliberately breaks its covenants, and we have made covenants with England." He meant it. He would have resigned and gone back to his farm, and the Boers knew it. The New York Journal remarks:—Joubert was a specimen of the best type of the Transvaal Boer. His French blood refined the primitive Dutch instincts and gave him adaptability to the conditions of modern life. If he had been in control instead of Kruger the Transvaal would probably have kept step with the outer world sufficiently to avoid giving cause for war.

PEDDLERS' LICENSE

The two hundred dollar tax on peddlers in this county illustrates in a very striking manner the power of the townspeople over the residents of the rural districts. While we do not uphold the policy of any council which favors the flooding of the country with the offerings of civilization, still we are not in sympathy with a tax of \$200 on peddlers. As intimated above it forces the farmer to subjugate himself to the town storekeeper; but this is not the chief grievance which the rural residents have against this tax. For instance, a man residing ten miles from the nearest store suddenly discovers that he is without a certain necessary commodity. In order to obtain it he would be compelled to hitch up his horse and drive the ten miles, losing thereby perhaps two or three hours of his time. Whereas formerly the peddler would be on hand to supply him. Under this new law the farmer is probably the most heavily taxed man in the County, if his time is considered to be of any value at all. Still, we are not in favor of allowing the country to be flooded by peddlers with brass watches, nickel chains, etc., but what we do favor is the granting of a certain number of peddlers' licenses in this county every year. If six peddlers only were licensed, and all trash barred from

their kits, it would materially benefit the rural resident and would not injure the town storekeepers to any degree.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Sebastopol correspondent of the London Daily Graphic said last week:—
"War alarms fill the naval headquarters here. The whole Russian squadron is fully equipped for instant service. Troops with full war kits are daily arriving from the interior. The garrison will soon be a powerful army corps."
"There is much excitement among the staffs of both services, and all the talk is of bringing Turkey to her senses by forcible measures."

It seems that Russia is determined to take advantage of the absorption of Great Britain's military strength and energy in South Africa by pushing forward in Western Asia. It is almost certain that Great Britain will not oppose the "Bear" this time and the Turk will probably have to fight his own battles, if he doesn't consider it wiser not to fight at all, for Germany has no interests in Western Asia that compel her to come to the rescue of the distressed Sultan, nor any interest in the Sultan to warrant risking an encounter with the Czar in his behalf. Taking everything into consideration it seems altogether likely the Turk will submit to the bear, for in reality he has no option. Great Britain has always guarded against any forward movement into Western Asia on the part of Russia, but at the present time she is guarding a movement of far greater importance to herself. When the war in South Africa is over the mother country will probably discover that Russia has gained ground in Asia.

OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

A special to the Chicago Times-Herald from its Washington correspondent, Walter Williams gives what Mr. Williams says are the actual demands made on China in the matter of maintaining the "open door." These demands have been acceded to by China. The demands amounted to the following:—

1. That each within its "sphere of influence" or leased territory in China should pledge itself not in any way to interfere with any treaty port or vested right within the "sphere" or territory under lease.
2. That in all ports within the "sphere of influence," except free ports, all merchandise landed or shipped, irrespective of nationality, shall pay the Chinese tariff for the time being, and the duties shall be paid to the Chinese Government.
3. That in ports in the "sphere of influence" the Government controlling these spheres will levy no greater harbor duties on vessels of any nationality than are levied on vessels of its own nationality, and that on railroads built, controlled or operated within these "spheres," the citizens of other nationalities shall pay no higher charges for transportation of merchandise than are paid by the citizens of the power controlling such "spheres."

The powers making the demands were Great Britain, Russia, Germany, France, Italy, Japan and the United States.

CRANKS' CONTAGION.

The trouble with queer things is their contagion. Were the Sheldon newspaper experiment permitted to slip into the oblivion which—in the practice—it has so industriously and patiently earned, one could remember it only as harmless. But a just fate will not allow it so easy a taking-off. On the contrary, it must have "take-offs" of another kind quite as hard upon the sensibilities of Christian people. The mayor of Moundville, W. Va., "as Jones would" run it. Undoubtedly the unfortunate plan of this enthusiast is but the preface of an epidemic of these crusades. It is, however, an encouraging sign that not only the cloth in particular, but in general sensible men of all faiths and no faith seem to regard such travesties upon the name of the Christian with an equal abhorrence. When the time arrives when men will apply quietly and conscientiously the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount to the business of everyday life we may indeed look for the broad uplifting of the race.—Philadelphia Press.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

Some time ago Mr. Chamberlain announced that all the self-governing colonies of the Empire which had taken so large a share in the duties and responsibilities entailed by the South African war, would be consulted by the Imperial Government in the South African question after the war. This was only fair, for having blood and treasure in making war it was only right that Australia, New Zealand and Canada should be consulted as to the best way to prevent the necessity of further shedding of blood in the future. It is reported by cable on evidently reliable authority, that Mr. Chamberlain has consulted the Australian Premier, and that he is now in consultation with the Canadian Premier and Government.—Montreal Witness.

Professor J. W. Wells who is an authority on international law and practice, urges and argues very strongly in favor of the out-and-out annexation of the Transvaal and Orange Free States, not as "States," but as conquered territories.

To Ours a Cold in a Day.
Take Lazz Bros' Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Groves' signature is on each box.

ALD RUNDLE OPPOSES

The appointment of a new Scott Act Inspector

Considers the present Inspector capable

But the Council decides making a Change

The Mayor, and Alds. Street, Creighton, Ferguson and Lawlor were present at the opening of the Town Council session last Wednesday evening.

The Finance Committee recommended the payment of \$4.00 to Miss Fanny McVillie for typewriting. Report received and adopted.

The following report was received from the Appointment Committee:—

To Hon. Alton Ritchie Mayor of the Town of Newcastle.

We hereby recommend the appointment of Thomas Hill and William Galla as Scott Act inspectors for the Town of Newcastle, under the Canada Temperance Act, and that the contract be made the same as the contracts with the policemen.

Ald. Lawlor moved that the report be notified by the Town clerk to exempt from police, fire, light and water taxes all persons residing entirely of the Town of Newcastle, under the Canada Temperance Act, and that the contract be made the same as the contracts with the policemen.

Ald. Creighton moved that the report of the Appointment to office Committee be received and adopted, and that the appointment be instructed to make all arrangements with the appointees as to salaries, and to make arrangements with the barrister as to prosecuting attorney.

Ald. Creighton—There are people taking under a misapprehension the report of the Appointment Committee. The motion was started by this council. As far as I know there is not a town in the province, not controlling the Scott Act. We want the act carried out and it will be carried out if I have got anything to do with it. I think the policemen will be satisfied with the report.

Ald. Lawlor—I fully endorse Ald. Creighton's statements. I think we can procure men in our midst who will carry out the Scott Act as well as it is being carried out at present.

Ald. Ferguson—I endorse the sentiment of the previous speakers. We are desirous of keeping down the sale of the act, and should not be influenced by the bubble originating from barrister and untrained mind.

Ald. Street—The other speakers have voiced by sentiment exactly. I want to see the Scott Act thoroughly carried out. I have always endeavored to promote the best interests of the town and will continue to do so. I consider Mr. Mendie a capable inspector and believe he has done all he could to carry out the law that is before the town should get what benefit there is derived from the Scott Act. Ald. Creighton's motion is a move in the right direction.

The Mayor—I was informed in Fredericton the other day that that town council had passed a resolution after paying the policeman, the Scott Act last year, left a revenue of fifteen hundred dollars. That town had a revenue last year of nine hundred and thirty dollars from the Scott Act and a similar amount was secured by Montreal. I think Mr. Mendie is a capable man, but believe in the motion should not go outside of the town for an inspector. I am quite willing to hear of the responsibility of the motion. At this juncture Ald. Rundle took his seat at the board. He was shown Ald. Creighton's motion.

Ald. Rundle—Why not give Mr. Mendie the position of inspector? Mr. Mendie is the position of inspector.

Ald. Creighton—I believe Policeman Hill can carry it out as faithfully as anybody.

Ald. Rundle—I understand that Mr. Mendie is willing to act as town clerk.

Ald. Ferguson—We want to control the Scott Act ourselves, the same as they do in Chatham.

Ald. Rundle—I understood that the council would meet Mr. Mendie and talk the matter over. If he is taken out of the town, it will probably leave the county open. With Mendie out of the town, the balance of the county would not be worth bothering with.

Ald. Ferguson—We are here to represent the town, not the county.

Ald. Rundle—We should be a little farther than that. Another thing is keeping the policeman from attending to his duties.

Ald. Ferguson—It is in doing all right in other places.

Ald. Rundle—It is not done very well in other places. I say, let Mendie look after the town and let the policeman attend to his duties.

Ald. Ferguson—The duties of the policeman are not as arduous as that.

Ald. Rundle—I think the Scott Act is as right as it is controlled in the town at present. I have no objection to his present position. Would it be as well to meet him before anything was done?

Ald. Ferguson—Not when we are capturing men belonging to the town to let after it.

Ald. Rundle—I would not vote for any change until we have met him.

The Mayor—It might be as well to leave it over until the next meeting.

Ald. Creighton—Put the motion now on the table. I don't want to see the Scott Act enforced and I don't want to see the Police Force do it. It is not the appointment of Mr. Mendie that I look at all, but his worthiness to do the job.

We are going to have a temperance town in New Brunswick. We want to see the Scott Act enforced. We want to see the policeman attend to his duties.

Ald. Ferguson—If we have a meeting with outsiders about the business of the town, we are not fit to be here.

Ald. Lawlor—Mr. Mendie is a sensible man. He is not fit to be here.

Ald. Rundle—I have two or three looking after it, it will not be done at all.

Ald. Lawlor—I am willing to take my chances on what Mr. Hill will do. If he doesn't do it right, we can get another man.

Ald. Creighton—We can appoint Mr. Mendie at any time. The policeman is only engaged by the month.

Ald. Rundle—I am very strongly in favor of leaving it as it is. I would not permit the town for what a few heads are doing.

Ald. Ferguson—The only way to do it is to let it be.

Ald. Rundle—We have seen it tried before. Better leave well enough alone. I think the policeman's duties are defined.

Ald. Ferguson—Because we do not appoint Mr. Mendie, it will not do him from doing his duty in the county.

Ald. Rundle—It is probably a matter of dollars and cents with him. The money will be unable to pay him his present salary with Newcastle out of it.

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It's Pleasant to shop when shopping is easy.

READ EVERY WORD OF THIS AD. AND PRESERVE REFERENCE, IT CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Without any formalities we begin with

WALL PAPER! The very season when it needed too.

Prices have somewhat advanced in Wall Paper, but we have managed to keep ours down to the lowest point, starting at 6c for double rolls we have it in different grades and patterns up to 85c for heavy gilt. The stock is so large and varied in pattern and style that any one should be suited. INGRAINS are coming more into fashion year by year and with this in mind we have laid in a larger stock than usual of the most popular shades and colorings; the fringes and borders are elegant and need to be seen to be appreciated. A few on exhibition in our window this week.

We have made arrangements with a first class paper hanger whereby we can have your paper put on in good shape without any fuss or bother, at the lowest price consistent with good work.

WINDOW SHADES. The prices of shades have gone up by leaps and bounds, but by placing our orders early we are able to supply your needs in this respect at old prices in nearly every case. A great variety of colorings to choose from. Prices 55c to 75c. We will put them up for you if required and within any reasonable distance.

CURTAIN POLES. The same story may be told of curtain poles, viz. Advanced prices. You can buy them here, however, at old prices, 25 and 30c. wood or brass ends. Better qualities in stock up to \$1.25 each.

CARPETS. All Wool and Union. For real downright hard wear and good satisfaction buy wool carpets, they can be turned and washed and made over, and light to handle and long wearing. Carpets at the following prices, 27c, 42c, 55c and 85c. Bring us the size of your room or better still we will go and measure it and make the carpet to fit it. In other words leave your order with the necessary amount of cash and we will do the rest. Carpets cut, matched, fitted, and in the better qualities laid down. No worry. No bother. Japanese matting in new designs and patterns, 14c, 15c, 20c and 30c. per yard. These goods are pretty, light and cool, for summer coverings for floors, and their cheapness commends them to all.

OIL CLOTHS. FLOOR OIL CLOTHS. 1yd. 14, 14, and 2 yards wide at 27c square yard. STAIR OIL CLOTHS. 12 and 16c.

Gents' Furnishings.

Men's white shirts, laundered, ready for use, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and 1.25. Unlaundered shirts 50c.

Men's Bagatta shirts, neat patterns, and good quality, with two collars and detachable cuffs, 95c and \$1.00.

Men's Bagatta shirts, attached cuffs 75c.

Men's Negligee shirts, reversible collars 75c.

Men's colored bosom shirts, good value at \$1.00, now 69c.

Men's black salmon shirts, 50c, 75c, 90c, and \$1.00.

Boys' Bagatta shirts, 50c and 65c.

Men's all wool underwear, nice weight for spring, \$1.00 & 1.10 per suit. Real fine natural wool, \$2.00 per suit. All other kinds required from 25c up.

Ready to Wear Clothing.

There is a genuine improvement in the general make up of clothing from year to year. Clothing is now MADE TO FIT and the average man can get a suit that will fit well, look well and wear well at half the price he would pay a tailor for the same quality of cloth.

Men's strong tweed suits, \$3.55 Men's all wool tweed suits, \$6.75
" All wool serge " 6.00 " fine twill serge suits, well worth \$10 for 8.50
Men's black suits \$7.25

and numerous other kinds up to \$10 and \$12.

BOYS' CLOTHING. In children's suits we have never been better fitted out than at present. All sizes from 4 years up to the boy just budding into long pants.

Fauntleroy suits for small boys from 4 to 6 years. These are made in three pieces, buttoned behind and makes a very neat, cute suit, price \$2.50 to \$4.00.

Boys' strong school suits \$2.00 and \$2.25. The kind that don't tear easy.

Boys' three piece suits \$3.25 to 5.00. All sizes. Bring in your boy, we can fit him.

Pants for Men.

Good strong working pants \$1.15, better \$1.50. All wool Oxford homespun, \$2.25.

" Tweed pants, neat stripes, \$1.75. " " " fine quality, 2.25.

Fine black dress pants, neat stripes 2.75. A dozen other kinds that we can't mention here.

Dress Goods.

We have paid particular attention to this department and especially in fine blacks. We have a splendid range up to 75c. Figured black Lustres, 25c, elegant goods. 25c. Figured black goods at 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

Blistered Crepons, \$1.25