

THE UNION ADVOCATE.

VOL. 36.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1903.

No. 18

The Right Goods The Right Styles The Right Prices

GREY COTTONS.

We have loaded up for the season's business, and as the price of cotton is stiffening, these can be bought to good advantage NOW.

PRICES 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12c.

WHITE COTTONS.

A choice assortment of good to able makes. Just the very thing you need for spring sewing.

PRICES 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 15c.

SHEETINGS.

Disached and unbleached. Plain and twill. 8, 10 and 12 widths.

PRICES, 15, 20, 25, 30 and 35c.

PILLOW COTTONS.

Plain and circular, 12, 14, 16 and 18 in.

PRICES, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 20c.

WHITE MUSLINS.

Spotted Swiss, checked, corded, etc., etc. Buy early to get the prettiest.

PRICES, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20c.

NEW PRINTS.

About one hundred and fifty pieces of the season's best makes. Good values and beautiful patterns.

PRICES, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12 and 15c.

BLUE DUCKS.

Three widths and in different qualities. Good patterns.

PRICES, 10, 13 and 15c.

SHIRTING GINGHAMS.

New patterns and fine qualities.

PRICES, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15c.

FLANNELETTES.

By a very special arrangement we were able to secure 1200 yds. of a very fine flannel, in 34 in. wide. This flannel today is worth 18c the yard, but we will offer the lot in lengths of 10 yards only, for 7 1/2c the yard.

WRAPPERETTES.

We have about 25 broken pieces left. These sold at 12, 14, 15 and 17c, this week we will clear at 9 1/2c the yard.

ZEPHYR GINGHAMS.

In new effects and colorings. To see is to buy this very serviceable fabric.

PRICES, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 20c.

BLACK SATEEN WAISTS.

New styles. Every waist has that touch of richness which makes it desirable.

PRICES, \$1.09 to \$2.50.

READY-TO-WEAR SKIRTS.

These are equal to the best tailor-made garments, in style and finish. Good goods, well made.

PRICES, \$1.39 to \$10.00 each.

SPECIAL FUR ANNOUNCEMENT.

We will offer this week, the balance of fur goods at ridiculously low prices. We have 5 fur-lined capes, 5 dollar, 1 pr. grey lamb mitts, 1 grey lamb cap, 1 pr. black Pe-sky lamb glove, 1 men's beaver collar. If you are interested, you can save money as THEY WILL GO.

FLANNELETTE NIGHT DRESSES.

We have about 2 dozen left. Pink, blue and striped. Regular price \$1.00 and \$1.25, now, 89c each.

ALL WOOL UNDERVESTS.

We have too many that sell regularly at \$1.00 each and are good value at that. This week we place them on the counter for 69c the garment.

WE ARE OPENING TO-DAY.

New ribbons, Dress goods, Veilings, B. It buckles, Silks, New hats, Chenille covers, Suspender, Tricots, White-crow, Velt-crow, Hair matting, Valises, etc., etc.

HOMESPUN PANTS.

We are now showing a full range of the above in different qualities. Full length or short with buckles.

PRICES, \$1.35 to \$2.50.

R. N. WYSE,

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

Wholesale and Retail.

New Goods Arriving, The Harbingers of Spring.

Stamped Rugs, new patterns as well as old favorites. New Homespun, Frieze, etc. for skirts and costumes, all wool, full 54 to 56 inches wide, colors, dark and light greys, browns, etc. 75c. per yard.

Homespun, pretty shades, 54 in., 70c. New prints, a large range of select patterns, from 6c to 14c per yd. New Gingham, 7c to 18c. New Apron Gingham with border 9c and 13c. New Flannelettes, very fine quality and tasty patterns, 12c and 14c.

New shirtings, pillow cottons, etc. Leave your orders and have your sheets and pillow cases hemmed free of charge this month.

New Printed Ducks, dark and light grounds. Heavy Homespun, 65c, Corduroy, 65c and 75c. We have them up to \$1.00 per pair, made from all wool heavy weight homespun—just the thing for boys going to school. "Can't tear 'em."

Balance of this week all goods on our remnant table will be sold at half marked price. We want the room. Come early and secure some rare bargains.

CLARKE & CO.

Feb. 11, '03. ONE MONTH ONLY. MAR. 11, '03.

For one month we will send the Advocate to any address in Canada or U. S. for the balance of 1903 for

50 cts. FIFTY CENTS. 50 cts.

This will give all who are not now readers an opportunity to subscribe for an independent paper during the election and the session of the Dominion and Local Parliaments. The Advocate is recognized as one of the best provincial weekly papers and no home should be without it. Send stamps or postal note.

ANSLOW BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS. NEWCASTLE.

That Watch of Yours.

It may need cleaning or a new main spring. We can do it and our charges are moderate. All work guaranteed. Money back if not satisfactory.

H. WILLISTON & CO., JEWELERS.

NOMINATION DAY.

Two Full Tickets to Contest The County Nominated on Saturday.

The Speeches in the Temperance Hall.--- A Patient Hearing Given All The Speakers.

Sheriff Call opened his court for the nomination of candidates for the pending election in the Court House here on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. O. Nicholson, Esq. acting as clerk.

Shortly after eleven o'clock R. T. P. Aitken, Esq. appeared and presented the nomination papers of Messrs. George Watt, John Morrissey, Donald Morrison and William S. Loggie, in the order named, and paid over to the Sheriff the deposit required.

W. J. Loggie, Esq. of Chatham filed the nomination papers and made the deposit for the following gentlemen in the order named:—Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Hon. John P. Burchill, John O'Brien, Chas. E. Fish.

A poll was demanded by Hon. J. P. Burchill. At 12 o'clock noon, the Sheriff announced that the time for receiving nominations was then passed, but that the court would remain open until 2 o'clock so that if there were any objections to the gentlemen stated they could be heard.

The concluded the ceremonies at the Court House, and arrangements were made to procure the Temperance Hall for the speakers to deliver their addresses in during the afternoon.

Long before the hour appointed electors wended their way to the Temperance Hall, where they patiently waited the opening of the doors, which had been announced for two o'clock. At the appointed time the doors were thrown open and the crowd quickly filled the hall, including the gallery, aisles and entrance until no more could be accommodated and many turned away disappointed. It is indeed too bad that Newcastle has not a larger hall. When the candidates arrived they experienced considerable difficulty in making their way to the platform and each in turn was greeted with cheers.

Mr. James Falconer was appointed chairman and called the meeting to order in a few well chosen remarks. There was then some little discussion as to who was to be the first speaker, or which side should lead off when Mr. Tweedie in his characteristic pleasant and decisive manner took off his hat and remarked "Well gentlemen if you're afraid to make a start I will make a break." This was greeted with cheers, and calls of "Morrissey first," until the gentleman had to arise and ask order and a respectful hearing for Mr. Tweedie as well as all the other speakers.

Mr. Tweedie then proceeded to address the meeting, but he did not appear to be in good form, and it was not until he had spoken for a considerable length of time that he aroused anything like enthusiasm among his hearers, but from that point onward his remarks were frequently interrupted by applause as he made point after point against his opponents, or when he got off some of his sharp sarcasms on some individual member of the opposition ticket or the editor of the Chatham World. Even the boys in the gallery seemed to warm under his influence and instead of interruptions gave applause.

Mr. Tweedie's remarks in part were as follows: In his opening remarks he made a strong appeal to the electors of the County of Northumberland to be patriotic, to vote for the best interests of Northumberland county. He said that never before in the history of New Brunswick as a province had Northumberland had such an honor conferred on one of her sons as to make him Premier. Based on his boyhood, and his early life and his political history since entering the sphere of Provincial Politics up to his attainment of the position he now held as Premier of this Province. He asserted that now the opposition were endeavoring to rob this county of this honor and give it to Mr. Hazen, a man who had no interests in this county.

He predicted that throughout the whole province the government will be sustained by a large majority, and further said that if the opposition elected nine members they would get just one more than he put them down for, and he never had been known to make a miss statement as to the outcome of a political contest as he was always sure before he permitted himself to make such statements. He was not making those statements to influence the electors. He did not wish to influence them. What he wished to do was to state the facts and let the electors judge the case for themselves. He would like to say a word or two about these so called charges which were given such prominence by the opposition press.

There were two ways of charging the government with misdeeds, the way through the newspapers, the other by the representatives of the people in the House. He did not think it fair for the press to make charges which were not proven in the House, that members of the opposition allowed to pass unopposed. If you look up the records of the debates in the House and you see any statements of Mr. Hazen, or members of the opposition in reference to these so called charges. Did Mr. Hazen or any other members oppose the various grants for public and administrative purposes? The present administration has been charged with extravagance in the expenditure of public money, but gentlemen, if the representatives from the various counties, the people's representatives demand this expenditure it is the government's duty to accede to the wishes of the people.

With reference to the bonded debt of the province he did not think that compared unfavorably with other provinces. The debt was a little over \$3,000,000, but he knew that every dollar was necessarily incurred. This amount is no larger than the bonded debt of the city of St. John, yet some of the newspapers of that city are making a great fuss over this matter, but they were ready to sanction the increase in the city's bonded debt until it was as large as that of the whole province of New Brunswick. How was this debt increased especially in the past few years. You are all aware that during the past two or three years the province has had to bear several extraordinary expenditures which were instrumental in this increase. There was the great freshets which swept away bridges, roads and other property. The C. P. R. and the L. C. R. had suffered to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the damage to government property and roads were not a large sum. Was the government to have these bridges and roads repaired. No. They had to grapple with the question, and specially so that the roads and rivers would be passable so that farmers might bring their produce to market, and also procure supplies, that the general public could travel from place to place. Is there an elector that thinks that the government should have purchased this property? If there was he would ask that elector to deposit his vote against the government. Then there was the outbreak of smallpox. If that epidemic had been a leaved to spread, undoubtedly what would have been the outcome. In a country like this where the principal industry is lumbering and where a large number of the men are employed in camps in the winter it would have meant disaster to the whole lumber industry. It is true that the government has given the various municipalities the power to look after this disease and take the proper measures to restrict its spread but did it stop there. No. It did not think it would be right to saddle this expense on the rate payers as the government had paid the bills. These amounts should not have come out of current revenues as they could not foresee that the province was going to be visited by a smallpox epidemic. Money had to be borrowed. He would not take up too much time as it would be unfair to his friends of the opposition. He was not afraid of opposition, he faced it, but he liked to win.

At this point the Premier gave a lengthy explanation of the matter, then Mr. Morrissey explained how this institution was organized and conducted and also gave a clear and straightforward explanation of the Daniel Bell estate question which is being made an issue of this campaign.

CHATHAM LANDS AND THE CHAM HAM PULP MILL.

With reference to the Muskoka Co. and the Chatham pulp matters the Premier went fully into details. He said that in 1893 the policy of the government was to give the lumbermen a longer lease, a lease of 25 years. At this time there was in the county of Restigouche many timber lands that the people of that county wanted, thousands of acres of valuable timber lands were not taken up. The Messrs. Campbell, representing the Muskoka Lumber Co., approached the government in the usual way and at different times bought up some of the extent of about 400 miles with the exception from any one and they got it at the upset price. This land was then considered to be unsuitable being surrounded by mountains

and the streams running through it too rough to drive logs in and with no booms. This company proposed, this ground in a perfectly legitimate manner, but the charge had been made that they had not operated on the whole of it. This was true, but was the government to compel every lumber operator to operate on every mile of his holding? If it did it would not be in the interests of the province or the county as there would be an excess of lumber on the market, prices would drop and lumber a drug on the market. No the only way to do is to let the lumbermen operate according to the demand. This was the only proper way. But if any company owned a large tract of land and was not operating thereon it was not any gentleman in the province to draw the surveyor General's attention to the matter. This course was open to Mr. Aitken but that gentleman did not say a word in opposition to the policy of the government until Mr. King of Shive's Company, a company in which Mr. Aitken was interested, wished to procure the land. But he said that these present charges were not the same paid for the lands.

With regard to the Chatham pulp mill. This question was being made much of against him in his native town and he would speak now fully on this at a meeting Monday night at Chatham when he would have some questions to ask his general friend Mr. Stewart of the Chatham World and he trusted that gentleman would come prepared to answer them. He regretted very much that this mill was closed, but was he the one who was keeping it closed? It was more to Mr. Aitken's credit to keep the mill closed than it was to Mr. Stewart's credit to get it about \$3,000.

Mr. Winslow here denied this statement and proceeded to interrupt Mr. Tweedie until he was called to order by the chairman who proposed Mr. Winslow the opportunity of replying when the other speakers had concluded.

As Mr. Tweedie proceeded he was frequently interrupted by Mr. Winslow, who was more to Mr. Aitken's credit to keep the mill closed than it was to Mr. Stewart's credit to get it about \$3,000.

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