

POOR COPY

# THE UNION ADVOCATE.

VOL. 35.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1901.

8

## R. N. WYSE'S GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men  
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

The tide of seasonable goods is flowing your way to-day, and at such low prices, that if you fail to secure them as they pass, it will be an unfortunate occurrence.

Our Clearance Sale is a two-fold benefit. We are benefited in clearing all classes of merchandise even at sacrifice prices before January 1st, 1902, and you will be benefited by being able to secure goods at such low prices.

Money saved is as good as money earned, and money-saving prices are placed upon goods of every description in this store.

Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded.

WHITE STORE, - Newcastle, N. B.

## Christmas Opening.

We shall be glad to have all our old Friends and the Public generally call on us on

Friday and Saturday, the 29th and 30th inst.,  
and inspect our stock of Christmas goods.

A Handsome Souvenir Calendar will be given to every Lady calling.

H. WILLISTON & Co.,  
JEWELERS.

## French Flannel Sale.

This week we offer the balance of our French Flannels, 45c. and 50c. goods for

29cents, TO CLEAR.

Don't Fail to come early and secure some of the most desirable patterns.

### WARM FOOTWEAR.

Childrens Felt Slippers 15c. Misses felt Slippers 18c.  
Womens " " 20c.  
Warm comfortable and noiseless, womens fur topped slippers, womens felt slippers, good quality 45c.

CLARKE CO.

Nov. 26th, 1901.

## CHRISTMAS ADVERTISING.

During the week our representative will call on all local merchants to solicit Holiday Season Advertising. We trust our former patrons and many new ones will engage space for this year. The Advocate has now the largest circulation of any paper on the North Shore and our holiday rates are so low that every merchant can tell all the People his story. Make up your minds early and secure best positions.

ANSLOW BROS.

## THIRD CONTINGENT

Imperial Authorities Accept  
Canada's Offer.

SIX HUNDRED.

Mounted Troops to be  
Despatched to South  
Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The war office announced today that it has accepted Canada's offer of 600 mounted men for service in South Africa.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—Although the government general had not received up to this evening any official cable from the imperial authorities notifying the Canadian government that their offer of 600 mounted infantry for service in South Africa had been accepted, it is learned that the Associated Press despatch of Saturday saying that the offer was accepted by the war office, has been confirmed by a private cable today to the government from London. This explains the cause of Dr. Borden calling upon Major General O'Grady-Haly this evening and spending an hour or so with the commanding officer of the militia. The minister of militia was asked by your correspondent if he had anything to say about this offer. He replied that he had no official information upon the subject but he was pretty well satisfied that the press cable was correct and therefore the department was preparing to be in readiness to send forward the troops without any delay.

Major Woodside, the census commissioner for the Yukon, has offered his service to go to South Africa.

Hon. Dr. Borden being interviewed the other day by a Conservative newspaper was asked if the war office would equip the mounted force it is proposed to send to South Africa.

"No," replied the minister, "we shall do all that. We shall furnish the horses, the arms and equipment complete, even to the tent, so that when the force lands in South Africa it will be ready to take the field."

This is perfectly correct as far as it goes, but the impression is conveyed that Canada in addition to doing all this work will also foot the bill. Such is not the case. There is no appropriation for such an expenditure and without the sanction of parliament the government could not undertake it. The reasons given for defraying the cost of the first contingents without consulting parliament do not exist today and the minister did not mean to convey the idea that the Canadian government intends in the present instance to pay the cost. The whole machinery of the department of militia will be placed at the disposal of the British government for raising the troops, but whatever costs will be incurred they will be charged to the imperial authorities just in the same way as were the bills for the South African constabulary. That at any rate was the decision which the cabinet had reached in making the offer and inquiry in government circles since does not indicate that there had been any change. Hon. Mr. Borden authorizes a correction of the statement attributed to him. He says that he was not correctly reported.

Later.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—A cable was received from the high commissioner in London, England, tonight saying that Canada's offer of 600 mounted infantry had been accepted by the war office.

Toronto, Nov. 23.—Major Merritt has returned from Ottawa, whither he went to interview the premier and minister of militia relative to the offer of Canadian troops. He expressed the opinion that corps will be recruited in Canada, but that the Canadian government would not bear the expense of the expedition. The government's offer was merely a substitution of Major Merritt's offer made to the war office some time ago with additional understanding that appointments of officers be made by Canadian authorities. Major Merritt's visit to Ottawa had to do with his offer to recruit South Africa corps and command it, but it is hardly likely he will get the appointment, as there are strong grounds, for belief Col. Evans, of Winnipeg will be chosen.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—This morning's despatches from South Africa show that the recent fighting near Villersdorf, south-west of Standerton, as to which Lord Kitchener reported nothing beyond the fact that Commandant Buys had been captured after attacking a patrol of 100 railroad pioneers, was really a serious affair.

It seems that Grobelaar's command succeeded in surrounding and capturing 100 British Cape railway pioneers. Subsequently Col. Rimington came up with reinforcements and, after heavy fighting, compelled the Boers to retire and to release their prisoners. The British losses included Major Fisher killed and three officers wounded. The casualties among the men have not yet been reported.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Lord Durham, in presenting medals to the volunteers at Durham today, said that although he had ceased to support the ministry, he considered

Will Bombard Colon Today.

Warship Will Begin at Noon Attack  
on the Town Captured by the  
Liberals—Powers Represented  
are Notified.

Colon, Colombia, Nov. 24.—As a result of an exchange of notes between the United States gunboat Machias and the Colombian gunboat General Pinzon, Ignacio Foliaco, commanding the Pinzon, which has 603 men on board, has officially notified the American, British and French warships now in the harbor that he intends to bombard tomorrow (Monday), thus giving 24 hours' notice.

The various consuls are notifying their respective fellow citizens that refuge may be had on board the warships.

Braswork are being erected in the public thoroughfares of Panama. The townsfolk in the vicinity of these are hastily removing to safer places.

All persons known to be Liberals are arrested on sight. The government has declared its intention to contest every inch of ground if an entrance to the city is effected.

The Boyaca returned to Panama a second time yesterday afternoon, with General Alban and a few men. The government claims to have effected a landing at Chorrera routing the enemy and recovering all the prisoners previously reported taken, with the exception of two. Among the number recovered, according to the government version, is the aide-de-camp of Taboga.

The Liberal version of the incident is that the alcade was afraid to fight, and when captured, offered Domingo Diaz, the Liberal leader, \$1,000 if he would release him, that the offer was accepted and the alcade was allowed to go away giving his word of honor not to attempt to escape. The Liberals also assert that General Alban effected a landing at Chorrera after the Liberals had withdrawn to join the Liberal force marching to the Empire station.

### A New England Storm.

New York, Nov. 24.—The storm of last night and today did considerable damage. Windows in the upper part of the city were blown in and a few roofs were taken off. The greatest damage was along West street fronting the North River, where numerous cellars were flooded. The rapid transit tunnel was flooded in many places.

CHATHAM, Mass., Nov. 24.—The worst storm of the winter has been in progress here all day, the wind blowing from the northeast 45 miles an hour. The wind is still prevailing, but changed at sunset to northwest.

BANGOR, Nov. 24.—A strong east wind has been blowing here all day and at ten p. m. rain began falling. The indications now are that the port of Bangor will remain open for some days yet—probably a week or two.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman a fool if he believed the British soldiers in South Africa guilty of the barbarism and loathsome behavior alleged against them. If he made the charges for partisan purposes, to discredit the ministry, he was a knave. Lord Durham, further declared he would not make Sir Henry the premier if he could do so by spending sixpence or lifting a finger.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—With reference to the story that the British placed Boer women and children in front during the fighting at Graspan June 6, when General DeWet's convoy was captured—a story which has been spread broadcast on the continent as an example of British barbarity—the Daily Mail sent a despatch of inquiry to Lord Kitchener, who replied as follows:

"The statement is absolutely untrue and devoid of all foundation. One child was killed and one woman and child were wounded by the Boers."

As this story has been prominent in the recent anti-Chamberlain campaign in Germany, the Daily Mail has telegraphed Lord Kitchener's reply to all the leading German papers.

OTTAWA, Nov. 22.—The government is yet without official notification from the imperial authorities of the acceptance of Canada's offer of a mounted force, but preparations for its organization are already under way. Hon. Dr. Borden and Deputy Minister Pinault have returned from Montreal, and it is said tentative arrangements have been made with the Elder-Dempster company to transport the force to South Africa, the steamer to sail the first week of January.

TORONTO, Nov. 25.—The Evening Telegram's London cable says: "Canada's offer of mounted troops, six hundred men, most favorably commented on by evening papers. The Globe says the action is especially significant and speaks of welcome just now. The St. James Gazette says no better soldiers can be had than these hardy men, who are the best of riders and the best of shots."

MONTREAL, Nov. 25.—Many applications were made at the local brigadier's office today by men desirous of going to South Africa with the next contingent.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 25.—C. E. Evans has returned from inspecting armies in his district. He says he will accept command of the mounted Canadians for South Africa offered to him. He states he has already received many applications from incoming recruits.

## STORM AND WIND.

Severe Storm With Easterly  
Wind.

FLOODED STREETS

And Cellars in Newcastle,  
and Chatham, Goods  
Damaged.

The storm which started early Monday morning developed into a regular old-fashioned nor'easter and snow fell steadily all day. The high wind made an unusually high tide and the streets on the lower levels of the town were flooded and cellars on Castle street were flooded and considerable damage done.

Along Castle street the most damage was done. Frank Masson's tinmith shop was flooded, about four inches of water covering the floor.

John Ferguson had a quantity of telegraph poles floated up the street but none were lost.

The water entered Mr. Hickson's office but very little damage was done. At the mill no lumber was lost but the mill yard was flooded.

H. Wyse only suffered to a small extent. His out houses were flooded and wharf torn up.

Mr. Russell & Son lost about ten cords of firewood and slight damage to wharf property.

On the public wharf not much damage was done but water rose up to level of J. A. Rundle's flour and feed warehouse floor.

There was six inches of water in Mr. Call's warehouse and the covering of the wharf was lifted. Mr. Call and clerks did not get out of the building until the tide fell.

G. A. Lounsbury & Co's warehouse was flooded, but no damage was done. A quantity of hay had to be shifted.

The water entered Mr. O'Grady's cellar but everything had been removed and not much damage was done.

In Chatham the wharfs were flooded and considerable damage was done.

At Middle Island, light keeper Curtis, fearing disastrous results placed all his household effects on the second story and took his family to the mainland.

There is no doubt but that a large amount of damage has been done along the coast and it is probable that as soon as communications are again established word of destruction and flood will be the order of the day.

The Nelson's passengers had to be landed at Chatham in small boats as there was a foot of water on the wharf.

In conversation with Col. Call he stated that this tide was the highest for about twenty five years but that on November 11th, 1875, a tide 11 inches higher than the one of Monday night flooded the streets of the town and did an immense amount of damage along the river.

Yesterday the town had men engaged clearing off the drift wood, etc. that was scattered about the streets.

During the progress of the tide numerous rats were seen endeavoring to reach a place of safety and the small boys had some excitement snow balling and chasing them.

## MONROE DOCTRINE MAKES FOR PEACE.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The most important position in to-morrow's edition of the Spectator will be occupied by a discussion of a proposal that Great Britain should give its formal adherence to the Monroe Doctrine. The Spectator will say:

"If America will define the Monroe doctrine why should we not pledge ourselves not to renege upon it. When we had acknowledged this doctrine, America might propose to the rest of the Powers for endorsement. If she did the Powers could hardly refuse. If they adhered, their adhesion would be of great use, not to America but to the cause of peace, for it would eliminate a great many of the notable causes of war."

"If the Monroe doctrine became part of the public law of the civilized world, the risk of a war breaking out with regard to European interference in Brazil or Spanish America, now always a possibility, would then pass away. Possibly no other Power but Great Britain would at first be willing to recognize the Monroe doctrine as binding. Even so, it would be worth our while to pledge our line, to respect it for we never mean to attack that doctrine, and sooner or later our example will probably be followed by other powers."

The Spectator will also approve the canal treaty and in another article on Secretary Hay's foreign policy, the paper will say:

"No country in the world can show two greater or weather statesmen than President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay."

Coughs, colds, hoarse voices, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.