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NEWCASTLE, NEW BRUNSWICK, MAR. 29, 1911

HONOR OUR GREAT MEN

The North Shore of New Brunswick cannot afford to forget the men who have given their time, talents, and resources to the upbuilding of their community and the good of the country at



THE HON. PETER MITCHELL

large, especially a leader who stands out in such bold relief as does the late Honorable Peter Mitchell of Miramichi. A brilliant lawyer and a citizen taking a deep interest in everything pertaining to the commonwealth, he early impressed himself upon the public life of New Brunswick, and on the foundation of the Dominion of Canada in whose organization he took an active and beneficent part, he was called to a seat not only in the first Canadian Senate but in the first Dominion Cabinet. In the latter, as Minister of Marine and Fisheries, he labored diligently and with great success for the industrial development of not only his own country but of the whole province and of the whole Dominion.

When it became necessary that a strong man should contest Northumberland County in the Liberal-Conservative (the then Government) interest Peter Mitchell resigned his safe seat in the Senate, rallied the people of the Miramichi around him and went to Ottawa victorious retaining his portfolio and his hold upon the hearts of his fellow citizens.

When his duties called upon him to remove his residence from

employed as legal adviser of the greatest corporation in Canada, he came back to his native constituency to once more test the popular feeling therein.

He was no mean spirited follower of party. When the Liberal-Conservative policy failed to coincide with his own ideas of the fitness of things, he left it and ran as an independent candidate, drawing out as such the same enthusiastic support he had hitherto received. When the fortune of politics at length forced him to retire from public life, he left a record which for brilliancy and usefulness has been surpassed by very few in the history of the Dominion.

The public are slow to recognize their great men. In spite of the great enthusiasm evoked on the subject in the Northumberland Council last January, nothing has yet been done. Let us get to work and make sure the early erection of the monument in Newcastle to the late Mr. Mitchell's memory. In honoring him the people of northern New Brunswick will honor themselves. We will receive and acknowledge all subscriptions sent us for the monument fund. \$5000 is needed. We will start the ball a-rolling with \$10.00. Who will be next?

CIVIC AFFAIRS

In an other column will be found "Citizens' letter on civic affairs. Though caustic, it contains, we regret, no definite plan for the reorganization of the town's finances and no platform for its future Government. Criticism should not be merely destructive but constructive as well.

for the average citizen will not favor radical changes unless he sees how the new idea will benefit him and how it can be made to work. We publish the letter without prejudice, and will allow space to any citizen or other responsible citizen who wishes to reply.

OBITUARY

EZRA KEWICK.

Harcourt, March 22—On Saturday, 18th instant, Ezra Kewick, a highly respected resident of this place, passed away at the age of 63 years. Mr. Kewick, who had been in failing health for some time, leaves to mourn the loss of a kind husband and loving father, a wife and three sons and two daughters. One son, Harry, is at home, John, is in Quebec, and Gilbert in Harcourt. One daughter, Mrs. Wood Ingram, resides in Moncton, and the other daughter, Mary, is a nurse in Salem, Mass.

SUDDEN DEATH OF

JAMES MURRAY

James Murray janitor of the post office at Richibucto, died very suddenly on Friday. He was standing in the post office about 8 p. m. talking with Postmaster Vantour when he suddenly collapsed and expired almost immediately. His death is due to hemorrhage of the brain. The deceased was 74 years of age. Thomas Murray, manager of the Kent Northern Railway, and William Murray, conductor on the same road, are sons, and Mrs. Wilson of Richibucto a daughter.

OBITUARY

MR. WILLIAM CLIFF

Mr. William Cliff, a well known Upper Derby resident, died very suddenly on Wednesday morning about 2 o'clock. While in bed he was seized with heart failure, and succumbed a few moments later. The deceased had been ill for the past three or four years, but was about on Tuesday in apparently his usual health. He was seventy-seven years of age. His wife predeceased him only a few weeks ago. The late Mr. Cliff was a successful farmer and lumberer, and was well known on the Miramichi having been born at Upper Derby where he resided all his life. Two sons, Alexander and Thomas, and two daughters, Mrs. John Dickie, Campbellton and Miss Frances at home survive. The deceased was a member of the Church of England. In politics he was a Liberal. He was highly respected by all who knew him. The funeral took place at Upper Derby Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Cooper.

MRS. GEORGE MCKAY

The funeral of Mrs. George McKay, who passed away on the 25th instant, took place to St. Mary's cemetery Sunday afternoon and was largely attended. Deceased, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Mahoney, and who had been ill with consumption for the last four years, was but forty-four years of age. She was highly respected by a large circle of friends. Her husband and four children survive. The latter are Jennie, Bessie, William and Frank. Two children are dead. Deceased's surviving brothers are: Daniel Mahoney of Fort William; Peter, Stillwater, Minn.; Allan, St. John; and William of Rumford Falls, Maine. Her aunt, Mrs. Shannahan and her mother, Mrs. Mahoney, reside in Nelson, N. B.

WILLIAM WITHERELL

After a lingering illness of about a year Mr. William Witherell, a farmer and one of the best known and most highly respected residents of Newcastle, died Saturday morning aged seventy-two. He is survived by his widow Margaret (nee Matheson) two sisters—Mrs. William C. Anslow of Ruby Creek, B. C.; and Mrs. Edmund Tozer of St. Paul, Minn., both lately of Newcastle, and the following children: Lewis of California; Ernest and Joel of Montana; Sarah (Mrs. Seignious) of Boston; Fred, of New York; Clinton at home; and Claude, of Minn. Funeral services, very largely attended, were conducted on Monday at 3 p. m., by Rev. W. J. Dean. Interment in Newcastle.

ROBERT THOMPSON

Richibucto, March 23—The death of Robert Thompson occurred at his home in Richibucto on the night of the 20th inst. He was born at Sunderland (England), 34 years ago, after coming to this country in 1849, he married Miss Mary Conroy, of Barnaby River, Northumberland county, who survives him. He also leaves two daughters, Mrs. P. Quinn, of Chatham, and Miss Elena, at home, and three sons, William and Thomas, in Waltham (Mass.), and Matthew, at home. The funeral took place Thursday morning, service being held in St. Aloysius church, Rev. J. McLaughlin officiating, interment in the R. C. Cemetery.

ARTHUR J. ANSLOW

Mr. Arthur J. Anslow formerly of Newcastle, but lately of Vinal Haven, Maine, died at his home at the latter place on the 27th instant. He was a son of Mr. James Anslow Editor and Proprietor of the Hants Journal of Windsor, N. S., who survives him, and also a cousin of H. B. Anslow, President of the Advocate Publishing Co. Deceased left a widow (formerly Miss Mary Fallon of Newcastle) and several small children.

WILL FARMERS GAIN OR LOSE WHEN CANADA'S DOOR IS OPEN?

Is the United States Market Worth the Price that We Must Pay for it Under Reciprocity?

A Question for Farmers

From The Canadian Century.

When we allow vast quantities of food from Australasia and the twelve favoured foreign nations to come freely into Canada how are we going to prove to American customs officials that the farm products we are trying to send across the United States boundary were really produced in Canada?

Ask your neighbors this question. We may be sure that the farmers of the United States will insist upon customs regulations that will prevent Canada becoming the back door entrance to the United States for all the great food exporting countries of the world. The enforcement of these regulations will be very annoying. The necessity of proving that every consignment of food imported into the United States from Canada is actually Canadian will scare American buyers. They will naturally pay lower prices for Canadian farm products when they have to take the risk of disputes with customs officials as to whether they are genuine Canadian or come from countries overseas.

Prices are always fluctuating in the United States, and while a consignment of Canadian butter or eggs is being held up at the United States customs awaiting proof of genuineness the price may go down.

Australasian Food for Canada.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1901, there came to Canada from Australia and New Zealand 568,989 pounds of butter, 1,119,979 pounds of fresh mutton and lamb, 107,383 pounds of canned meats and small quantities of other meats. In view of the fact that such quantities are imported under the present tariff, what may be expected when the duties on butter and cheese are abolished and the duties on meats greatly reduced as a result of the Reciprocity Compact with the United States.

Farm products from Australia and New Zealand came in by way of both the Pacific and the Atlantic. New Zealand frozen lambs coming in by way of Vancouver have been sold as far east as Winnipeg. A large consignment of lamb carcasses from New Zealand has just reached St. John, N. B.

The New Zealand steamship "Aorangi" is now on its way to San Francisco with 5,000 carcasses of New Zealand mutton and large quantities of butter. They cannot pass into the United States without payment of high customs duties. Is it not probable that such cargoes will be diverted to Canadian ports when the Reciprocity Agreement goes into effect? There is nothing in the Reciprocity Compact binding the United States to admit farm products free or at reduced rates from Australia, New Zealand and the twelve foreign countries that have favoured nation treaties with Canada.

He Loses His Bet.

A New Brunswick farmer writes to The Canadian Century as follows: "There may be something in what you say about the danger of competition from great food exporting countries like Australia and Argentina, but I'm willing to bet that not one pound of food will come to Canada from Switzerland, which is one of the twelve countries you mention as entitled to the privileges of the Reciprocity Agreement. What do you say to that?"

You lose your bet. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, 227,954 pounds of cheese were imported into Canada from Switzerland. The Canadian customs tariff on cheese was three cents per pound. Is it not reasonable to suppose that when Swiss cheese can come into Canada free the quantity imported will increase rather than diminish?

Prices in the United States.

Even if the Reciprocity Agreement did not let in Australia, New Zealand and twelve foreign nations besides the United States, even if the favored nation treaties could be got rid of so that Canada could open its markets to the United States alone, and the majority of Canadian farmers would gain nothing by Reciprocity, while they would take very great risks.

Anyone who makes a careful study of the markets in the United States will note that the prices vary in different sections of the country. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco all have different prices, and there is a still greater variation in prices in small cities, towns and villages throughout the country.

The Canadian farmer should compare the prices he obtains for his products in a small village near his farm, not with the prices in Boston, New York, Chicago or some other large city in the United States, but with the prices obtained by farmers in small villages in the United States equally distant from the great centres of population. He must take into consideration not only the cost of transportation to the big cities of the United States, but also the middlemen's profit.

A table of comparative prices in Montreal and Boston the week the Reciprocity Compact was made was compiled by The Montreal Herald, a Liberal newspaper, with the assistance of a number of prominent produce dealers and food experts. Cheese, eggs, live poultry, carrots, celery, lettuce, onions, squash, tomatoes, beans, and cranberries all commanded higher prices in Montreal than in Boston. The best creamery butter was 11 cents per pound higher in Boston than in Montreal, while storage creamery butter was one cent higher in Boston. Dressed poultry averaged about the same in the two cities. Hay and oats were considerably higher in Boston.

Since then butter prices have declined in most of the markets of the United States. A leading produce dealer of Montreal received the other day a telegram from Chicago offering him 300 tubs of September creamery butter, cold stored, at 18 cents, Chicago. At the time this telegram was received the same kind of butter was worth 24 cents to 25 cents in Montreal.

Mr. Gage, President of the Toronto Board of Trade, recently prepared a table of prices in Toronto and New York, comparing the Toronto market reports with the New York market reports as given in the New York Commercial Bulletin. The table follows:

Product—	price	price
Best creamery butter		
In prints, wholesale	—26c	—204
Prime chickens	18 —20	—15
Prime turkeys	20 —22	—18
Ducks	18 —20	15—16
Geese	15 —16	—14
Bacon	16 —16 1/2	—16 1/2
Hams	13 1/2 —15	—14

THE LOUNSBURY BLOCK
Newcastle, N. B.

EDITOR'S MAIL

(For opinions of correspondents. The Union Advocate does not hold itself responsible.)

CIVIC AFFAIRS

EDITOR ADVOCATE

DEAR SIR:—

More and more in Canadian cities and towns is felt the urgent need of having high minded and able men at their Council boards. In Newcastle the condition of affairs has become so critical that none but the ablest and the wisest can hope to save the situation from utter ruin. With a bonded debt of \$177,000, the rate of taxation at 3 per cent and without a single industry for six months of the year, is it any wonder that ratepayers are clamoring for better government?

We are face to face with a grave financial problem. Against a taxable valuation of \$600,000 we show a bonded indebtedness of about \$300,000, our real estate is mortgaged to one third of its worth, and we are seeking legislation to mortgage it further. We are asking for legislation to enable us to issue \$30,000 more bonds, and the proceeds from shrinkages, leakages and interest, will in time disappear and the overdraft they are intending to wipe out, will again appear, —our companion of former years.

What has brought about this state of affairs? What is causing it to grow? Wherein lies the remedy?

Glancing back over the reports since incorporation, we note how a loan of \$1,000 in 1869 increased to \$25,000 in 1900; to \$87,000 in 1902; to \$130,000 in 1904; to \$170,000 in 1906; to \$190,000 in 1908; and to \$216,000 in 1910.

What have we got to show for this enormous expenditure? Our water-works and sewerage system represents \$90,000 bonds. What revenue do we derive from it? A deficit of \$6,000 per year without making any allowance for old age and use, which, if allowed, would make the total deficit considerably over \$10,000 yearly. Our electric light system represents \$16,000 in bonds. What revenue from it? With electric light abnormally high we cannot claim for it one cent of revenue, if we make any allowance for interest and depreciation of plant. The assets of the Anderson Furniture Co's plant represents \$40,000 and the unfinished walls of Harkins' Academy represents \$40,000 more. Of this huge debt only \$14,000 is provided for. The overdraft at the bank has again become so unwieldy that the present Council has decided to issue MORE BONDS. The chairman of the Finance Committee tells us, no doubt with a feeling of pride, that there is a credit balance this year of \$2,500, and goes on to say that if we had not been so charitable we would have had considerably more. Very good. No doubt this will be considered next year and the desired credit balance struck. Why, then, seek to issue more bonds? In six years the deficit of \$18,000 now showing will have been wiped out without any issue of bonds. Indeed we might even go farther and realize on our \$30,000 of defaulters' tax and wipe it out without further delay. But have we really got a credit balance this year? Has any allowance been made for depreciation of property. That item alone cannot be less than \$12,000 yearly. Why is there no allowance made for it? If we are face to face with ruin, why not tell us the worst? We are not finding fault with the Chairman of the present finance committee any more than any of his predecessors. It is the manner in which the business has been done ever since incorporation. Our so called committee reports do not present the facts squarely. Year after year this system has been going on until now we have a series of errors and omissions in book form and known as the TOWN REPORT.

Let us face the truth. We have no credit balance this year and there is no present hope of any. Bond the town for \$30,000 pay off the present floating debt of nearly \$20,000, (what is to be done with the other \$10,000 and in five years our friend the overdraft will be quite as large as ever. The town election is near at hand. It is the duty of every citizen to come forward and cast his ballot. In doing so be not moved by friendship or favor, but for the public good. The future boards must be composed of our best and ablest men if the town is to be saved from bankruptcy.

Yours etc.,

CITIZEN.

"I'D RATHER BE DEAD than suffer again the tortures of insomniac palpitation and nervous twitching of my muscles induced by simple neglect of a little indigestion." These are the forceful and warning words of a lady who proclaims that her cure by South American Nervine when everything else had failed was a modern miracle. A few doses gives relief. Sold by A. B. SHAW'S Pharmacy.—42