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ANNOUNCEMENT.
In the future the publishers of the Advocate will render all advertising accounts monthly.

The Union Advocate,
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NEWCASTLE, MARCH 18, 1903.

OTTAWA LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to The Advocate.)
The political history of Ontario for the past few years has been a story of moral degradation from which the best elements in the province have shrunk with disgust. The sanctity of the ballot has been systematically violated under the auspices of men sworn to guard it. Judges have been dragged into political disputes involving allegations of previous wrongdoing. The doors of prisons have been opened to secure perjurers willing to swear away the honor of men in exchange for money wrongfully secured by prostitution of office. Ministers of the crown have recruited and maintained a standing army among professional election thugs, whose duty it is to defeat the will of the people as registered at the polls. All these and many other heinous offences against public morality have been proved in open court, and it was this appalling spectacle that provoked Hon. Sam Blake to denounce in most uncompromising language the Ross government and its vicious system.

But it remained for Mr. R. R. Gamble, the Conservative member for Manitoulin, to disclose the worst crime of all. Profiting by the experience of Mr. Donald Sutherland, South Oxford, who was approached by an emissary of the Ross government, offering a good thing financially, and denounced as a liar by Hon. G. W. Ross, when he exposed the game, Mr. Gamble made sure that ample evidence to prove a similar plot against his integrity would be secured. Accordingly, when he was offered \$4,000 on behalf of Hon. J. R. Stratton to transfer his allegiance to the Liberal party, he proceeded in a systematic manner to round up the criminals.

On Wednesday afternoon, on the floor of the house at Toronto, Mr. Gamble laid bare the hard, cold facts of an outrage on responsible government, which has sent a thrill of indignation throughout Canada. He recited the incidents as to how Hon. J. M. Gibson and Hon. J. R. Stratton sought to buy him body and soul. Mr. Gamble was aided at first with liberal approbation but he found his speech amid a dull and guilty silence on the government benches.

The evidence offered is most damaging. The very money paid for his supposed treachery by the government agents was displayed in the house. Letters of a compromising character were read from Hon. J. R. Stratton; Hon. Frank Latchford; "Cap" Sullivan, and his son, Frank Sullivan, a government employee; D. A. Jones, a brother of Senator Melvin Jones; and E. C. Meyers, Mr. Stratton's secretary. In addition, Mr. Gamble has verbatim reports of a conversation between himself and Frank Sullivan, taken by three qualified stenographers, in which the whole of the sickening plot was revealed. In fact nothing that could forge the strong chain of evidence was omitted.

Mr. S. J. Wilson, the strongest Liberal writer in Canada, has this to say of the Gamble revelations in the Ontario Legislature:
"There is not in the history of Canadian politics a more shameful and scurrilous story than that which has been just told in the Legislature. It is a pitiful revelation of what men will do in the desperate game of party politics. A minister of the Crown, sworn to the faithful discharge of his great and responsible duties, under our system of government, is hopelessly involved in the vulgar conspiracy to purchase a political opponent, and the Government of which he is a member is irretrievably involved in the miserable business."

"Although Hon. Mr. Stratton has been the chief electioneering member of the cabinet, we cannot quite know how far his colleagues are responsible for his methods. But this much is clear. 'The Government was determined to hold power at any cost and the indiscriminate minister must have felt that so long as his proceedings were concealed from the people, his methods politically successful, he was safe from serious reprobation. It is inconceivable that he would have dared to do this work if he had felt that the atmosphere in which he moved was hostile to his proceedings. We may fairly conclude that if the exposure could have been avoided the whole Liberal organization would have been willing to profit by Stratton's discreditable operations."

"It is significant to find that some of the men who came into unequipped prominence in West Elgin and North Waterloo appear in this later transaction. The government which retains such political instruments in its service cannot hope to be taken seriously when it protests its zeal for honest

elections. It is hard to reach any other conclusion than that those men were on the permanent staff of the political department and were special agents of the Ministers in the constituencies. They must have drawn their money from a campaign chest and acted under instructions from responsible agents and advisers of the Government. This of itself constitutes one of the formidable counts in the indictment and gives a peculiarly official character to the whole series of political rascalities which have disgraced the province in recent times."
"This astounding blow to the ministry is at once an illuminating revelation of our political methods and just such a violent shock to the public conscience as was imperatively needed to arouse the people to a sense of their higher duties and responsibilities. It is not a time for mere partisan triumph but of genuine sorrow for the shame and discredit which have come upon the government and the province."

MARITIME PROVINCES LOSING GROUND.

None of the part of Canada were the Liberals to accomplish greater things than in the Maritime Provinces. Yet in only two of the principal ports of Eastern Canada did shipping, the greatest of the resources of that section, hold its own last year. The two ports are Sydney, N. S., and St. John, N. B. The former city is the centre of the iron industries established under the bonus system of the National Policy. In St. John the Canadian Pacific Railway has made it possible for shipping to be carried on with profit. Bonuses and the Canadian Pacific were regarded as mortal enemies by the Liberal party, but they were forced to accept both. And so it is that Sydney and St. John are progressing. In other places where the policy of "Canada for Canadians" has been restricted by the present government a large falling off in shipping has resulted. The following statistics from the department of Trade and Commerce is indicative of the general stagnation in Maritime Province shipping:

	1901.	1902.
Charlottetown,	\$183,398	\$ 113,975
Chatham,	178,784	151,071
Halifax,	1,027,333	1,417,386
Louisburg,	771,103	706,245
Newcastle,	102,119	68,888
North Sydney,	383,061	357,731
Parabon,	70,874	68,437
St. John,	1,146,840	1,440,396
Sydney,	370,911	308,291
Yarmouth,	303,385	351,661

OPENED.

(Continued from page 1.)

Miss Dora Wood (Sackville)—Boston made gown of white point d'esprit, with shirring over pale blue silk, lace trimmings, ornaments, pearls.
Miss James Robinson (Miramichi)—Imported gown of white point d'esprit applique with lace and touches of turquoise blue; pearl ornaments.
Miss Robinson—White point d'esprit with touches of blue velvet and pearl ornaments.
Mrs J. de Wolfe Spurr (St. John)—Haulsome gown of black silk velvet and real lace; diamond ornaments.
Miss Fraser (New Glasgow, N. S.)—Gown of black sequined net over black tulle; frills of chiffon around the edge of skirt.

One of the most notable of the ladies present was Mrs. Nossie, wife of the

Loss of Flesh

When you can't eat breakfast, take Scott's Emulsion. When you can't eat bread and butter, take Scott's Emulsion. When you have been living on a milk diet and want something a little more nourishing, take Scott's Emulsion.

To get fat you must eat fat. Scott's Emulsion is a great fattener, a great strength giver.

Those who have lost flesh want to increase all body tissues, not only fat. Scott's Emulsion increases them all, bone, flesh, blood and nerve.

For invalids, for convalescents, for consumptives, for weak children, for all who need flesh, Scott's Emulsion is a rich and comfortable food, and a natural tonic.

Scott's Emulsion for bone, flesh, blood and nerve.



We will send you a free sample. Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.
SCOTT & BOWNE,
CHEMISTS,
Toronto, Ontario.
50c. and \$1. all druggists.

Asthma

"One of my daughters had a terrible case of asthma. We tried almost everything, but without relief. We then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and three and one-half bottles cured her."—Emma Jane Ensminger, Langsville, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures many cases of asthma. And it cures bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping-cough, croup, winter coughs, night coughs, and hard colds.

Three sizes: 25c. enough for an ordinary cold; 50c. just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; \$1. most economical for chronic cases or on bed-sick.

Prepared by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Japanese consul for Canada, Mr. Nossie was on the floor of the Senate. Mrs. Nossie sat behind Mrs. Maule. She wore a Japanese court robe of rich black satin silk, which enveloped her as a mantle: it was heavily embroidered in gold and scarlet, and it scarcely revealed a white undergarment of brocade and embroidered silk, in which were woven large golden peonies. In her hair was a tall, straight, glittering her complexion and magnificent oriental apparel made her quite a conspicuous contrast with the ladies around her. None of the younger ladies on the ministers' side looked more beautiful or winning than Miss Fielding, and in the Government House there was none to excel in loveliness. Miss Rowan, a very young debutante, who, in her white robe, presented a picture which would charm the eye of an artist. Mrs. Spurr, chaparral Mrs. Emerson, May I add, I know not at what risk—that to a St. John eye none of the many dowagers present from east or west surpassed in appearance, attractiveness, dignity or style this well-known resident of the city by the sea. The familiarities over the Speakers of both Houses threw open their apartments and there were generous welcomes and dainty refreshments. Mrs. Power is not here, but Lady Laurier acted for her in the apartments of the Speaker of the Senate. Mrs. Brodeur and Mr. Brodeur warmly welcomed all who called upon them, and it was long after His Excellency's departure that the last of the guests withdrew.—Globe.

PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 1.)

resented the idea of any assistance for the defence of the empire without representation in the imperial house. The proposal that Canada should raise 10,000 men for special service was rejected as dangerous to the country's commercial progress. The government was absolutely satisfied with the scope of the Alaskan boundary commission. Even should its work result in nothing definite, the door would be left ajar for future negotiation. Col. Thompson wanted to see immigration restricted to the races which had already proved such valuable settlers. He was against paupers being freely admitted and claimed this to be the policy of the government. He congratulated the government on its attitude towards the transportation question. The redistribution bill would aim at removing injustices without imposing new ones. The government had seconded the efforts of Providence and given Canada a policy which had resulted in great prosperity.

Mr. Demers spoke in French.
R. L. BORDEN,
on rising to reply, congratulated Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the benefits he had received by his trip to the South and expressed on behalf of the Conservative party the hope that it might be permanent. He congratulated the mover and seconder, although he regretted that the government had been credited with so much and Providence given very poor second place.

He referred feelingly to the death of the late member, Messrs. McLeod, Maxwell, Carleton and Horsey. He regretted that no mention had been made in the address to the proposed conference between Canada and Australia and New Zealand, although it had been mentioned last year. He asked the premier to explain what progress on the question had been made. Mr. Borden, referring to the colonial conference, regretted that although twenty-three motions had been made before the representatives present, Canada had not taken the initiative in one. The meeting had been altogether barren of results. The question of preferential trade with the empire, so important to this country, had been ignored. That had always been one advantage that conservatives had endeavored to secure. In 1896, Laurier, on behalf of the Liberal party, had expressed himself favorably to that policy, but in 1897 he repudiated any desire to obtain concession for Canada, and Mr. Fisher endorsed this view in 1901. Mr. Fielding declared it to be an ardent hunger and the government was shortly afterwards seeking that which had been declared an ardent hunger. Mr. Borden asked if the Canadian representatives had been instrumental in suppressing the reports of business transacted at the full report where our representatives stood on the question.

The Liberal party had time and again voted against all proposals favoring mutual preference. He asked the government to explain the veiled threat made by Canada's

representatives to abrogate the preference as it now stands. He also suggested that it was in order for the premier to announce if it was intended to put in force the proposals to raise the duties in order to favor British goods in return for concessions in the mother land. Mr. Borden protested against German goods being admitted under British preference. Germany discriminates against Canada, and he wanted to know, with the remedy in her hands, why she should not use her tariff to bring Germany to the proper consideration of Canada's interests. Mr. Borden suggested a statement of the government's attitude in regard to the Bond Blaine treaty. He hoped to see Newfoundland a part of the confederation before long. He suggested that the government should approach the British authorities with a view to settling the French shore difficulty so that Newfoundland land could come in unhampered. The government had taken a remarkable course in the Alaskan boundary question and had lost all advantages of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Lord Lansdowne had endeavored to protect Canada's interests in lack, and Canada had allowed the advantages to slip from her. He asked if the government was satisfied with the latest phase the question assumed. Were the three United States members satisfactory to the government? He ventured to urge that in view of the biased attitude of the United States representatives it might not be too late yet for Canada to abstain from participating in the conference, but if she is to be represented, it should be by impartial men. He also asked for information about the proposed extensive railway development and the attitude of the government in regard to the tariff. The increase in trade proved nothing, inasmuch as the closing of extensive industries would result in even greater growth of trade. Mr. Borden twitted the government with its inconsistency in regard to the tariff and promised that if the government did not revise it the opposition would bring in another resolution favoring such a course.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.
In reply, thanked the opposition for the kind words expressed in regard to himself. He was glad to see such a good spirit prevailing in the house. He paid a very high compliment to Mr. Borden. Replying to Borden's question concerning the Alaskan boundary he claimed the treaty to be absolutely fair. It was not an arbitration, but merely a meeting to obtain a judicial ruling as to the exact line in dispute. It was a great victory, as up to the time the agreement was reached the United States would agree to nothing. He hoped for good results from Canada's standpoint. He quoted from the terms of the British-Venezuelan treaty to show a precedent for joint agreement. All impediments to a satisfactory settlement had been removed, and both countries agreed to abide unconditionally by the finding of the commissioners. Concerning the personnel of the tribunal, he claimed that it would be an ideal tribunal if the terms of the treaty were followed. The only blench on the commission was that with six members there was no guarantee of finality, which would have been reached had seven members been selected. He declared it was anomalous that the Secretary of the government, should have a place on the tribunal. Messrs. Turner and Lodge could not be regarded as impartial men, and representations on that subject had been made to Great Britain. He promised to make fuller explanations on a later occasion. Regarding German trade he proposed to bring down all the conditions covering the matter. The government secured the promise that if the Bond Blaine treaty was put through Canada would not be discriminated against. So long as the French shore question was unsettled, though favorable to Newfoundland's entry into the confederation, he would oppose any such step.

Transportation, Laurier said, involved two ideas. First, that measures must be taken to open up the Northwest grain fields, and two others had been received to give railway connection. Others thought that the government should participate in the construction of the road, and the house would be asked to advise the government. Another call was made for further facilities to handle grain on the Great Lakes, and a commission would be appointed to consider the whole question.

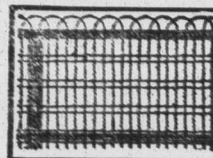
For the colonial conference Laurier claimed many advantages. It had settled one question forever; first, that the colonies, although owing allegiance to the motherland, owed another and stronger allegiance to themselves. He promised to make a more detailed explanation of the business transacted at the conference. The government had found in 1903 different conditions to those existing in 1897, and had acted accordingly. He urged justification for resistance to the proposal to involve Canada in any scheme of imperial defence. Laurier reviewed ancient history to show that the conservatives were divided. Referring to his party, he admitted that free traders and protectionists were prominent in its ranks. "Our card," said the leader, "is embodied in our policy of 1897, the Fielding tariff." If Mr. Prefontaine had explained himself fully he would have admitted that there was sufficient protection in the Fielding tariff to suit him. Laurier accused the opposition of inconsistency in trade matters. He promised to re-distribute Ottawa seats to wipe out all alleged injustice to the Liberal party.

OPENING OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

QUEBEC, March 14.—The ice-bridge at Cape Rouge unexpectedly gave way at 9.30 this morning and is now passing down in front of the city. This means very early unobstructed navigation to Montreal. This ice bridge is the key to the entire river and is usually the last to give way, holding firm well on in April.

Popular Music.

Vocal and Instrumental 10c. All the latest at Dalton's Drug Store



Page Metal Ornamental Fence
Handsome, durable and low-priced. Especially suitable for front and division fences in town lots, cemeteries, orchards, etc. Retail for 20 CENTS PER RUNNING FOOT. Just about the cheapest fence you can put up. Write for full particulars. Use Page Farm Fence and Poultry Netting.
The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ontario.
Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B.

AT The LADIES' STORE

New Wrappers,
New Sateen Skirts,
New Shirt Waists,
New Material
For Fancy Work.
Mrs. S. McLeod.

Newcastle, March 11.

Canned Goods.

Our stock of Canned Goods is the most complete in town, consisting of
FISH.
Salmon, Lobster, Finnan Haddies, Sardines, Mackerel, Shrimps, Clams, Oysters, Kipper Herring in Tomato Sauce.
MEATS.
Chicken, Turkey, Lamb and Ox Tongue, Chipped Beef, Sliced Bacon, Potted and Deviled Ham, Veal and Chicken Loaf, Melrose Pate, Corned Beef.
SOUPS.
Ox Tail, Chicken, Mutton, Broth, Tomato, Vegetable, Mulligatawny, Bouillon.
VEGETABLES.
Corn, Peas, Tomatoes, Asparagus, Beans—green and baked—beets.
FRUITS.
Peaches, Pears, Plums, Blueberries, Pineapple, Apples.

These goods are fresh and new and the prices exceptionally low. Early buying and SPOT-CASH payments give us great advantages for selling at low prices.

Another item we wish to bring to your notice is Tobacco. For the balance of the month we will sell three ten-cent tins of tobacco for twenty-five cents.

FOUND:—A small sum of money found on the premises awaits an owner.

GEO. STABLES.

The People's Grocer.

THE GLOUCESTER PULP MILL.

R. E. A. Lawlor, K. C., of Chatham representative of the Messrs. Harnsworth, the big English publishers, says that there is every likelihood of the establishment of the big pulp and paper industry in Gloucester county. The plans include the erection of a sulphite pulp mill of 300 to 350 tons capacity a week, a mechanical mill of 600 tons and a paper mill to turn the pulp into the finished product for shipment to England ready for the Messrs. Harnsworth's business.
Mr. Lawlor said in addition, however, that the project also included the building of a line of railway from the site of the mill to a shipping point. This would be Bathurst in the summer, while in winter St. John would most likely get the benefit of the 1,000 tons of paper a week going across to the English owners.—Star.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

I have removed my stock of Boots and Shoes to the Davidson Store where I will be pleased to have my patrons call and inspect my stock, which is now larger than ever.

New Spring Goods.

I have just opened a large stock of the latest styles in Boots and Shoes Rubbers etc., and my stock is now up-to-date in every respect.

Boots and Shoes made to order. Also repairing of all kinds.
E. O'DONNELL.
Newcastle, Mar. 16th.

BOWELS, Digestive Organs

Regulated and rendered healthy and active by an occasional dose of
MCGALE'S BUTTERNUT PILLS

For Sick headache, Bilious attacks, Constipation, Foul and Disordered Stomachs they have no equal . . .
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE, 25c PER BOX, OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.
STANTON'S PAIN RELIEF.
AN INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL REMEDY.
Cures Rheumatism, Colds, Sprains, Neuralgia, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE, PRICE 25c PER BOTTLE.
Sole Proprietors, THE WINDSOR CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL, CANADA.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.
There will be sold at public auction in front of the Court House, Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, on Monday, the 8th day of June, A. D. 1903, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon—All the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand either at Law or in Equity, of James McKendrick of, in, to or out of the following lands and premises situate, lying and being in the parish of Northesk, said county of Northumberland and bounded and described as follows: in the front by the Miramich River, on the upper or westerly side and in the rear by lands occupied by Patrick Hogan and on the lower or easterly by lands of Humphrey O'Rourke, being the same land conveyed to the said James McKendrick by his father N. McKendrick by his last will bearing date the 25th day of December, 1873, and duly proved and recorded on the 16th July, 1884 in volume 64 page 430 of the Northumberland county records.
The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Northumberland county court at the suit of John Ferguson against the said James McKendrick.
Dated at Newcastle, N. B. 2nd, of Mar., A. D. 1903.

ROBERT R. CALL,
Sheriff, Northumberland County.

1000

In stock and arriving direct from manufacturers, 1000 pairs of Boots for men, women and children.
Boots of the highest degree, of superior finish, durability and lower to re-sin their shape and sold at most moderate prices.
M. BANNON.
Wholesale and Retail.

NOTICE.

Miss J. Foran announces that she has started

Dressmaking

in connection with Miss Jardine's Millinery, in the store lately occupied by Mrs. J. Demers. All orders will receive prompt attention and will be executed in first class style.

MISS J. FORAN.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between Thomas W. Hay and John A. Follansbee has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all debts due said concern must within the next thirty days be paid to John A. Follansbee.

HAY & FOLLANSBEE
Newcastle, Mar. 14th. 1903.—2w.