

## REV. P. W. DIXON ON TAX REFORM

Controversy the Assertion that no individual can have any Absolute Ownership in Land.

And Quotes from Blackstone to Sustain his Contention.

To the Editor of The Advocate:— Sir:—The members of Town Council at the regular monthly meeting held on the 16th of January, spoke on taxation to which for some time past, some of them have given much attention.

Your readers are aware that taxation is, at present, a very live question. We are reminded by Alderman Stuart that some towns in the Dominion and elsewhere are clamoring for Tax Reform which, argumentatively considered, would not be very conclusive, although every good reform must be welcome.

As perfection is not a distinctive trait of our municipal life, this interest is praiseworthy. Improvements will always be welcomed by those in whose favor the improvements are made. The same question has been again discussed, it is said, at a meeting held on the third of February last.

In the course of these discussions some members made assertions which neither historically nor philosophically can be substantiated.

Such views assume a special importance from the fact that the theories advocated and the assertions made are the underlying principle of Single Taxation. Alderman McGrath, incoherently enough, is not a Single Taxist, and thinks that exemption of personal property and incomes from taxation is "ridiculous." The tax system, he feels, would admit of improvement. In this, most people will, to a certain extent, concur. When, however, he asserts that "no man in North America owns any land, that he merely occupies it, the ownership lying in the State," he says what simply is true, as will be shown. The report goes on to say that "Alderman Stuart agreed with Alderman McGrath in asserting that no individual really owns land; the so-called owner being merely a tenant of the State. Land cannot be created by the individual," etc. etc. It will appear, to the unsophisticated, somewhat strange that the State has not been, is not, aware of these, its prerogatives; that it everywhere and always treated this so-called tenant or occupier as a real owner, having absolute rights which cannot be infringed upon by any authority, save when the common good demands it. Every jurist is intimate with the full meaning and the practical application of the legal maxim "Salus publica est suprema lex." The common law is in such matters, the supreme law. Philosophers and statesmen acknowledge in the State what is technically known as *Altum Dominium* translated into English by the expression "Eminent Domain." What is meant by this unusual phrase? It is a power of commanding private proprietors to part with their property for public purposes, with compensation, whenever compensation is possible. Thus when a railway gets its act of Parliament, the owners through whose estate the projected line is to run, are compelled by the exercise of Eminent Domain to sell to the company. By the same power the government in a besieged city, when hard pressed, might seize upon all the stores of food and fuel, even without compensation. *Altum Dominium*, which is not *Dominium*, properly so called, is sufficient for all national emergencies, without making the State the universal landlord. Have these gentlemen ever taken notice of the sales advertised in the papers wherein we are told that a "certain piece or parcel of land OWNED and occupied by A. B. is to be sold on such or such a day? Are they treated by the High Sheriff as mere tenants? Are they not referred to as the OWNERS of that land, and this by the representative of the State? But we may be told, as we have been told, that Blackstone holds a view totally opposed to this, and that the British Constitution recognized no right of private ownership in the individual citizen, that the State alone possesses such right and its claim to it. (It may be incidentally remarked for the benefit of the non-legal mind, that Blackstone has been for 150 years the great authority on English Jurisprudence, and his "Commentaries on the Laws of England" has been in England and America the first text book placed in the hands of the Student of

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## DISASTROUS FIRE ON SAT

Wiped out one of the Town's most Flourishing Industries, not a Single Thing Being Saved.

Adjoining Buildings Narrowly Escaped Destruction Also.

The most dangerous fire that has taken place in Newcastle since Chas. Dalton's barn was burned a little over two years ago, occurred on Saturday night, when Falconer & Allen's carriage factory was burned to the ground, with all its contents. How the fire started no one knows, but shortly after eight o'clock flames were seen issuing from the building which in a very few minutes, became a roaring furnace.

The wind at the time was blowing a gale from the north, which carried the flaming embers a considerable distance, and at one time it looked as though the fire would make a clear sweep over the whole of that end of the town. However, the excellent work of the firemen supplemented with a plentiful supply of water eventually got the flames under control, though not until the barn belonging to Mrs. Geo. Brown, which adjoined the factory, had also been destroyed. Mrs. Brown's house and that belonging to Mr. Lingley narrowly escaped destruction, but by playing the hose on them the firemen were able to keep them from catching fire.

Across the street, the gable of the house belonging to Chas. Jardine and occupied by Chief Dickson caught fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage had been done. Other houses adjoining \$700 all in the Acadia Fire Co. The doors were broken either by the heat or the force of water played on them.

Falconer & Allen lost everything there was in the place, including a number of new sleighs just completed. Ald. Falconer had his billing insured for \$1,200 and the tools and safe for \$200. Falconer and Allen's insurance on the stock was \$700, all in the Acadia Fire Co. The loss is nearly double the amount of insurance.

Charles and Michael Jardine are insured with Wm. Thomson Co. Nothing in the factory escaped except an engine. It was a prosperous enterprise employing five or six men.

## AGRICULTURAL EDUC'N THEME OF CONFERENCE

At a Meeting of School Authorities in Fredericton on Monday.

On Monday afternoon at Fredericton a conference was held at which Dr. W. S. Carter, Chief Superintendent of Education; Mr. J. B. Daggart, secretary for Agriculture, Principal Bridges and Mr. H. H. Hagerman of the Normal School and Mr. W. B. Wallace of the Education department were present. The purpose of the conference was to take up the question of introducing agricultural instruction at the Provincial Normal School as suggested at the conference recently held at Ottawa. The committee decided to recommend that a director of elementary agricultural education be appointed as a link between the educational and agricultural departments of the province, and that it be that official's duty not only to give instructions at certain times of the year at the Normal School, but also that he act as director of and missionary for the school gardens of the province which he would inspect from time to time.

It was also decided to recommend that more encouragement be given the Summer School of Science in the way of a larger grant, as that school was felt to do a lot towards the preparation of teachers for school garden work. At the same time it was felt that in return for this increased assistance the selection of several of the teachers and several of the subjects should be left with the provincial authorities.

It was also decided to recommend that one of the soil testing and bacteriological stations to be established in the province be maintained in connection with the provincial Normal School.

Buck Kirby's idea of a real help meet is one who can split kindling without mutilating herself.

The courts have decided that stenographers are neither laborers nor artists. The courts are right about it. A good many of them are peaches.

## TAX REFORM NOT LOOKED ON WITH FAVOR BY COUNCIL

Who were Willing to have poll tax Reduced to \$5 flat, but Turned down all Other Proposed Changes in Present Law--Bill to be Prepared and Presented to Legislature to Effect Reduction.

The adjourned meeting of the Town Council called to consider the advisability of applying for legislation to permit the taxpayers of Newcastle to alter their present mode of taxation if they should think fit, was held on Monday evening, all the members except Ald. Sargeant being present.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting and the special meeting of the 28th ult. was read and adopted. Ald. Stuart said that with the permission of the Council and with the consent of Ald. Falconer, his seconded, he wished to withdraw the motion standing in his name and to substitute the following in lieu thereof:—

That this Council hereby authorize and instruct the Mayor and Town Clerk to have a bill prepared and the necessary steps taken, to have the same moved and seconded in the Legislature and properly supported in committee therein, asking for such amendment of any Act or Acts relating to the Town of Newcastle as will enable the said Town, upon a majority vote of its qualified ratepayers voting—such vote to be taken at the time of the next Town election after the passing of such Bill aforesaid, and at any subsequent Town election when the same shall be demanded in writing by not less than 25 per cent. of the qualified ratepayers at least one month before the date of such election—

1. Reduce the poll tax to \$1.00 flat regardless of the amount of total assessment.

2. Reduce the assessment of Buildings and other improvements of Real Estate by 25 per cent. of the full value for 1913; by 50 per cent. for 1914; by 75 per cent. for 1915, and to nothing for 1916 and each year thereafter.

3. Exempt all incomes up to \$200

4. Exempt personal property and substitute therefor a Business License.

5. To abolish the property qualification for office of Alderman.

6. Abolish the property qualification for office of Mayor.

7. Abolish income qualification for voting and allow all persons who pay poll tax, as well as all those who pay any other form of tax, to vote.

The proposed resolution was taken up section by section.

Ald. Stuart moved and Ald. Falconer seconded the adoption of Sec. 1. Ald. McGrath said he was opposed to any such radical change. Considering the financial standing of the town and the large payments they were called upon to make a poll tax of \$1 was much too small. He thought \$4 or \$5 would be the lowest. To reduce it below that might cause so much jubilation in the town that the police might not be able to restrain it.

Ald. Miller agreed. He had been one of the first assessors when the poll tax was then \$5.99; now it had risen to \$9.75. The taxes at present were a big drain on those who owned houses and had business establishments. There were many men on salary and many on day work who were just as well able to pay taxes as the business men, who often had all they could do to pay the amounts demanded from them. He thought that \$5 was little enough poll tax, but at that figure he was content. The motion was too sweeping; it asked for too much, which was a bad policy as it reduced the chances of getting the bill passed at all.

Ald. Falconer said that although he seconded the motion, just to bring it before the Council, he was not entirely in sympathy with its object. Personally if made no difference to him, as he did not pay poll tax, but he felt that \$5 was little enough to fix it at.

Ald. McKay agreed that at present the poll tax was too high but to reduce it to \$1 was to go to the other extreme. The poll tax was the chief tax paid by the working man, who as a rule, paid little or no other taxes.

Ald. Clark asked if the promoters of the motion had taken into consideration the difference in revenue if the tax was reduced. There were about 600 men paying poll tax now and to cut down what they paid would make a very considerable difference in the receipts.

Ald. McGrath said that to fix the poll tax at \$1 would be to place town men in a better position than those

in the country. The effect of the proposed motion would be to put the taxes of the loafers on to the shoulders of the man who worked. He doubted if the Legislature would pass the bill if it asked for all the powers included in the motion.

Ald. Stuart said if the present Legislature would not pass the bill, then it would be up to the people to put it out and elect another that would pass it. The poll tax should be abolished altogether as it was unjust and unfair to tax a man because the only property he owned was a head piece. Every man who comes and locates in the town adds to its wealth and brings more in than he takes out.

The motion was then amended making the poll tax \$5 instead of \$1 and in that form was carried 11 to 6; Ald. Stuart alone objecting.

The consideration of Sec. 2 was then taken up.

Ald. McKay was in favor of reducing the tax on improvements to property, as it discouraged enterprise. The principle was bad and should be altered.

Ald. Clark asked if it was possible to separate improvements from real estate.

Ald. Stuart said certainly it was. Take two adjoining lots of land, one grows nothing but thistles and the other has a nice house on it. Is it reasonable or fair that the man who improved his lot by building on it, should be penalized for doing so and the other man, who grows nothing but thistles go free? The one is a credit and benefit to the community, the other quite the reverse.

The Mayor said while he could not go quite the length that Ald. Stuart desired, he was certainly in favor of exempting improvements to some extent. He fully agreed that to tax improvements discouraged people from making them, which was exactly what was wanted to better the town.

Ald. Falconer reminded the Council that the proposed bill did not make any alteration in the present condition of affairs at all. It merely asked for authority to take a plebiscite of the ratepayers for them to decide what they thought was the best course to take.

Ald. Miller thought the Council should first of all ask the people if they wanted a change before applying for permission for them to do so.

Ald. McGrath wanted to drop the remainder of the motion and simply apply for a change in the poll tax.

Ald. Miller was prepared to support the clause to a certain extent and moved in an amendment that taxes on improvements be cut 50 per cent. for 1914.

Ald. McKay seconded this.

Ald. McGrath said valuers didn't assess improvements at more than 50 per cent of their value at the present time.

The Mayor said a tax on land encouraged building and it was better for the poor man. The more houses there were, the better chance a man had to get a home and it brought land which was otherwise idle, into use.

Ald. Miller said everybody knew that there were hundreds of thousands of dollars lying idle in the Banks which were not gettable, because the valuers could not have access to the Bank accounts. They had all seen a good industry pass from Newcastle for want of \$20,000. He favored some scheme by which those who had money lying idle should be compelled to make some beneficial use of it.

Ald. McGrath feared that to carry the amendment would endanger the carrying of the change in poll tax. If they asked for too much the Legislature would give them nothing.

On being put to the meeting, the amendment was lost, Aids. Miller, McKay and Stuart voting for it, and Aids. Clark, McGrath, Falconer and Doyle contra.

The original motion was then put and lost, only Ald. Stuart voting for it.

Ald. Clark thought it was time discussion of the motion ceased and the Council go down to other business. He moved that they take up the other business and if there was any time left afterwards, they could resume the discussion.

Ald. Doyle objected, the meeting was a special one, called for the express purpose of considering the

tax question and it should not be shut off.

Ald. Stuart said to take the course suggested by Ald. Clark would look as though the discussion had been purposely shut off.

Ald. Falconer was of the same opinion. Motion to postpone discussion was lost.

Ald. Stuart then moved to take up Sec. 3.

Ald. Miller described the section as most absurd. To exact such a clause as that proposed would exempt half the people in the town, and who was going to pay the taxes then? Where would the revenue come from with half the tax payers cut out? People with incomes under \$400 enjoy precisely the same privileges and get the same benefits as those who were better off and why should they not pay their share of the cost of them? He couldn't see what Ald. Stuart was driving at all.

Ald. Stuart said people whose incomes were less than \$400 shouldn't be asked to pay taxes at all. No man could keep a home and bring up a family on less than \$400. Ald. Miller's statement that half the taxpayers in the town would be exempted if the section was adopted was the best possible argument that could be used in its favor, because it showed that income taxation was being borne by the class which could least afford it.

Ald. McGrath thought that the Council had done a good bit for this class already by reducing the poll tax.

Ald. McKay thought they should leave the matter of assessment of incomes severely alone. Income was the only thing that a man could pay taxes on. According to his means, so should a man be taxed.

Ald. Doyle didn't agree with this view. Some men didn't earn more than \$200 a year and they certainly could not afford to pay any tax.

It was pointed out that incomes not exceeding \$200 are exempt from assessment.

Sec. 3 was lost, 6 to 1.

Sec. 4 was then moved by Ald. Stuart and seconded pro forma by Ald. Falconer.

Ald. McKay said that Ald. Stuart's idea of exempting personal property from taxation was simply ridiculous. Personal property is wealth, and the man who owns personal property is the wealthy man and the section should exempt from taxes those who are best able to pay. A man might own a five thousand dollar automobile, or he might have large sums of money, he might have wealth in many forms and yet Ald. Stuart was in favor of exempting him from taxes. That was not making the burden of taxation lighter for the laboring man. It is the "well off man" whom Ald. Stuart would benefit. And then he proposed to make up the revenue so lost by increasing the taxes on land, he advocated making the land pay all the taxes. Was that the way to encourage a man to buy a lot of land to build a house for himself? What was wanted was to encourage building not discourage it. For his (the speaker's) part he could not see how placing all the taxes on the land would encourage anyone to purchase it. Those who would be hit hard by that proposition were the houseowners, which included a large number of our laboring men and their taxes would be greatly increased. Then, continued Ald. McKay, what about the man who lives in a rented house? His landlord would have to pay a greatly increased tax, so he in turn would raise the rent correspondingly. With regard to business licenses, if they were imposed it would mean that the cost of living in the town would go up as retailers would have to put up their prices in order to provide for it. Trade with outside communities would be killed and on the whole it would place the town in a very unfavorable position.

Section lost 6 to 1.

In moving the adoption of Section 5, Ald. Stuart said the people in St. John were now grappling with this proposition and had done away with the qualification for Mayor. To fix certain qualifications for public office restricted the choice of men, for it might happen that because a man who might otherwise be excellently

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## CURLERS BATTLING TO-DAY FOR HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S CUP

This Historic Trophy has been Fought for nine Times Since 1883—Was in Newcastle Custody for Ten Years.

### THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S CUP

Number of Matches and Winners Since 1883.

DATE	NO. OF RINKS	POINTS CHATHAM	POINTS NEWCASTLE	MAJORITY
1883 Feb. 19	6	112	82	Chatham 40
1884 Feb. 4	8	127	80	Chatham 47
1885 Feb. 12		119	112	Chatham 7
1887 Mar. 4		137	139	Newcastle 2
1889 Feb. 14	6	77	93	Newcastle 16
1890 Feb. 12		93	102	Newcastle 9
1910 Feb. 17	6	93	65	Chatham 28
1911 Feb. 20	10	154	112	Chatham 42
1912 Feb. 12	10	141	107	Chatham 34
1913 " " "	10	149	117	Newcastle 32

The regular weekly meeting of the Curling Club was held at the Rink on Monday night, Mr. A. A. Davidson presiding over a large attendance of members. Mr. J. R. Lawlor acted as secretary.

The Managing Committee reported that they had arranged with the Chatham Club to play for the Highland Cup on Thursday, the 6th. The following were appointed skips for the match:—J. H. Sargeant, John Russell, Chas. Sargeant, J. R. Lawlor, W. A. Park, John Ferguson, Hon. J. Morrison, John Robinson, J. E. T. Linden and R. Galloway. The managing committee was authorized to fill the places of any of the foregoing who might not be able to play.

Dr. Pedolin brought forward his motion of which he gave notice last week that the Club take measures to provide a rink of their own. Mr. P. Russell seconded and after an animated discussion, the motion was lost, the yeas numbering 9 and the nays 11.

The Father Dixon Cup

The first series in the competition for the Father Dixon Cup has now been concluded and the second series will be contested by the rinks skipped by the following gentlemen: Rev. Macarthur, S. W. Miller, Hon. J. Morrison, R. W. Crocker, A. E. Shaw, John Russell, John Robinson, C. Sargeant and B. Hennessy.

The Treas Urn

Three rinks have played so far in this competition. The results are as follows:

**AT NEWCASTLE**  
W. H. Belpas V. A. Danville  
A. Dickinson C. Staglian  
B. Hennessy W. Jardine  
J. Sargeant H. McKendry

**AT CHATHAM**  
W. Nicholson J. Tweedie  
G. Stothart W. S. Leggie  
R. H. Armstrong E. Johnson  
W. J. Jardine Ed. Burke

**AT NEWCASTLE THIS P. M.**  
R. C. Clarke R. Murray  
A. A. Davidson A. Crobie  
A. E. Shaw H. Shaw  
J. Ferguson R. A. Lawlor

G. Campbell C. Crobie  
C. Demers C. McLon  
R. Beckwith E. S. Jack  
J. M. Falconer R. A. Leggie  
At the time of going to press the games were not completed.

## BAD ACCIDENT AT DOUGLASTOWN MILL

A serious accident occurred in the blacksmith shop of the Douglas town mill on Thursday afternoon.

David Gulliver, engineer, James McCosh, the mill blacksmith and James Simpson were trying to take a piston rod out of a piece of the engine of a boat which Mr. Gulliver was fixing up. They had successfully extracted the other rod in the forenoon. This one they had to use the forge, not knowing that it was partly hollow and that there was some water inside of it. By and by, as Mr. McCosh had hold of one end of the rod turning it in the fire it exploded. He was thrown back and out the door and the hot ashes were discharged into his eyes and face. The forge was swept perfectly clean of ashes.

When picked up Mr. McCosh could not see after the debris was wiped off his eyes, just discern daylight through one eye. Both are closed now and the exact amount of injury cannot be told for a few days. His face is terribly burned. Mr. Simpson, who was also standing near the forge, escaped with a few burns on the face and throat. Mr. Gulliver, who was working the bellows, was struck on the side by the flying rod. His watch was broken, but the rod did not strike him but glanced off. It was almost miraculous that the pieces of iron which buried themselves in the walls did not strike the men. Mr. Gulliver is very sore, but not badly bruised. Mr. McCosh's injuries are most serious, as fears are entertained for his sight.

Meeting of Tug Owners

A meeting of the tug owners of the Miramichi will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon to consider the matter of requesting the authorities to hold examinations for captains' certificates in the district, instead of applicants having to go to Halifax for the purpose. It is thought that the examinations as at present conducted at Halifax cover much more ground than is necessary for a river captain to know.

## NEWCASTLE LADY' IN B. C. CONCERT

The Roseland, B. C. Miner gives an interesting account of a concert which took place on Tuesday evening, which Mrs. H. H. Johnston, formerly Miss Mary Watt of Newcastle, took a leading part. The Miner says in part: The musical recital at the Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the same church, was a pronounced success. Considerable of the credit is due to Mrs. H. H. Johnston, who gave much of her time for the past two weeks in securing the singers in rehearsal, etc. and who was heartily congratulated at the close of the concert on its genuine merits.

The number, a trio, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," sang by Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Stout greatly pleased the audience, as the voices of the three vocalists blended with fine effect. The trio was received with a salvo of applause.

Pinsuti's tuneful song, "Good Night Good Night, Beloved," was given in exceptionally fine rendering by Mrs. Bert Hamilton, Mrs. H. H. Johnston, L. M. Roberts and Herbert Rodda. The singers were given an overflowing measure of applause.

After the concert the audience adjourned to St. Andrew's hall, where the members of the Ladies' Aid Society served coffee, cake and sandwiches which proved a genuine treat.

A good substitute for eggs and bread crumbs is a fairly thick paste of flour and water. Dip the fish or cutlet to be fried in the mixture, then sprinkle it thickly with fine bread crumbs and fry at once.

Have you noticed that the man who sets up the drinks with a lavish hand often grumbles at the exorbitant prices charged for school books. Very few widows manage to spend

If you pay a good deal of attention to the advice of others the chances are that you do not amount to much.





It frequently happens that the advertising matter sent out by the manufacturers of agricultural and farm implements and machines contains good suggestions for the farmer. In some cases statements are made with which we do not agree, but we all know that there is still necessarily a great difference of opinion about many matters agricultural. Thus we find in some matter recently sent out by manufacturers of grinding mills, the following suggestions among others:

When to Feed the Cows The question of when to feed the cows, whether before, during or after the milking, is one which has been discussed a great deal by farmers and farm journals. The custom of allowing the cows to eat while they are being milked is quite common, but it never seemed to me to be a wise one, especially if it is the grain feed that is given the cows at that time, and that is undoubtedly what is understood in what is said on this subject.

Small Flocks vs. Large Flocks For years the beginner has been advised to start in the business in a small way. In fact he has been cautioned to do so that he might increase in knowledge as his plant enlarged. It is not necessary to go over all that again, but more important to take up the methods employed by so many beginners—and act a few others who have been in the business for several years. It is false economy to have these large flocks, as has been proved time and again. The most successful poultrymen and poulterers of today are of the same opinion. The arguments used by advocates of large families—fifty or more in a flock—are:

It has been frequently found that when car crows is fed to fattening steers, the droppings from one animal alone contain enough food value to sustain two hogs. This is an unnecessary drain on the animal, a waste of food, and a disgusting manner of feeding hogs, which some farmers have been known to do. "Regardless of what animals you are feeding, remember that food, to be digested, must first be reduced to a liquid form. The nutritive value of food must be assimilated into the system through the red and white corpuscles of the blood before it becomes a living substance in the animal, and this can be accomplished only after the food is converted into liquid form.

An investigation which was recently made by the Connecticut Agricultural College seems to show that the conclusion of many dairymen is wrong in thinking that cows will stand more quietly and give their milk down better if they are eating while being milked. The conclusion of the College investigation is that the man who has once adopted the plan of milking before any feeding is doing so, if ever, cares to go back to the old method of having the cows eating while being milked.

1. It saves expense in building. 2. It saves labor in feeding and watering. 3. It saves time. Grant that there will be less build up required, and that time and labor will be saved, the argument in favor of small flocks—not more than twenty five heads in a pen—means:

"The grinding of food for animals is not only a great economy of food, value from the food it consumes. Therefore, if nature's first act is to grind and masticate food, why not assist the process by grinding the food before it reaches the animal? This insures a better digestion, and certainly makes a surety that all the food the animal consumes will probably allow the digestive organs to assimilate life from it, thus overcoming the bad features caused by animals bolting their food. "Every farmer should have a good feed grinder. The most valuable kind is one that will grind wet grain as well as dry. Its saving in feed and increased value of stock pays back its cost many times over.

4. There will be less vices like feather-pulling, egg eating, bleeding the male bird's comb, etc. 5. There will be more eggs. 6. There will be better fertility. Are not such reasons worth more than the expense of extra lumber, extra labor, extra time? If there is anything wrong with the hen—such as an ailment, or droopiness, or an accident—it will be more readily noticed in a small flock than in a large one.

7. There will be no crowding and fighting on the roost at night. 8. There will be more exercise taken when the fowls are compelled to remain indoors. 9. There will be less vices like feather-pulling, egg eating, bleeding the male bird's comb, etc. 10. There will be more eggs. 11. There will be better fertility. Are not such reasons worth more than the expense of extra lumber, extra labor, extra time?

Care for Shade Trees This is a season when the shade trees should be carefully inspected, and decayed branches removed before the rot gets into the heart of the tree. Care should be taken to cut the branches off close up to the body of the tree as stubs left of decay cause disease and insects to enter the main body of the tree and eventually kill it.

Overcrowded flocks are not the active, energetic hens that are so needed to make profitable egg production. Besides, there cannot be the proper fertility of farms where there are these large common flocks two or more males are allowed with the hens at the same time. Even if these males do not quarrel they are always interfering with the other's attention to the female. This not only cripples fertility but is injurious to the hens.

12. There will be no crowding and fighting on the roost at night. 13. There will be more exercise taken when the fowls are compelled to remain indoors. 14. There will be less vices like feather-pulling, egg eating, bleeding the male bird's comb, etc. 15. There will be more eggs. 16. There will be better fertility. Are not such reasons worth more than the expense of extra lumber, extra labor, extra time?

If the land is rather thin it would be a good plan to spread manure around the trees. This gives them a good start when spring opens. Trees that are badly infested with borers or other insects and disease may be greatly benefited by manure. The manure may cause the tree to get a start on insects and disease so that the pests will not injure it further. A coat of whitewash often gives some protection against diseases and insects. It always gives the place a cheerful, clean appearance that is desirable. The whitewash may be applied with a brush and the tanks may be covered up as high as possible can reach.

But the greatest view point is that from health. It is a noteworthy fact that the bulk of liquors that come to the editor, asking for rump, cholera, and other ailments remedies, come from farms upon which it is the custom to have large flocks. At night these birds crowd on the roosts, get close together, and the air they breathe is full of germs. This condition causes an injury when the next morning the hens fly from their roosts and go out to face a temperature many degrees colder than what they had during the night. For successful work, never allow more than twenty five fowls in one flock, and the nearer you keep the number to fifteen the better will be the returns.

17. There will be no crowding and fighting on the roost at night. 18. There will be more exercise taken when the fowls are compelled to remain indoors. 19. There will be less vices like feather-pulling, egg eating, bleeding the male bird's comb, etc. 20. There will be more eggs. 21. There will be better fertility. Are not such reasons worth more than the expense of extra lumber, extra labor, extra time?

Breed the Old Sows I prefer to breed the old sows and retain them as long as they give satisfactory. As a rule brood sows are sacrificed long before their usefulness as breeders is lost, while untried and oftentimes inferior ones are put in their place. Litters from old sows are more profitable. They are usually larger in number and size and make better growth than pigs from young sows. It is a common thing for pigs from old sows to weigh 50 pounds more than pigs from immature sows at 10 months of age. If an old sow proves to be a poor breeder of course she is discarded. I never breed my sows until mature. When bred too young the result is usually a stunted sow, susceptible to disease, and a small, weak litter of undersized pigs. The old brood sows are more profitable and safer.

First grow bone and muscle, and then put on fat. Corn forms the meat. Close graded poultry are most desirable. Pure food poultry are most desirable. Pure food improves the flavor of the meat. It takes about eight weeks to grow a squab broiler. Dark pin feathers give a dirty appearance to a dressed carcass. Crooked breast bones spoil the look of an otherwise attractive dressed fowl.

22. There will be no crowding and fighting on the roost at night. 23. There will be more exercise taken when the fowls are compelled to remain indoors. 24. There will be less vices like feather-pulling, egg eating, bleeding the male bird's comb, etc. 25. There will be more eggs. 26. There will be better fertility. Are not such reasons worth more than the expense of extra lumber, extra labor, extra time?

Whooping Cough... A simple, safe and effective remedy for Whooping Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis. It is a simple, safe and effective remedy for Whooping Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis. It is a simple, safe and effective remedy for Whooping Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis.

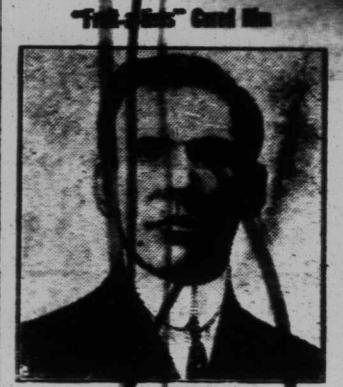
ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Contains Carter's Little Liver Pills. Most Popular Preparation of... CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR BILIOUSNESS, BRUISES, COLIC, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, PAIN IN THE BOWELS, RHEUMATISM, SICK HEADACHE, STOMACH TROUBLE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS.

GERMAN NAVAL AUTHORITY HANDS OUT SOME TRUTHS Tells his Fellow Countrymen that for Germany to Attempt to Rival a Fleet of Greater Britain is Waste of Time—The Situation has Entirely Changed Since the Overseas Dominions Took a Hand in the Game.

There are some people who would only recognize a national emergency if it were presented to them in the form of a declaration of war or in the shape of sudden invasion. We have a fair sprinkling of them in Canada and for many moons they have been flouting the idea of a German menace and scorning the suggestion that the British Empire should prepare to defend its supremacy on the sea. They say that the Germans have the most friendly intention towards Britain, but they fail to tell us why, through feverish activity, Germany has jumped from fifth to second place in the world's naval strength in twelve years, and they are mute about the fact that, if Britain had not waked up to the situation, she would have been hopelessly outclassed on the ocean by her rival across the North Sea, in a very few years. They assure us that this so-called war scare has no real basis, that it is nothing more than the fell design of armor plate manufacturers for their own aggrandizement, but they have no explanation to offer why the greatest land power on earth should also make Herculean efforts to become the greatest sea power.

Fortunately Britain took notice in time and forthwith began enlarging her programme of fleet construction. Fortunately also the Dominions realized that their security was bound up with that of the Imperial centre and hastened to bear their share of the burden of Imperial defence. The coming of the young, vigorous British nations, with their great resources, to the assistance of the Motherland has had a most beneficial moral effect. It has led the German war party to realize that they cannot win in the mad race for armaments. This is the justification of the Canadian government's proposal to contribute three super dreadnaughts. This is the reason why the Canadian ships should be placed in commission with the least possible delay. One of the most eminent naval authorities in Germany is Capt. Perschke. He is the Admiral Mahan of that country and this is what he

FEAR OF CHRONIC CONSTIPATION



"I wish to tell you of the great good 'Fruit-a-Live' has done for me. For years, I was a martyr to Chronic Constipation and Stomach Trouble. It was greatly run down and my friends feared I had Consumption. I tried numerous doctors and all kinds of medicines but received no relief until advised to try 'Fruit-a-Live' by Mr. McCrea of St. Stephen, and am pleased to say that I now enjoy excellent health. 'Fruit-a-Live' is the best medicine made, and I strongly advise my friends to use it." HUGH MCKENNA.

Chas. Sargeant First Class Livery Hack in connection with Hotel Miramichi meets all trains and boats. Horses for Sale at all times. Public Wharf Phone 61

F. L. Pedolin, M. D. Pleasant Street NEWCASTLE N. B.

RAILWAY TIES AND Railway Switch Ties WANTED 50000 Princess Pine Hemlock and Cedar Railway Ties 30 Sets Princess Pine Switch Ties. Delivered at any loading point on the I. C. P. or any of its branch roads for which best cash price will be paid. For further particulars write to R. A. MURDOCH, MILLERTON or CHATHAM

Unless the animal heat is all out of the carcass before packing to ship, there will be a discoloration of the skin. For the production of broilers and medium sized roasters, no varieties of fowls excel, if they equal, our American breeds. The bulk of buyers want a fowl that weighs ten to eleven pounds to the pairs or about five apiece. The Houdan fowl may well be termed the Queen of the French Farmyard. It not only has an elegant carriage and form, and a gay and enticing plumage, but it also has all the practical qualities that one could wish in a fowl. It is a good layer, easy to fatten, and their flesh is of delicate flavor. The poultry medicine chest should contain a box of one grain quinine pills, a bottle of a reliable liniment, a box of a good family liver pill, a bottle of glycerine, and a bottle of spirits of turpentine. There should also be a can of kerosene oil within reach. Nitrogenous foods are the frame makers. Carbonaceous foods do not build up the frame. In breeding for fat, it is necessary to give more than can be converted into life and energy, and the surplus is deposited in the form of fat in the gizzard, intestines and under the skin. But if this fat feeding is carried beyond needs, the result is a diseased fowl, consequently very few eggs. This diseased condition is caused by the hens eating too much carbohydrates to balance the proteins. Like humans, fowls like and require a variety of food stuffs for the reason that they can assimilate from the various substances the flesh forming, energy producing, and the mineral matter necessary to maintain the normal equilibrium of the body. Poultry farmers are plain people. As a rule they are not college bred. Therefore much of the scientific talk about balanced rations and other matters we find in books written by "highly educated" professors finds very little fertile soil in the minds of these plain honest, working farmers. Their knowledge of the food question is that wheat, oats, barley, and occasionally buckwheat, make eggs, they know that of all grains, corn is the best for fattening; they are also acquainted with the fact that bran, middlings, cornmeal, ground oats and meat scrap makes the best composition for a morning mash, and when they find that the bowels of the fowls are loose they increase the amount of millings and reverse the order when they find there is a tendency to constiveness. These plain, hardworking people also know that corn feed is a necessary article in the poultry bill of fare, and that it must be given while the fowls are in confined quarters and not necessarily while they have free range. They were taught the lesson long ago that grit for grinding, and oyster shells for lime for making egg shells are necessary adjuncts to the diet. Now these folks have come into the possession of all this knowledge without being compelled to wade through a lot of scientific lore which would be very apt to confuse them. It is a mistake to discard a good breeding fowl as long as it keeps in good breeding condition. On the farm of the writer are some hens that are still profitable breeders at four years of age. But as a rule, a hen is of very little use after she has passed her second laying season. The man who will look for the cause of his failure, will very often have pointed out to him the proper road to success. He who will not investigate the cause is very apt to encounter the same stumbling block again. Experience is a great teacher. Some years ago Henry Van Dresser, before a Western Farmers' Institute told how to get rid of surplus poultry when prices are very low. He said that all should join hands and have a killing day. Put a large pot on the stove, kill and dress the birds, put them into a pot and boil until tender. Have Mason jars ready and fill with chicken, pouring the

juice on top, cover with fat or melted butter and seal while hot. It will keep through the year and then can be prepared in many different ways for the table. It makes a convenient dish for unexpected company. After repeated trials with the different breeds, the writer has become convinced that where a person wishes to cater almost exclusively to a meat market, as well as a winter egg trade, he will make no mistake in keeping three varieties: Light Brahma, for large sized roasting fowls; Plymouth Rocks for medium sized roasting fowls and spring chickens; and White Wyandottes for small sized roasting fowls and broilers. Should a summer egg trade also be desired, then the Leghorns could be used, principally on account of their nonbroody traits. They will be laying when the American and Asiatic class are thinking of raising families. In cases where the market does not call for large sized roasting fowls, it is advisable to cut out the Brahmans and keep only the other two mentioned. If the market is not a good one for broilers then either the Plymouth Rocks or the Wyandottes would fill the bill, and in that case it would be best to keep only one breed. In mentioning these particular breeds it is not done to convey the idea that they are the only ones fitted for that class, but rather to show about what class of fowl is needed. The Rhode Island Reds, or the Orpingtons, for instance, might suit the fancy better.—M. K. Boyer in Maritime Farmer.

Premier Asquith in withdrawing the Franchise Bill in the Imperial Parliament, said the members of the Cabinet thought the proposed amendments admissible, and that they had honestly endeavored to carry out their pledges to challenge a decision from the House of Women Suffrage. The government, he continued, had now pledged itself to give a Women's Suffrage Bill, introduced by a private member next session, the same facilities as it had given to the controversial government measure, although members completely refused to vote in accordance with their individual predilections. Mrs. Pankhurst says the women will not accept a private member's bill. A parrot in New South Wales is 112 years old, and an Englishman owns one of these birds that has passed his 100th birthday.

THE EMPIRE TYPEWRITER. It is easy to learn and simple to operate. Many who feel the need of a typewriter hesitate to introduce one on account of the difficulty in sparing the necessary time to learn the machine's manipulation. This former drawback no longer exists. From the very first the Empire is a help and a time saver. References will willingly be given to users, who will state that from the very beginning the machine was a help, and was so simple that it could be operated by a novice without difficulty. FRANK J. FAIRWEATHER, Insurance, Fire Apparatus, Typewriters 12 Canterbury St., St. John, N. B. Tel. Main 653. Try one.



REGAL Flour yields the best quality and the utmost quantity of bread per barrel: white, light loaves, pastry of melting fineness. This is simple direct truth. Unless you find it so, when you try it, your dealer will return your money. REGAL FLOUR

The Union Advocate

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER Established 1887

Printed and published every Thursday by the Proprietors, THE MIRAMICHI PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED, at their office, Castle Street, Newcastle, N. B.

Subscription \$1.00 per year. To the United States \$1.50 in advance.

Advertising rates can be had on application. G. BIDLAKE, Managing Editor

Phone 25

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, 1913

THE NEW BRIDGE

Residents in Newcastle and the surrounding districts have learnt with pleasure of the calling by the Provincial Government for tenders for the construction of a bridge over the river between the town and the Nelson shore.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Chatham Commercial sees in the construction of the bridge at the point proposed, a serious menace to the future welfare of that town.

It is not often that we find ourselves in a position to say anything very complimentary to the Chief Commissioner, but in this case we certainly think Mr. Morrissey is entitled to the thanks of the people of Newcastle and vicinity for the manner in which he has backed up the efforts of the Board of Trade to get the bridge built on the site chosen.

THE ESTIMATES

The estimates for the ensuing financial year have now been brought down in the House of Commons by the Hon. Mr. White. That they are on a generous scale admits of no denial.

We do not wish to be understood as advocating the abandonment of the Chatham Junction-Blackville section of the road, but if the giving of a fair deal to Newcastle in the matter of railway transportation necessitates that such abandonment should take place, then advocate it we must.

THE SESSIONAL INDEMNITY

Reports have appeared in some of the Provincial papers that an attempt is to be made to increase the sessional indemnity of the members of the Legislature from \$500 to \$700.

would be little less than a deliberate steal. To a considerable number of the members of the House, the \$300 they earn (save the mark) during session represents as much as they ordinarily earn in six average months; and no one can truthfully say that their services are worth it.

PLEBISCITE ON NAVAL QUESTION

That staunch Liberal journal, the Montreal Witness is taking a vote among its readers on the Naval question, and asks first

"Are you in favor of the contribution of great battleships to the Navy of the Empire?" The second "Are you in favor of a Canadian Navy?"

Up to January 31st the answers received in reply to Question Number One showed 302 for a contribution and 1,022 against. The answer to the second question showed 1,090 for and 590 against a Canadian Navy.

The Blackville rink is well patronized during band nights by local as well as outside people. The Millerton hockey team accompanied by a big crowd of fans, were here to play a game with the Blackville team, but owing to some misunderstanding the game was called off.

WHEAT DUTIES AND PRICES

Undertaking to answer The Toronto World's remarks the other day that a rearrangement of the existing duties on British food imports would have distributed, not increased, the burden on the consumer, The Globe free trade in theory, though not in practice, answered in effect that a duty on flour would have increased the price of bread.

The duty was levied on Britain's whole supply of imported wheat, imperial as well as foreign. A duty on foreign wheat imports with free admission of imperial wheat could not affect either the price of wheat, of flour or bread in the United Kingdom.

Toronto World: Of late Sir Max Aitken, a young Canadian, who has made good at an unusually early age and is now a member of the Imperial parliament on the Unionist side, has been the target of persistent attacks at the hands of the pens of several Canadian newspapers.

The members of the Town Council treated Ald. Stuart's proposals in connection with Tax Reform for a very short shrift the other night. Whilst we are not prepared to go to the lengths Ald. Stuart desired, we cannot but feel that some of the Aldermen approached the question with little more than a superficial knowledge of the subject—which is a very big one.

THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS

BLACKVILLE

The carnival held at Blackville last Wednesday was highly successful, a record crowd was in attendance. The following were in costumes:

Katie E. Harrigan—Twilight. Geraldine Keough—Valentine. Flossie Walls—Shamrock. Violet Schofield—Summer Girl. Mabel Walls—Last Rose of Summer.

Cina Murphy—Starlight. Inez McKee—Rose Bud. Mrs. J. E. Underhill and Miss Edna Underhill—in the old Colonial Days.

J. G. Foster—Garret and Gold. Birdie Barry—Goddess of Liberty. Stella C. Power, G. Mildred Schofield—Bohemian Princesses.

Clara Walls—Milk Maid. Ruby Walls—Snowflake. Mrs. J. B. Curtis—Chamber Maid. Hazel Curtis—Fairy Godmother.

Edna Vye—Rosalie. Maurie Johnston—Clothes Pin Girl. Katie McKenzie—Sweet Sixteen. Mrs. Steve Jardine—Japanese Lady. Jennie Bean—Summer.

Hilda Bean—Witch. Ina Arbeau—Nurse. Mrs. Matt Coughlan—Nurse. Leonard C. Harrigan—Hiawatha.

Aloysius Layton—Cow Boy. Clive Underhill—Topsy Turvey. Ian Underhill—Scotch Laddie. Edward Wetmore—All Round Man.

Lester McKee—Newshy. Lawrence W. Underhill—Kickapoo Indian. Gordon Schofield—Pied Piper of Hamelin.

John B. Curtis—Engineer. Otto Curtis—Circus Doll. Stephen Jardine—Chinaman. Cecil Dale—Young Savage.

The prize winners were: Muriel Johnston—Clothes Pin Girl. Mrs. Steve Jardine—Japanese Lady. Aloysius Layton—Cowboy. Cecil Dale—Young Savage.

The judges were Miss Johnston, Miss Curtis, Mr. Crouse, Mr. Hubert. A hotel is very much needed to accommodate the travelling public, which would pay well.

The Edward Partington Pulp and Paper Co. are putting in new gates to the Mill Pond Dam.

Our town is now getting in its great appearance, judging by the numerous travellers, coming and going.

We are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Elijah Mountain, which occurred at his home on Thursday, Jan. 30th.

The weather is still very changeable and the roads are in a very dangerous condition after the rain of Friday night.

We are sorry to hear of the illness of Mr. James Walsh of Allison Settlement, and also of Mr. Hector Morrison. We hope to hear of their speedy recovery.

A number of the members of Whiteville District, No. 452, attended the social in Millerton on Monday night. A good time was reported.

Mr. William McKay, jr. of Strathadam is still on the sick list. Mr. Peter Forsyth and daughter Millie drove to Denzil's on Saturday.

Mrs. Howard Whitney visited Mrs. Allen Whitney one day last week. We are glad to hear that the quarantine has been lifted in Whiteville and Allison.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. John Scott is improving slowly. Rev. Mr. Piper visited Wilbur Soeurs' camp recently.

William Parker is home from the woods. Mrs. Wm. Scott of Strathadam has been called to Bathurst on account of her mother's illness.

Miss Mary Stuart has returned to her home, after a pleasant visit to her friend, Miss Millie Forsyth. Miss Josie Appleby spent Saturday and Sunday at her home in Nelson.

The sudden death of Mrs. Peter Russell which occurred on January 27th was a great shock to the community and her many friends scattered far and wide.

She was 74 years of age and besides her husband, leaves to mourn her loss, one brother, William Johnson, of Hallowell N. B., also the following sisters: Mrs. Geo. Matchett, Redbank; Mrs. Robt. Holmes, Lytton and Mrs. John Holmes, McEggs.

She had lived a very active life and her hospitable home cheered many a visitor. She was a highly respected

MEMBER OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. F. McCurdy assisted by Rev. W. E. Piper.

Deep sympathy is felt by all for Mr. Russell bereft of beloved wife who shared in the prosperity and happiness of his life for twenty four years.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. P. RUSSELL.

One but not forgotten. A gentle voice is stilled. A seat is vacant in that home. That never can be filled.

The old arm chair is empty now. That stands beside the hearth. The gentle voice is hushed in death. For she is no more on earth.

The Great King in all his beauty. Her wondering eyes now behold. Today her feet are treading. Those beautiful pavements of gold. When we shall rest on that peaceful shore.

When the weight of sin shall be felt. No more. We shall find the loved ones. Whg have gone before.

SUNNY CORNER

Mrs. Ralph Clouston of Derby and Mrs. Annie Howe of Newcastle, are visiting the former's mother and the latter's sister Mrs. John Matchett.

Mr. Louis of the Telephone Exchange, passed through here enroute to Little South West on Friday. Miss Margaret Hines was the guest of Mrs. Sophia Nolan on Friday.

Miss Mary Nolan is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Walter Matchett. Mrs. Robt. Nolan visited friends at Redbank last week.

Mrs. Fred Smart called on Mrs. John Matchett Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. James Leach was the guest of Mrs. James McDonald one evening last week.

Mrs. Fred Mullin is visiting Mrs. Hiram Matchett. Mrs. Jane Dunnet has returned to her home in Whitney after spending a lengthy visit with her daughter, Mrs. P. Tozer.

Misses Bernetta Hyland and Lizzie McTavish visited the former's home one night last week. Miss Della Hyland is spending a few weeks with Miss Rita McKenzie.

Mr. Floyd Matchett has returned from the woods. Miss May Tozer was the guest of Mrs. James Leach the latter part of last week.

Miss Roberta Johnston and Miss Georgina Tozer spent an afternoon with Miss Rosa Tozer this week.

LOCAL SCHOOL REPORTS

CHATHAM HEAD. Grade VI—George Mann. Grade V—Ernest Brown. Grade IV—Lottie Ullock. Grade III—Mary LeRocque. Grade II—May Robins. Grade I—Constance Trevors.

PERFECT ATTENDANCE—Henry Ullock, Ernest Brown. PERFECT CONDUCT—Janie Jackson, Flossie Ullock, Emma LeRocque, Gravelle Ullock, Gordon Ullock, Maggie Thompson.

NELSON

PERFECT ATTENDANCE—George McLeod, Violet McKenzie, Gladys Drillea, Burns Whyte, James Whyte, Willie Doucet, Violet Doucet, Henry Drillea, Marion McKenzie.

HIGHEST STANDING—Grade V—Janie McKenzie, George McLeod. Grade IV—Violet McKenzie, Theresa McLeod, James Whyte. Grade III—(a)—Annie Astles, Willie Doucet, George Bateman. (b)—Evelyn Coughlan, Violet Doucet, Henry Drillea.

Grade II—(a)—Mary Sherrard. (b)—Marion McKenzie, Lola Sherrard.

DERBY

No. of days—20. Percentage 87.82. Those who missed no days:—Willson Laugie, Mervin Campbell, Audrey Parker, Audrey Simpson, Sophia Price, Annie Archibald, Violet Kitchen, Euphemia McLean, Margaret Crocker, Helen Allison, Charlie McLean, Zella Parker, Willard Kitchen, Mattie Price, Willis Murphy, Bertha Baxter.

Those who missed not more than two days:—Marion Parker, Curtis Price, Maad Archibald, Ella Parker, Anna Belle Price, Borden Parker, Jean Campbell, Irvine Betts, Karl Doran, Ruby Kitchen, Charlie Doran, Nora McLean, Jacob Price.

The following led their classes:—Grade V—Marion Parker 76; Annie Archibald 76; Audrey Simpson 73. Grade IV—Ella Parker 79; Zella Parker 68.

Grade III—Willard Kitchen 86; Mattie Price 54. Grade II—Margaret Crocker 78; Jean Campbell 69.

Grade I—Euphemia McLean 96; Violet Kitchen 95.

THOS. RUSSELL

General Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Confectionery, Stationery, Crockery, etc. Everything for Hunting and Fishing Parties a Specialty.

Price Right and Goods Guaranteed

Any information in reference to Big Game Regions, Guides, etc. desired by Sportsmen, cheerfully furnished on application.

Pleasant St., Newcastle Phone 79

GOODS AT HALF PRICE

Stock taking has shown some Broken Lines in China. They will be in our Show Window on

SATURDAY, AT HALF PRICE

H. WILLISTON & CO.

Jewelers Established 1889 Newcastle, N. B.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1865.

Capital Authorized \$25,000,000. Capital Paid up \$11,560,000. Reserve and Undivided Profits \$13,170,000. Total Assets \$179,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

185 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland.

LONDON, ENGLAND NEW YORK CITY. 2 Bank Bldgs., Princess St., N.B. Cor. William and Cedar Sts.

BUSINESS ACCOUNTS CARRIED UPON FAVORABLE TERMS. SAVING DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

In the Bank's Stock-Lined Vault, rented at from \$5.00 per annum upwards. These boxes are most convenient and necessary for all possessing valuable papers such as wills, mortgages, documents, policies, bonds, stock certificates, etc.

NEWCASTLE, N. B. BRANCH

E. A. McCurdy, Manager

Stock Taking

Why Not Take an Inventory of Your Table and Kitchen Ware? From our large stock of

SILVER, NICKEL, GRANITE AND TINWARE

We can supply any article you need at Lower Prices

Also Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces

B. F. MALTBY

their insurance money in a manner satisfactory to the neighbors.

A man is mighty independent unless he is married, engaged, or living with his sister.

A street preacher may insult people with impunity, but a business man needs to be careful.

In picking out an affinity a married man nearly always selects one younger and better looking than his wife.

A farmer's notion of hard luck is a family of girls.

Notice of Legislation

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by the Town of Newcastle to the Legislature of New Brunswick at the ensuing session thereof, for the passage of an Act to enable the Town to fix the assessment for 1913 at the sum of Five Dollars (\$5.00) regardless of the total amount of the assessment.

E. T. LINDON, Town Clerk

Feb. 6th, 1913

TAX REFORM

(Continued from page 1)
Last night he was quoted as opposing to your view, you are expected to "keep quiet." Alderman McGrath assures a wondering world that in all North America there is not an owner of land whose tenants or squatters are not...

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT NOT TO LEAVE CANADA

Announcement to this Effect made at Federal Capital.

An Ottawa dispatch says the announcement that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will return to Canada is hailed at Ottawa with general satisfaction. There was general concern over the announcement last week that the condition of Her Royal Highness's health, made departure from Canada advisable, and though the Bulletin gave no reason for so doing there was a general assumption that this would mark the end of the Duke and Duchess's term in Canada. The definite announcement that this is not to be the case is taken as an indication that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught find life in Canada to their liking, and there is a growing belief that instead of merely completing two years as was first planned, they will remain in the Dominion for the full term of a Governor General and that there may perhaps be a renewal.

EMPIRE TYPENRITERS

This short article only refers to the machine and its advantages in a general way. It is hoped that those receiving it will be sufficiently interested to write for fuller details. The laws of England are, therefore, in point of honor and justice, extremely watchful in ascertaining and protecting this right. Upon this principle the Great Charter (Magna Carta) has declared that no freeman shall be deprived or detained of his freedom or of his liberties or free customs, but by the judgment or by the law of the land. And by a variety of ancient statutes it is enacted that no man's lands or goods shall be seized into the King's hands against the Great Charter and the law of the land, and that no man shall be dishonored, nor put out of his franchise or freedom, unless he be duly brought to answer and be convicted by course of law; and if anything be done to the contrary, it shall be redressed and holden for none. So great, moreover, is the regard of the law for private property that it will not authorize the least violation of it; no, not even for the general good of the community. It is a new road, for instance, to be made through the grounds of a private person, it might perhaps be expediently beneficial to the public, but the law permits no man, or set of men, to do this without the consent of the owner of the land. In vain it may be urged that the good of the individual ought to yield to that of the community; for it would be dangerous to allow any private man or even any public tribunal to be judge of this community's good, and to decide whether it be expedient or no. Besides, the public good is in nothing more effectually interested than in the protection of every individual's private rights, as modelled by the municipal law. In this and similar cases, the legislature can and does frequently interpose and compel the individual to do this or that. But how does it interpose and compel? Not by absolutely stripping the subject of his property in an arbitrary manner; but by giving him a full indemnification and equivalent for the injury thereby sustained. The public is now considered as an individual, treating with an individual for an exchange. All that the legislature does, is to oblige the owner to alienate his possessions for a reasonable price; and even this is an exertion of power which the legislature indulges with caution and which nothing but the legislature can perform.

Points of Superiority
It writes more beautifully than any other machine without exception or qualification.
The Touch is uniform and elastic.
One-third of the number of parts.
It is even simpler than this implies.
It is perhaps better made, though its simplicity tends to obscure comparison.

Typewriter Portability
It is hardly necessary at this late day to expatiate on the merits of Typewriter machines. The story of the Typewriter has been the story of improvements, and in the "EMPIRE" the ideal man has said to have been attained.
That it has been the favor of both Business and Professional men and all who use it, is due to the fact that the claims made for it are real and tangible.

Long Life Attained
There are no complications in construction. It is therefore easily understood by beginners. Best materials, workmanship and mechanical principles insure long life.
The "EMPIRE" has a miniature keyboard with 26 keys and 84 characters and weighs only 17 lbs.

It is a powerful machine, from one to three or more carbon copies can be simultaneously made in desired, while the work accomplished is absolutely satisfactory to the operator.

Writing in Colors
Another special feature of this machine is writing in colors, which is done by dropping a slip of red or colored carbon paper between the plates and the ribbon. Writing headlines, words and figures in colors can be done as well as practically without interruption of speed.

Visible Writing
The most distinctive feature in the "EMPIRE" is the VISIBILITY OF WRITING.

THE "EMPIRE" embodies no complicated movements, while its MANFOLDING ALIGNMENT, MARGINAL FACILITIES, AUTOMATIC CONVENIENCES, DURABILITY, VISIBLE WRITING, MINIMUM OF NOISE in operation make it the Typewriter par excellence.

Terms of Sale
Our Machines are sent prepaid to any part of the Dominion on receipt of price. Money will be refunded promptly if any machine is found unsatisfactory after ten days' use.

PRICE—No. 1, \$60.00; No. 2, \$80.00.

The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY began using the "EMPIRE" Typewriter in 1908, continued to add to the number and now have in constant use more than 800 of these machines.

Adopted by THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, THE BANK OF MONTREAL, THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA, THE MOLSONS BANK ALL (EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF CANADA.

FRANK R. BIRWEATHER, Agent, 12 Canterbury St., St. John, N. B. Phone Main 653.

At Newcastle, Jan. 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dean, a daughter. At Newcastle, Feb. 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fogau, a daughter.

TOWN COUNCIL

(Continued from page 1)
qualified for a civic position, and not a certain amount of property, his services were lost to the community. Ald. Miller said what was being done in St. John had no bearing on Newcastle. The people of that city were making an experiment and they might come to wish they had left things alone. For his part, he thought that a man who had no stake in the town, had very little right to control its affairs.
Ald. McGrath agreed and said if they wanted a Council who would act in the general interests of the town they must have men who had something to lose or gain.
This Section, together with the other two sections, was lost by the usual vote of 6 to 2.
Ald. Stuart thought that, since only one of the proposed changes had been endorsed and even that only in part, the preamble should be altered so as to make it absolutely sure that the reduction in poll tax, if allowed by the Legislature, would go into force this year.
No action was taken, the preamble being left as previously read and adopted.
Ald. Stuart asked what about appointing a committee to go to Fredericton to support the Bill before the Legislature.
Ald. Miller said he intended to attend the opening of the House and would do what was necessary.
The Town Clerk read the assessment list received from the County authorities which showed a demand of \$2080.17 on the Town of Newcastle.
Ald. McGrath thought a grave injustice was done to the two towns in the County, which between them were called upon to pay two fifths of the entire assessment, and he declared that property is no more valuable in Newcastle than it is in Miramichi.
The annual reports of the various departments were read by the respective chairmen and ordered to be printed in the Town Report.
The report of Mr. A. S. Murray, C. A., with regard to his recent audit of the town's finances was read and ordered filed.
Ald. Miller said the Fire Brigade was asking for an additional supply of hose. As far as he understood a quantity of the hose now on hand was rather old and with the increased pressure of water, which was now available, could not be depended on. At the fire on Saturday night some small pieces of new hose had got damaged and it would be well to get in a further supply. It would never do to be short of hose, for had the fire on Saturday not been confined as it was, a man's greater length of hose would have been needed to deal with it.
Ald. Falconer agreed and wished to express his appreciation of the admirable manner in which "the boys" had handled the fire on Saturday. At one time it looked as though it was going to sweep clean over that end of the town, and the firemen deserved the greatest credit for the efforts they put forth, and he thought they were entitled to a hearty vote of thanks.
The other members of the Council entirely concurred.
It was decided to ask for tenders for 500 feet of new hose.
Ald. Stuart said he had a communication from Mr. Andrew Brown of Newcastle boards available in which the sinking fund could be invested. Some bonds of the town of Sussex could be bought however, to pay nearly 5 per cent.
The Council decided to have nothing to do with Sussex Bonds, even if they had the legal right to buy them, which seemed doubtful.
The Council adjourned at 10.30.

COUNTERFEIT BILL REVIVES SUSPICION

Very much Resembles Those Circulated Some Years Ago.

Chief Rideout of Moncton has a communication from the commissioner of the Dominion police, Ottawa, stating that a counterfeit two dollar bill had been passed at the Provincial Bank in Moncton, and asking the local police to try to trace its source. The chief commissioner states that it is undoubtedly one of the counterfeit bills which were so plentiful in Amherst some years ago and for which a man named Chisholm was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. The chief commissioner writes that a number of parties more or less respected were implicated and were known to have received a quantity of them, and it is not unlikely that one of them has held the bills and is now trying to pass them with a view of getting his money back. The local police are working on the case and will try to trace the matter. A casual observer could not tell the \$2 for the genuine article. The bill is a clever imitation and of July 2nd 1897, numbered 261,037.
No boy takes much stock in the theory that a whipping hurts his father worse than it hurts him.

F. B. MCGURDY, M. P.'S PERTINENT QUERY

Wants to know why Banks Should pay Salary to Director who is Also an Officer.

A dispatch from Ottawa says: Mr. F. B. McGurdy, M. P., who is a keen critic in the banking and commerce committee, objected to a clause in the Canada Permanent Mortgage Company Charter, which allows the directors to pay one of their members a salary as an officer. This was a move he thought in the wrong direction. It was a move towards one man control. The paid staff should be subject to the board of directors. He asked how could the general manager (or instance be disciplined by the board of directors, if the general manager and president were one and the same. This, he said applied to financial concerns in general and is a point he intended to continually press.
The Hon. W. T. White said that there was great force in what Mr. McGurdy said. It was perfectly obvious that the board of directors should control the management. He asked why the clause was inserted. But no one could give a very clear idea.
Mr. A. M. Albers, M. P., suggested before this action was taken the shareholders should approve of it. Mr. McGurdy repeated his objection, and pointed out that they should prevent the concentration of power in a few hands. Mr. Albers' amendment was voted down, and Mr. McGurdy's motion to strike out the clause was carried.

OPERATION FOR POLES FAILED

Zam-Buk was then tried and Worked a Cure.

Writing from Fredericton, N. B., Mrs. C. Hanson, wife of the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel says: "I suffered for years with bending piles. The pain was so bad at times that I could hardly walk, and many remedies seemed utterly useless. I gave me any case. Finally I decided to undergo an operation at the Sacred Heart Hospital at Spokane. There they performed an operation and did all that could be done. For a time I was perfectly better, but within 12 weeks the trouble started again and the pain became as painful as ever. I tried liniments, hot poultices, various pills, etc., and tried everything I could think would be of any use, but still I continued to suffer and the shooting, burning, stinging, pains, the dull, aching and wretched "worn out" feeling that the disease causes continued as bad as ever. Zam-Buk and thought I would try it. The first operation two boxes gave me more ease than anything else had tried, so I went on with the treatment. In a short time I began to feel altogether different and better, and I saw that Zam-Buk was going to cure me. Well, I went on with it, and by the time I had used two boxes I was delighted to find myself entirely cured. That was three years ago, and from then to the present time there has been no return of the trouble."
Zam-Buk is a safe cure for piles, hemorrhoids, varicose veins, swollen, chapped hands, varicose sores, burns, scalds, bruises, lacerated patches, and all skin injuries and diseases. Druggists and stores everywhere, 50c box or Zam-Buk Co. send for free price.
Zam-Buk Co., Fredericton, N. B.

HIMENEAL

MAPKE-SHERBIL
At Redbank on Thursday, Jan. 30th, by Rev. Father Duffy. Mrs. Sherbil (nee Salome) to Nicholas Napke, both of Newcastle.

LORDAN-WOOD

A very pretty wedding took place Monday morning in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Bathurst, when Miss Jen T. Wood, second daughter of Mrs. Wm. Wood, of Douglastown, was united with John P. Lordan of Bathurst. Earl DeWolfe of Bathurst, late of Nordis, and the bride's sister, Miss Kate Wood, were witnesses. Rev. Father O'Leary performed the ceremony. The bride looked charming in a suit of blue broadcloth with black beaver hat. Mr and Mrs. Lordan came down on the next train to spend a short honeymoon at the bride's home in Douglastown. They will reside in Bathurst where the groom has a good position with the Bathurst Lumber Co. The couple are deservedly popular and congratulations of many attended them.

THE MORAL IN ABRAHAM'S CASE

The moral in Abraham's case is that he should have visited a barber shop before going into battle.
You can keep track of the general news by subscribing for a newspaper. But to learn the intimate detail of local events you must be on friendly terms with a woman.

EVERY WOMAN

Should have a bottle of...
EVERY WOMAN should have a bottle of...
WINDSON SUPPLY

Remnants and Short Ends

We have on hand a large quantity of these, consisting chiefly of Flannelettes, in lengths from 1 to 10 yards. These are placed on the tables and marked at Special Clearing Prices.

A. H. MACKAY, Newcastle, N. B.

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For which best price will be paid in cash...
Agent for all kinds of Wood and Metal Home Furnishings

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Contracts Entered into for the Erection, Alteration or Removal of Buildings. All work receives careful and prompt attention. Agent for all kinds of Wood and Metal Home Furnishings

THE BUSINESS MAN'S OFFICE

Singing and Voice Culture MISS FERGUSON

Just To Remind You

That The Advocate has the best equipped Job Printing Plant north of St. John, and has the reputation of turning out all work neatly and promptly. We have added all the latest types and materials, and consequently are in a position to meet the various tastes and ideas of our numerous patrons better than any other office on the North Shore. Send us your order for Commercial Printing, and you will be convinced of the truth of the above statement. WRITE US - PHONE US - WIRE US

Miramichi Publishing Co. td. Union Advocate Office, Newcastle, N. B.

SWEDISH CANADIAN LUMBER CO., NORDIN, N. B.

Have always in stock Flooring, Sheathing, Clapboards etc. and all kinds of Spruce Pine and Hemlock Lumber. Saw Mills and Planing Mills at NORDIN, REXTON, RICHIBUCTO. Telephone 27, Newcastle. Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries Department of Marine and Fisheries Ottawa, January 10th, 1913.

# THE WOMEN'S PAGE

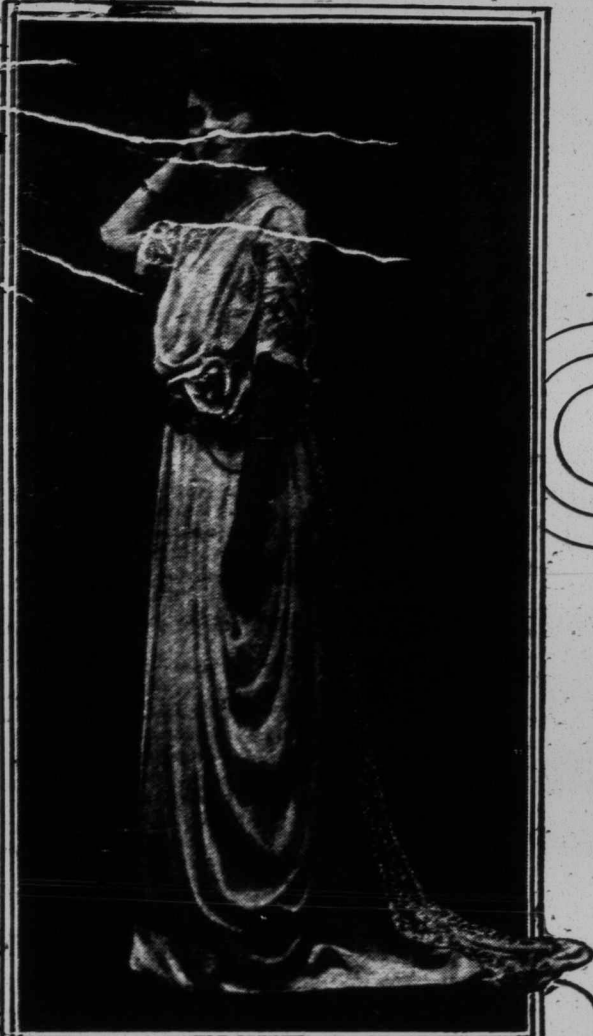
## GOWNS FOR AFTER 6 O'CLOCK



*Of Ecru Lace and Contrasting Satin*



*Wistaria Beads on White*



*Using a Chantilly Lace Shawl*

WHEN the lights of evening are turned on women are able to be lovelier than ever in the creations of master minds, for evening gowns in their variety, their colorings and lines are wonderful. All types of figures and faces have been studied and all questions concerning stylish beauty have been answered.

In the group before you the important features of the season's evening gowns have been exploited. Look and learn from these exquisite models.

In ecru lace and contrasting satins is a gown that has a coat-effect. A high pointed girdle of black satin holds side points of pink over a draped bodice of ecru lace. A peplum of pink is slashed and edged with beads. On the skirt is a black satin portion, pointed in front and draped at the side.

Gunmetal beads form a tunic and corsage over the dark-gray charmeuse gown. Draped bands are the sleeves, and a heading of deep amber beads gives a touch of color that it were well to copy. A folded satin girdle defines the waist line. The train is long and gathered into a braided motif which gives a fan effect at the end.

A lovely draped gown of white chiffon over satin has the folds caught up in front under a cluster of rosebuds. A one-sided tunic of beaded net is draped over one hip, ending in a point at the back. The bodice has kimono sleeves and a plain chemisette of tulle. Beaded fringe edges the chiffon gown. A rose at the front catches the folded girdle in place.

All-white is a great favorite this year. In the dress shown a chantilly lace shawl is used to form the drapery on the bodice, the short sleeves and the long pointed train. Chiffon forms an overbodice and graceful panniers at the sides. The foundation is of white satin, and a large white cabbage rose, tinted with pink, is caught at one side. Any becoming color can be used for this model if you keep it a one-tone gown.

The pannier velvet gown is at its most attractive in the pink model that has a tied pannier and a double fish-tail. A lace bodice has a trimming of heavy metallic lace—one of the

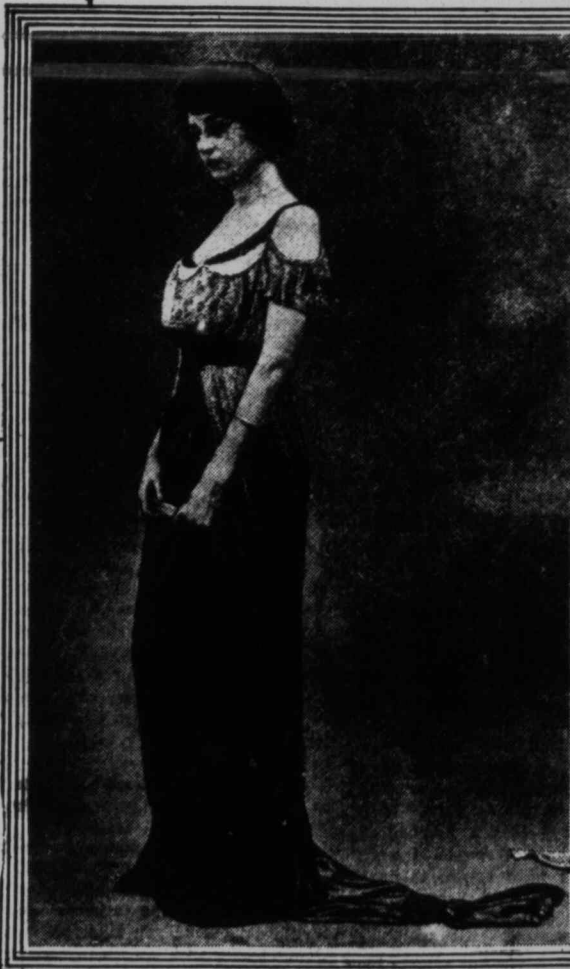


*Beaded Net on White Chiffon*

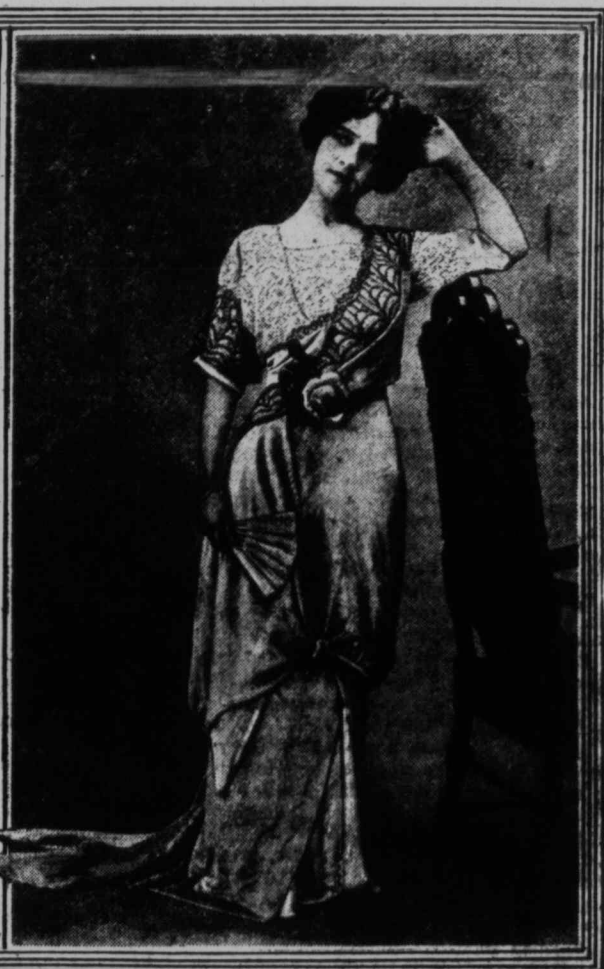
notes of the day—and a pink silk rose is caught at the waist line. Pink satin forms the underdress. Notice the one-sided effect in the general plan of the gown. It is here in a modish exploitation and can be easily copied.

In the last model a white lace gown has an overdrapery of net, on which is a wistaria bead design. There is a bretelle effect over the shoulders and a long panel of lace hangs below the satin girdle, while a side train of net hangs in a point at the left.

Each one of these gowns is an echo of the latest notes in Paris. All are conservative enough to be suitable for American women. They will be fitting ornamentation for the dinner, the dance, the opera, the reception—for any formal function after 6 o'clock. They will speak for the good taste and style of the wearers and will reflect credit on designer and chooser.



*A Gun Metal Tunic Over Gray*



*The Pink Velvet Gown*

