

Public Works Dept. March 22



A Superb Showing of
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments,
AT CREAGHAN'S

Something more than the ordinary is shown here this season. North-western fitting, faultless garments, possess more variety than ever before. Stripes in fawns and silver cloth coats in short summer lengths. Styles: semi and tight-fitting and single breasted.

If you want style! Then examine our garments. The prices are as low as the power makes you would buy elsewhere.

PRICE \$5.00 up

J. D. Creaghan Company, Limited.
Newcastle. Chatham. Moncton.

School Board Severely Criticized

At Public Meeting. Steps Taken to Recall Bond Issue and Annul Contract for New School.

A public meeting, called by His Worship the Mayor at the request of Messrs. John McKane, Hon. Allan Ritchie, Hon. D. Morrison, W. A. P. R. ex-M.P.P., J. D. Creaghan, ex-Alderman Desmond, ex-Mayor Hennessy, Aldermen Falconer and Doyle, W. A. Hickson, R. Lingley, John Dalton, C. Call and William Wright, assembled in the Town Hall, Thursday evening, March 18th.

Chas. E. Fish, ex-M.P.P., was elected chairman, and Postmaster Jas. M. Troy, secretary. The chairman explained that the object of the meeting was to consider the provisions of an Act of the Legislature passed in 1908 in reference to an issue of \$40,000 bonds for school purposes in the town of Newcastle and to take such action in reference thereto as might be deemed expedient, also to obtain information from the School Trustees as to what action had been taken under the said act in regard to issuing bonds and entering a contract for proposed new school buildings in said town.

MAYOR MILLER.
S. W. Miller, a member of the board of school trustees (the other members of which are: Dr. Nicholson, chairman, J. R. Lawlor, A. H. Williston, Dr. H. Sproul, A. A. Davidson, K. C. M. Bannan and Mesdames T. A. Clarke and S. A. Dames) read a copy of a resolution passed by the Trustees asking the citizens who had called this meeting to appoint a committee to interview the Trustees on the matter under consideration. The said citizens had not responded, as he thought they should have done. His Worship sharply criticized Mr. Creaghan's recent newspaper article in the civic finances. The gentlemen who had incurred the town's floating debt of \$19,000 were among the same gentlemen who had called this meeting.

J. D. CREAGHAN.
Mr. Creaghan said that the civic finances, especially those of the school trustees, were in a miserable condition. Messrs. Hennessy, Ritchie and himself had tried some days ago to get light on the trustees' finances. They had been referred by the secretary to the chairman, and the latter had referred them to the whole board. They had not yet received the information desired. Apparently the trustees had no office. Our property was too heavily taxed. The Adams school house could have been extended at a cost of \$1,500, while the trustees understood were paying \$40,000 for three new rooms in proposed annex to Harkins' Academy, whether it would be too far for some children to walk.

W. A. HICKSON.
Mr. Hickson challenged the Mayor on the latter's statement about the floating debt of \$19,000 having been incurred by Aldermen who sat at the Board before Mayor Miller had entered the council. But Mayor Miller had been on the committee that had gone to Fredericton to get permission to issue bonds when \$25,000 would pay all debts. The committee had got \$40,000. The extra \$15,000 had been spent, and the town had still a floating debt of \$19,000. \$40,000 was not required for the schools. The extra interest on the \$65,000 to be borrowed would be \$3,250 a year, bringing our yearly interest charges up to \$12,000. Taxes were a quarter higher this year than last. Property was depreciating in value each year, because of reckless town government. The electric light department was running behind.

Here the speaker began to condemn the extension of the electric light to Douglastown when Alderman Morrissey objected on a point

of order. He would meet any intemperate man to discuss his chairmanship of the light and water committee, but this meeting was called to discuss school matters only. The chairman sustained Alderman Morrissey's objection.

W. A. HICKSON.—A \$15,000 school is big enough for this town.

S. W. MILLER.
The Mayor acknowledged that he and Alderman Ritchie and Desmond had got power to issue \$40,000 bonds. When Mr. Hickson was chairman of the Finance committee he (Hickson) had refused to sell the bonds at \$98, and they had to be sold later at \$86. This was where most of the \$19,000 had come to.

J. M. TROY.
Mr. Troy said that all the school accommodation necessary could be secured by erecting a \$10,000 annex to Harkins' Academy with four rooms, and putting a second story in the Adams school with two rooms at a cost of \$1,500. The prospect of any new industry coming here was small. We should call a halt in expenditure.

P. HENNESSY.
Ex-Mayor Hennessy said that \$40,000 was an enormous sum to add to our civic debt. The needed extensions could be had, as Mr. Troy stated, for \$11,500. Concentration would be had for young children. There was a mania among A.L.L. public bodies to borrow and spend money. This was true of all towns and especially of school boards, which were not directly responsible to the people. Borrowing was characteristic of the age. The borrowers never thought of the burdens they imposed on the people. We cannot continue to have the town government as it has been the last ten years. He favored government by three well-paid commissioners.

S. W. MILLER.
Mayor Miller explained the Trustees' program. The Regent street, Mission Hall and Empress Hall schools were to be closed and the pupils sent to the new building. The salaries of three janitors, rent of two buildings, and much fuel would be saved, and the Regent street house and lot could be sold. The second and third stories of the annex would at present be left unfinished.

W. J. CURTIS.
Mr. Curtis of Bridgetown did not want the Buie school closed, but he wanted a little more money expended in the upper end of the town. Pupils from there could not walk to the Academy, and to haul them would cost more than an extra teacher. Many of the children past Grade IV were staying home now rather than walk 2 1/2 miles.

JOHN CLARK.
Ex-Alderman John Clark, now an Assessor, thought that time for criticism of trustees had passed. The contract was signed and it was dangerous to break it. A sharp passage followed. Mr. Hickson said that when the trustees had discovered opposition they had hurried things up and sacrificed the town.

Mayor Miller objected to the imputation that the trustees had squandered money.

Mr. Troy said the trustees did not do fairly by people when they did not advertise for second tenders. The contract could be broken as no work had been done on it.

ORANGEMEN'S ANNUAL MEETING

Shows Net Gain of 443 in Provincial Membership During Past Year

FOUR NEW LODGES
186 Delegates Present—Surplus \$3,412 Officers Elected

The Grand Orange Lodge of New Brunswick was in session in Fredericton, March 16th and 17th. Newcastle representatives were: Wm. Stymiest, T. A. Clarke, John Menzies, Henry Wyse and Cameron Smallwood. About 186 delegates attended.

The report of the Grand Secretary, Neil J. Morrison, showed that there are now some 6,000 Orangemen in the Province of New Brunswick. Returns have been received from 14 counties, 1 district, 128 primary lodges, and 13 Scarlet Chapters. During the year 426 members were initiated, 114 reinstated, and 71 joined by certificate making a total of 611. Four new lodges were organized, four resuscitated and two warrants were cancelled. There were 48 deaths, 112 members obtained withdrawal certificates, six were expelled, and two suspended for causes other than non-payment of dues, a net increase of 443.

The report of Grand Treasurer Wadman, showed a balance of \$3,412 on hand.

The following were appointed a special committee to look into the financial affairs of the Orange hall in Newcastle and to recommend some plan whereby the lodge there may be relieved of the financial burden now imposed upon it: H. G. Wadman, J. King Kelley, A. W. MacRae, J. H. Burley, S. W. Smith.

The following officers were elected:
A. W. MacRae, Grand Master; W. J. Smith sr., Deputy Grand Master; Rev. A. A. Rideout, Grand Chaplain; N. J. Morrison, Grand Secretary; W. G. Wadman, Grand Treasurer; Frank A. Gardiner, Grand Director of Ceremonies; W. C. H. Grimmer, S. M. Moore, Grand Auditors; Rev. J. G. A. Belyea, Rev. R. W. Colston, Rev. F. A. Thorne, Deputy Grand Chaplains.

When notice of application to Legislature was published last year no mention had been made of \$40,000 bonds. Some suspected what was afoot. The act says 2nd series of bonds, \$40,000 in the whole. But \$8,000 had been got on 1st series, that left only \$32,000 properly available for 2nd series, whereas \$40,000 had been issued, making \$48,000 in all. The issue could be upset. Trouble is that trustees are not responsible—do not take people in their confidence. It was won't a while to try to stop the bonded debentures.

Mayor Miller was of the opinion that the last issue of \$40,000 was perfectly legal.

SWEEEPING RESOLUTION.
Whereas an act was passed at the session of the Legislature in 1908 entitled An Act to Authorize the Board of School Trustees in the Town of Newcastle to Issue Debentures,

And whereas the notice of application for said bill was published in the North Shore Leader, but the said notice merely stated that the said act was to authorize the Board of School Trustees to issue debentures for providing school accommodation without stating any amount nor was there any petition of the ratepayers presented to the Legislature in support of the said bill,

And whereas since the passage of the said act it appears that the trustees have effected an issue of \$40,000 debentures with interest at five per cent, which they claim to have sold for 103 and a fraction, and whereas the trustees recently asked for tenders for proposed school accommodation, when it was

(Continued on page 5.)

FISH FISH FISH

Smoked Haddies,
Kippers,
Bloaters,
Digby Herring,
Salt Codfish,
Labrador Herring,
Shad,
Mackerel.

Canned Lobster, Salmon, Kipper Herring, Clams, Scallops, Oysters and Fresh Bass.

GEO STABLES. THE PEOPLE'S GROCER.

Have You Seen Our Spring Goods.

If not, call and inspect them. They are here and no finer stock of woolsens was ever shown on the North Shore. They comprise all the latest productions.

Now is the best time to leave your order while the stock is complete.

P. RUSSELL,
Fish Building, Pleasant Street, Merchant Tailor

THE NEW GROCERY

Sells Everything Eatable.
Fresh and Salt Beef, Pork and Fish.
Ham, Bacon.
All Kinds of Canned Goods.
Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Biscuits, Cakes.
Butter, Eggs, Lard, Tea,
Coffee and Cocoa.
Prices Right; Give him a Call

W. J. BLACK,

Cor. Jane and McCullam Sts.

GUARANTEED DAN-DRUFF CURE

Beware of the druggist who tells you that any other hair tonic is just as good as Parisian Sage—he knows better.

T. J. Durick is the agent for Parisian Sage, and he won't try to give you something just as good, because he knows that Parisian Sage is guaranteed to cure dandruff, stop falling hair, and cure all diseases of the scalp in two weeks, or money back.

He knows that Parisian Sage is highly recommended as the most pleasant and rejuvenating hair dressing known. It makes the hair fluffy and beautiful. 50 cents a large bottle at T. J. Durick's. He will guarantee it. Made in America only by Giroux Mig. Co., Buffalo, N. Y. & Fort Erie, Ont.

CANADA'S CENTURY.

"In 1800," says the Toronto Globe, "the population of the United States was 5,288,000, and in the decade ending 1810 she received 70,000 people. In 1910 Canada's population was 5,371,000, and in the decade following we will in all probability receive between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 immigrants. To every settler Uncle Sam in his high-chair stage received we are taking in thirty-six, a situation the importance of which few appreciate."

I wonder who first said "It's better to be born lucky than rich?" queried the young widow.

Some old fool whose young wife married him for his money I imagine, rejoined the wise bachelor.

EASTER POST CARDS AND NOVELTIES.

These have lately arrived at our store, and are an elegant and exclusive line.

TO THE WISE.
CALL EARLY, &c.

Follansbee & Co.,
Public Square NEWCASTLE

The Foulest Stain on Twentieth Century Life

Hon. Elwin W. Sims, United States district attorney, Chicago, writes an article for "Woman's World" on the white slave traffic, the foulest stain on twentieth century life. It is sent to the *UNION ADVOCATE* by Rev. J. G. Shearer, secretary of the Moral and Social Reform council of Canada. Dr. Shearer says: "In this connection you may be interested to know that the Moral and Social Reform council of Canada has asked the government to have the criminal code amended by increasing penalties for procuring for immoral purposes, from a maximum of two years imprisonment as at present to five years, with the addition of the lash."

The following awful statement of facts should be read by every parent in Canada, as in other lands. This unspeakable traffic is carried on in Canada, and has been discovered in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, the west, and the Yukon, as truly as in New York and Chicago.

Hon. E. W. Sims, who represented the United States in the famous \$29,000,000 suit against the Standard Oil Company, tells his own story as follows in "Woman's World" of September, 1908:

There are some things so far removed from the lives of normal, decent people as to be simply unbelievable by them. The white slave trade of today is one of these incredible things. The calmest, simplest statements of its facts are almost beyond the comprehension or belief of men and women, who are mercifully spared from contact with the dark and hideous secrets of "the under world" of the big cities.

You would hardly credit the statement, for example, that things are being done every day in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other large cities of this country in the white slave traffic which would, by contrast, make the Congo slave traders of the old days appear like Good Samaritans. Yet this figure is almost a literal truth. The man of the stone age who clubbed the woman of his desire into insensibility or submission was little short of a high-minded gentleman when contrasted with the men who fatten upon the white slave traffic in this day of social settlements, of forward movements, of Y.M.C.A. and Christian endeavor activities, of airships and wireless telegraphy.

Naturally, wisely, every parent who reads this statement will at once raise the question: "What excuse is there for the open discussion of such a revolting condition of things in the pages of a household magazine? What good is there to be served by flaunting so dark and disgusting a subject before the family circle?"

Only one—and that is a reason, not an excuse! The recent examination of more than two hundred white slaves by the office of the United States district attorney at Chicago has brought to light the fact that literally thousands of innocent girls from the country districts are every year entrapped into a life of hopeless slavery and degradation because parents in the country do not understand condi-

tions as they exist and how to protect their daughters from the white slave traders who have reduced the art of ruining young girls to a national and international system. I sincerely believe that nine-tenths of the parents of these thousands of girls who are snatched from lives of decency and comparative peace and dragged under the shroud of an existence in the white slave world have no idea that there is really a trade in the ruin of girls as much as there is a trade in cattle or sheep or the other products of the farm. If these parents had known the real conditions, had believed that there is actually a syndicate which does as regular, as steady and persistent a "business" in the ruination of girls as the great packing houses do in the sale of meats, it is wholly probable that their daughters would not now be in dens of vice and almost utterly without hope of release excepting by the hand of death.

Is this, then, reason enough for a little plain speech to parents? The evidence obtained from questioning some 250 girls taken within the last four weeks in Chicago houses of ill-repute leads me to believe that not fewer than fifteen thousand girls have been imported into this country in the last year as white slaves. Of course this is only a guess—an approximation—it could be nothing else, but my own personal belief is that it is a conservative guess and well within the facts as to numbers. Then please remember that the girls imported are certainly but a mere fraction of the number recruited for the army of prostitution from home fields, from the cities, the towns and the villages of our own country. There is no possible escape from this conclusion.

Another significant fact brought out by the examination of these girls is that practically every one who admitted having parents begged that her real name be withheld from the public because of the sorrow and shame it would bring her parents. One said: "My mother thinks I'm studying in a stenographic school." Another stated: "My parents in the country think I have a good position in a department store—as I did have for a time—and I've sent them a little money from time to time. I don't care what happens so long as they don't know the truth about me." In a word, the one concern of nearly all those examined who have homes in this country was that their parents—and in particular their mothers—might discover through the prosecution of the white slaves, that they were leading lives of shame instead of working at the honorable callings which they had left their homes and come to the city to pursue. There are, to put it mildly, hundreds—yes, thousands—of trusting mothers in the smaller cities, the towns, the villages, and farming communities of the United States who believe that their daughters are "getting on fine" in the city and too busy to come home for a visit or "to write much," while the fact is that these daughters have been swept into the gulf of white slavery—the worst doom that can befall a woman. The mother who has allowed her girl to go to the big city and work should find out what kind of life that girl is living—and find out from some other than source the girl herself. No matter how good and fine a girl she has been at home and how complete the confidence she has always inspired, find out how she is living, what kind of associations she is keeping. Take nothing for granted. You owe it to yourself and to her, and it is not disloyalty to go beyond her own word for evidence that the wolves of the city have not dragged her from safe paths. It is, instead, the higher form of loyalty to her.

Again, there is in another particular, a remarkable and impressive sameness in the stories related by these wretched girls. In the narratives of nearly all of them is a passage describing how some man of their acquaintance had offered to "help them to a better position" in the city, to "look after" them, and to "take an interest" in them. After listening to this confession from one girl after another, hour after hour, until you have heard it repeated perhaps fifty times, you feel like saying to every mother in the country: "Do not trust any man who pretends to take an interest in your girl if that interest involves her leaving your own roof. Keep her with you. She is far safer in the country than in the big city, but if you go to the city she must, then go with her yourself. If that is impossible, place her with some woman who is your friend, not hers; no girl can safely go to a great city to make her own way who is not under the eye of a trustworthy woman who knows the ways and dangers of city life. Above all, distrust the "protection," the "good offices" of any man who is not a family friend known to be clean and honorable and above all suspicion.

Of course all the examinations to which I have referred have been conducted for the specific purpose of finding girls who have been brought into this country from other lands in defiance of the federal statute, passed by congress, Feb. 20th, 1907. This act declares that any person who shall "keep, maintain, support or harbor" any alien woman for immoral purposes within three years after her arrival in this country shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment for five years at the discretion of the court. When the department at Washington decided that this law was being violated, the United States district attorney at Chicago was instructed to take such action as was necessary to apprehend the violators of the act and convict them. One of the first steps required was the raiding of various dives and houses of ill-fame, and the arrest of the girl inmates as well as the arrest of keepers and the procurers of the white slaves.

While the federal prosecution is officially concerned only with those cases involving the importation of girls from other countries—there being no authority under the present national statutes for the federal government to prosecute those concerned in securing white slaves who are natives of this country—

it was inevitable that the examination of scores of these inmates, captured in raids upon the dives, should bring to the officers and agents of the department of justice an immense fund of information regarding the methods of the white slave traders in recruiting for their traffic from home fields.

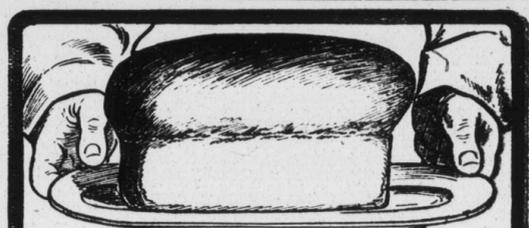
Whether these hunters of the innocent ply their awful calling at home or abroad, their methods are much the same—with the exception that the foreign girl is more helplessly at their mercy. Let me take the case of a little Italian peasant girl who helped her father till the soil in the vineyards and fields near Naples. Like most of the others taken in the raids, she stoutly maintained that she had been in this country for more than three years and that she was in a life of shame from choice and not through the criminal act of any person. When she was brought into what the sensational newspapers would call the "sweat-box" it was clear that she was in a state of absent terror. Soon, however, Assistant United States District Attorney Parkin, having charge of the examination, convinced her that he and his associates were her friends and protectors and that their purpose was to punish those who had profited by her ruin and to send her back to her little Italian home with all expenses paid; that she was under the protection of the United States and was as safe as if the king of Italy should take her under his royal care and pledge his word that her enemies should not have revenge upon her.

Then she broke down and with pitiful sobs related her awful narrative. That every word of it is true no one could doubt who saw her as she told it. Briefly, this is her story: A "fine lady" who wore beautiful clothes came to where she lived with her parents, made friends with her, told her she was uncommonly pretty (the truth, by the way) and professed a great interest in her. Such flattering attentions from an American lady who wore clothes as fine as those of the Italian nobility could have but one effect on the mind of the simple peasant girl and of her still simpler parents. Their heads were completely turned and they regarded the American lady with almost adoration.

Very slowly the woman did not attempt to bring the little girl back with her, but held out the hope that some day a letter might come with money for her passage to America. Once there, she would become the companion of her American friend and they would have great times together. Of course, in due time the money came—and the \$100 was a more substantial pledge to the parents of the "American lady." Unhesitatingly she was prepared for the voyage which was to take her to the land of happiness and good fortune. According to the arrangements made by the letter the girl was met at New York by two "friends" of her benefactress who attended to her entrance papers and took her in charge. These "friends" were two of the most brutal of all the white slave drivers who are in the traffic. At this time she was about sixteen years old, innocent and rarely attractive for a girl of her class, having the large, handsome eyes, the black hair and the rich olive skin of a typical Italian.

Where these two men took her she did not know—but by the most violent and brutal means they quickly accomplished her ruin. For a week she was subjected to un-speakable treatment and made to feel that her degradation was complete and final.

And here let it be said that the breaking of the spirit, the crushing of all hope for any future—save that of shame, is always a part of the initiation of a white slave. Then the girl was shipped on to Chicago, where she was disposed of to the keeper of an Italian dive of the vilest type. On her entrance



More Bread to the Barrel

Test it yourself. Count the number of loaves you bake with a bag of "Beaver" flour. Notice the size of the loaves, too—and the way the dough stands up in the oven.

"Beaver" Flour

pound for pound—makes MORE bread and whiter, lighter, tastier bread with the flavor you never forget. It is the original Ontario Blended Flour and contains the best qualities of both Ontario and Manitoba Wheat Flour.

"Beaver" Flour saves you money. Try it.

Dealers—write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and cereals. The T. H. Taylor Co., Limited, Chatham, Ont. 82

Hewson Underwear UNSHRINKABLE

It is highly important that underwear should fit perfectly and be nicely finished at the neck, as this is a point which is easily irritated. Hewson Underwear fits "snug up" at the neck. It is finished with a neat collarette of fine imported yarn which is very soft to the touch.

In fact, Hewson Underwear is the acme of comfort from the ankles up. Insist on Underwear bearing our oval trade mark next time.

HEWSON WOOLEN MILLS LTD, AMHERST, N.S. Also makers of Hewson Pure Wool Socks.

Cured His Rheumatism In Three Weeks.

James LeB. Johnstone, a prominent member of the Citizen's Band, of Chatham, writes:

"I contracted Rheumatism by exposure five years ago, and was ailing for two months, and in great pain all the time. I got Father Morrissey's No. 7 Tablets and took them for about three weeks, when the Rheumatism all left me and I have had no return of the pain since."

Father Morrissey's "No. 7" Tablets



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have cured thousands of this terribly painful disease.

Rheumatism is generally brought on by exposure, but is really caused by Uric Acid in the blood. This Uric Acid is an irritating poison, formed from the waste matter of the body. The kidneys should remove it, but when they fail it poisons the blood, and, settling in the joints, causes Rheumatism.

"No. 7" Tablets clear out the clogged-up kidneys and stimulate them to perform their task of filtering the Uric Acid out of the blood. When this is done the Rheumatism simply and naturally vanishes.

"No. 7" Tablets cost 50c. At your dealer's. 28
Father Morrissey Medicine Co. Ltd. Chatham, N.B.

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We have opened a fine lot of Black, Blue and Brown, and fancy Suiting for Fall and Winter; also Over Coating; which we make up in good style and at Reasonable Prices.

We make Ladies' Coats also Fur Coats Altered and Repaired S. McLEOD, Carter Block

Picture Frames.

All kinds of Picture Framing Done at Right Prices.

ROOM MOULDING FOR SALE

H. K. W. MALTBY, NEWCASTLE, N. B.

Heart Strength

Heart Strength, or Heart Weakness, means Nervous Strength, or Nervous Weakness—nothing more. For a lively, and one weak heart is a hundred is, in its self, actually diseased. It is almost always a hidden tiny little nerve that really is all at fault. This obscure nerve—the Cardiac, or Heart Nerve—supplies the heart, and must have more power, more stability, more controlling, more governing strength. Without that the heart must continue to fail, and the stomach and kidneys also have these same controlling nerves.

This clearly explains why, as a medicine, Dr. Shoop's Restorative has in the past done so much for weak and ailing hearts. Dr. Shoop first sought the cause of all this painful, palpitating, suffocating heart distress. Dr. Shoop's Restorative—the popular prescription—is also directed to these weak and ailing nerve centers. It builds up the Cardiac; it feeds, and gives heart help. If you would have strong hearts, strong digestion, strong blood, strong nerves—re-establish them as needed, with

Dr. Shoop's Restorative Tablets 5 C Sweet to Eat (A Candy Sweet Lozenge) All Dealers

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There is no risk that they will...
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There is no risk in buying GIN PILLS. They are sold on a positive guarantee that they will cure all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism and Sciatica, Pain in the Back, etc. If, after taking 5 boxes, you can honestly say that GIN PILLS have not cured you, take the empty boxes to your dealer and he will return the money. That shows how certain we are that GIN PILLS will cure you. 50c. a box; 5 for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your dealer can't supply you. Sample free if you mention this paper.

DEPT. N.B.—NATIONAL DRUG & CHEM. CO. LIMITED
TORONTO



Cowan's "Perfection" Cocoa

For "Chocolate Pudding"—for "Homemade Fudge"—for Ice Cream, etc.—use Cowan's Perfection Cocoa. Delicious in flavor, nutritious, economical.

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It is as important that you use neatly printed stationery as it is that you dress well. Many People with whom you correspond judge you by the business paper you use.

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Red Jacket Pumps

We have these Pumps for deep and shallow wells in three different styles and prices. Galvanized pipe for pumps cut and made to any length required.

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Ladies' Cash Store

Our SALE of WHITE WEAR will be continued during February. New Goods received this week. From this date we have decided to run our business on Strictly Cash lines, and ask that you have bills at this store, call and settle as soon as possible, as we want to close our books.

Mrs. S. McLeod.

An Absolutely Safe Paint

ENGLISH LIQUID PAINT

There should be no mystery about paint. No one, manufacturer or dealer, should ask you to take their judgment on paint, and ask you to back their judgment with your own money. You don't run your farm or your business in that way. Buy your paint on your own judgment. You are told frankly how "English" Liquid Paint is made and what it is made of. There is a guarantee formula label on every can. You know that it is made of 70% pure white lead, 30% pure zinc white, pure linseed oil, pure turpentine and dryer. You know that it is free from adulterants. You know that it is an absolutely safe paint. Come in for a color card.

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For Coughs and Colds

Troubled with a cough? A hard cold, bronchitis, or some chronic lung trouble? There is a medicine made for just these cases—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Your doctor knows all about it. Ask him what he thinks of it. No medicine can ever take the place of your doctor. Keep in close touch with him, consult him frequently, trust him fully. No alcohol in this cough medicine. J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Pills. Sugar-coated. All vegetable. Act directly on the liver. Gently laxative. Dose, only one pill. Sold for nearly sixty years. Ask your doctor about them.

The Foulest Stain on Twentieth Century Life

(Continued from page 2)

here she was furnished with gaudy dresses and wearing apparel for which the keeper of the place charged her \$600. As is the case with all new white slaves, she was not allowed to have any clothing which she could wear upon the street.

Her one object in life was to escape from the den in which she was held a prisoner. To "pay out" seemed the surest way, and at length, from her wages of shame, she was able to cancel the \$600 account. Then she asked for her street clothing and her release—only to be told that she had incurred other expenses to the amount of \$400.

Her Italian blood took fire at this and she made a dash for liberty. But she was not quick enough and the hand of the oppressor was upon her. In the wild scene that followed she was slashed with a razor, one gash straight through her right eye, one across her cheek, and another slitting her ear. Then she was given medical attention and the wounds gradually healed, but her face is horribly mutilated, her right eye is always open, and to look upon her is to shudder.

When the raids began she was secreted and arrangements made to ship her to a dive in the mining regions of the west. Fortunately, however, a few hours before she was to start upon her journey the United States marshals raided the place and captured herself as well as her keepers. To add to the horror of her situation she is soon to become a mother. The awful thought in her mind however, is to escape from assassination at the hands of the murderous gang which oppressed her.

One recital of this kind is enough, although instances by the score might be cited which differ from it only in detail and degree.

It is only necessary to say that the legal evidence thus far collected establishes with complete moral certainty these awful facts: That the white slave traffic is a system—a syndicate which has its ramifications from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific ocean, with "clearing houses" or "distributing centres" in nearly all of the larger cities; that in this ghastly traffic the buying price of a young girl is \$15 and that the selling price is generally about \$200—if the girl is especially attractive the white slave dealer may be able to sell her for \$400 or \$600; that this syndicate did not make less than \$200,000 last year in this almost unthinkable commerce; that it is a definite organization, sending its hunters regularly to scour France, Germany, Hungary, Italy and Canada for victims; that the man at the head of this unthinkable enterprise is known among his hunters as "The Big Chief."

Also the evidence shows that the hirings of this traffic are stationed at certain ports of entry in Canada, where large numbers of immigrants are lured to do what is known in their parlance as "cutting out work." In other words, these watchers for human prey scan the immigrants as they come down the gang plank of a vessel which has just arrived and "spot" the girls who are unaccompanied by fathers, mothers, brothers, or relatives to protect them. The girl who has been spotted as a desirable and unprotected victim is promptly approached by a man who speaks her language and is immediately offered employment at good wages, with all expenses to the destination to be paid by the man. Most frequently laundry work is the bait held out, sometimes housework or employment in a candy shop or factory.

The object of the negotiations is to "cut out" the girl from any of her associates and to get her to go with them. Then the only thing is to accomplish her ruin by the

shortest route. If they cannot be cajoled or enticed by promises of an easy time, plenty of money, fine clothes, and the usual stock of allurements—or a fake marriage—then harsher measures are resorted to. In some instances the hunters really marry the victims. As to the sterner measures, it is, of course, impossible to speak explicitly beyond the statement that intoxication and drugging are often used as means to reduce the victims to a state of helplessness and sheer physical violence is a common thing.

When once a white slave is sold and landed in a house or dive she becomes a prisoner. The raids disclosed the fact that in each of these places is a room having but one door, to which the keeper holds the key. In here are locked all the street clothes, shoes and the ordinary apparel of a woman.

The finery which is provided for the girl for house wear is of a nature to make her appearance on the street impossible. Then added to this handicap is the fact that at once the girl is placed in debt to the keeper for a wardrobe of "fancy" clothes which are charged to her at preposterous prices. She cannot escape while she is in debt to the keeper, and she is never allowed to get out of debt—at least until all desire to leave the life is dead within her.

The examinations of witnesses have brought out the fact that not many of the women in this class expect to live more than ten years after they enter upon their voluntary or involuntary life of white slavery. Perhaps the average is less than that. Many die painful deaths by disease, many by consumption; but it is hardly beyond the truth to say that suicide is their general expectation. We'll all come to it sooner or later," one of the witnesses remarked to her companion in the jail, the other day, when reading in the newspaper of the suicide of a girl inmate of a notorious house.

A volume could be written on this revolting subject, but I have no disposition to add a single word to what will open the eyes of parents to the fact that white slavery is an existing condition—a system of girl hunting that is national and international in its scope, that it literally consumes thousands of girls—clean and innocent girls—every year; that it is operated with a cruelty, a barbarism that gives a new meaning to the word fiend; that it is an imminent peril to every girl in the country who has a desire to get into the city and taste its excitements and its pleasures.

The facts I have stated are for the awakening of parents and guardians of girls. If I were to presume to say anything to the possible victims of this awful scourge of white slavery it would be this: "Those who enter here leave hope behind; the depths of debasement and of suffering disclosed by the investigation now in progress would make the flesh of a seasoned man of the world creep with horror and shame."

A RELIABLE MEDICINE FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.

On the word of thousands of mothers in all parts of Canada who have used Baby's Own Tablets there is no other medicine so good in curing all the minor ills of babyhood and childhood. And we give you the guarantee of a government analyst that the medicine is safe and contains no opiate or poisonous drug. Mrs. L. Murphy, St. Sylvester, Que., says: "I find Baby's Own Tablets the safest and best medicine for all stomach and bowel trouble and strongly recommend them to other mothers." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The lowest priced is not the cheapest. "Brown Label" Salada Tea at 30c per pound makes many more cups than any tea sold at 25c per pound. It is therefore not only economical to use, but it is infinitely more delicious.

PERSECUTION NOT ENJOINED BY KORAN

The Sheikh-ul-Islam, the official head of the Mohammedans, whose decrees even the Sultan is bound to obey, has recently pointed out to his people that there is no verse in the Koran which calls the Christians infidels. It gives this name to five, well known, but towards the Christians, it calls Nazarenes, the Koran commands Mohammedans to be friendly relations. By this it appears that the dread of a general uprising of Mohammedans against Christians has no foundation. Instead of such a "holy war" being a religious duty with the followers of Islam, it is directly contrary to their religion.

An Englishman arrived in Vancouver the other day to marry a former of Debra, with whom she had corresponded through the aid of a matrimonial agency. The former who had sent \$500 for her expenses when he met her, considered her so much older than the photograph he had received, that he refused to marry her. He was forced, however, to pay the expenses of herself and companion back as far as Montreal.

CURES INDIGESTION.

All Distress From Stomach and Indigestion Vanishes in Five Minutes.

Take your sour stomach—or maybe you call it Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastritis or Catarrh of Stomach; it doesn't matter take your stomach trouble right with you to your Pharmacist and ask him to open a 2-cent case of Pepp's Diapepsin and let you eat one 22-grain Triangle and see if within five minutes there is left any trace of your stomach misery.

The correct name for your trouble is Food Fermentation, food souring; the Digestive organs become weak, there is lack of gastric juice; your food is only half digested, and you become affected with loss of appetite, pressure and fullness after eating, vomiting, nausea, heartburn, griping in bowels, tenderness in the pit of stomach, bad taste in mouth, constipation, pain in limbs, sleeplessness, belching of gas, biliousness, sick headache, nervousness, dizziness and many other similar symptoms.

If your appetite is fickle, and nothing tempts you, or you belch gas or if you feel bloated after eating, or your food lies like a lump of lead on your stomach, you can make up your mind that at the bottom of all this there is but one cause—fermentation of undigested food.

Prove to yourself, after you've not a morsel that your stomach is as good as any; that there is nothing really wrong. Stop this fermentation and begin eating what you want without fear of discomfort or misery.

Almost instant relief is waiting for you. It is merely a matter of how soon you take a little Diapepsin.

PROHIBITION IN JAPAN.

Formosa in 1900, when the Japanese undertook to abate the opium evil, contained a population of 2,840,000, almost all of whom were of Chinese origin. At the date named the smoking of opium was by no means confined to men, and in truth occasional if not habitual indulgence had become almost universal. Recognizing that under the circumstances total prohibition would be impossible, the Tokio government instituted five measures, the aim of which was to bring about an ultimately certain but a gradual elimination of the habit. In the first place the sale of opium was made a government monopoly; in the second place non-smokers were prohibited from acquiring the habit; in the third place registration was required of all habitual smokers, who thereafter would only be able to purchase the drug on presentation of a license; in the fourth place smokers were encouraged to abandon the habit, and finally pains was taken to impress upon non-smokers the harmful influence of opium on morals and on every kind of progress.

It appears that the outcome of these methods of control has been satisfactory. In 1900, after the regulations were put in force the number of licensed opium smokers was in round numbers 165,000. Seven years later, although the population has increased by 350,000, the number of licenses has dwindled to 127,000. In view of this rate of decrease it seems reasonable to expect that within twenty years the habit of opium using in Formosa will become extinct.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE SICK HEAD

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are really a double cure, curing and preventing the annoying complaint, while they also correct the cause of the trouble, stimulate the liver and cleanse the blood. If you only need

ACHE

Is the name of so many ills that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very effective. Over two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

PROFESIONAL.

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

Dr. H. G. & J. SPROUL,



Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics. Artificial teeth set in gold, rubber and celluloid. Teeth filled etc.

Newcastle, office Quigley Block
Chatham, Benson Block.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK
George McSweeney, Prop.
Moncton, - - N. B.

HOTEL MIRAMICHI
Opened January 1905.
Most Luxurious and Up-To-Date Hotel in Northern New Brunswick.

JAS. P. WRALEN, Proprietor.
Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

Features of HOTEL MIRAMICHI

Telephone Connection in each Room
Artistically Furnished Rooms with Private Bath
Building is of Brick with Adequate Protection
Situation—The Heart of the Sportsman Paradise
Best Fishing Privileges on the North Shore
Imported Chefs
Fine Stamp Rooms
Linen Stable in Connection
Rates \$2.00 and 250

Dr. J. D. MacMillan,



Artificial Teeth at lowest prices. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of gas or local anæsthetics. Teeth filled, crowned, etc. First class work at reasonable rates.
Office, Lounsbury Block, Newcastle, N. B.
Hours 9 a. m. to 5.30 p. m. 7 p. m. to 8 p. m.

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT, YORK CO. Jan. '07.

Messrs. C. Gates & Co.,
Middletown, N.S.

Gentlemen:—For several years have used your ACACIAN LINIMENT, but recently have been unable to obtain it. I can truly say it is the best LINIMENT I have ever used, and can confidently recommend it to the public.

Yours very truly,
ALFRED CHRISTIE
Sold by druggists and stores throughout the Maritime Provinces.

THE UNION ADVOCATE

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No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the proprietors.

A file of this paper can be seen at the office of Messrs. E. & J. Hardy & Co., 30, 31 and 32, Fleet Street, London, England, free of charge, and that firm will be glad to receive news, subscriptions, and advertisements on our behalf.

ADVERTISING RATES:
One inch, one insertion, 50c
Each subsequent insertion, 25c
Professional and Hotel Cards, 1 inch per year, \$5.00

NEWCASTLE, MARCH 24th, 1909.

A Liberal Sweep.

In the provincial election in Alberta held on the 22nd instant the Liberals won over 30 seats with two elections deferred and two to hear from. The Conservatives elected only two or three candidates.

DISCUSSION NEEDED.

The report of the recent town meeting and the two letters, which appear in this issue, indicate that people are waking up and beginning to take a greater interest in town affairs. Both the letters and the report should be carefully read and more meetings should be held and more letters written. The UNION ADVOCATE offers its columns for the fullest and freest discussion of civic affairs. "In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom."

A GRIEVANCE.

The people of Bridgetown, at the upper end of Newcastle is called, have a grievance in school matters. Though the end of the district is about three miles from Harkin's Academy, there is no school accommodation in Bridgetown for pupils over grade IV, and no provision for conveying any pupils to the Academy. Anything over two miles is too far for a child to walk to school. There should either be a second department opened in Bridgetown or those of the pupils who have farthest to walk should be conveyed by teams. Half the cost of conveyance would, we believe, be borne by the Board of Education.

OUR SCHOOLS SHOULD BE THE BEST.

Good schools are the life of a nation. Without them no people can make any real progress in civilization. No necessary expenditure should be begrudged, for nothing is too good for our children and the faithful men and women who devote their lives to instructing them.

After good, warm, well-ventilated school rooms are furnished in healthy situations, the chief concern of the trustees should be the liberal payment of teachers and the provision of all the equipment necessary for the most effective teaching. Fancy and expensive buildings are not required, and care should be taken that the contractor does not get the lion's share of the school funds. School should be generously endowed, but no money should be wasted. There is a happy medium which can and should be found and followed.

A VERY IMPORTANT OMISSION.

The Lieut. Governor's speech, for which the provincial government is responsible, contains no reference to pensions or any provision for the future of aged or incapacitated school trustees. The principle of old age pensions for

teachers was recognized by the last government, which was prepared to bring in a pension act, in accordance with the request of the New Brunswick Teacher's Association, when by the fortunes of election it went out of power. The present government in being so niggard with relation to teachers is making a great mistake. Nearly two hundred schools were vacant last year because of scarcity of teachers. This scarcity was directly due to low salaries and the absence of any provision for the teacher's old age. The members of the government take care that they themselves and the heads of the different departments are well paid, but the average teacher and average working man can get along as best he can. This is not the best plan for the province at large. We hope that the opposition will continue the Pension system as part of their platform, and divide the House upon this question.

MR. HAZEN AIDS DIRECT LEGISLATION

While the Provincial Government still refuse to submit the larger question of provincial prohibition to the electorate by means of the Referendum, they propose to extend the use of the Referendum in the case of parishes of license counties that wish to get rid of the liquor traffic. Under the government's proposed amendment to section 21 of the Liquor License Act, local option elections may be called in parishes or wards at the request of twenty-five per cent. of the ratepayers, and if a majority of those who vote say so, no licenses will be issued for the next four years. Such Referendums are to be taken at the same time as the civic or municipal elections are held.

This amendment is a good one, a decided improvement over past legislation in regard to the liquor traffic.

The parish of Harecourt, Kent County, where Rev. R. H. Stavert and other faithful Sons of Temperance have so long and unsuccessfully striven to compel the county council to observe Section 21 and allow a Referendum on License, will now be enabled to banish the sale of liquor from its midst. So will several wards in St. John city, and probably several parishes of each of the counties that still retain the license system.

The new amendment will also be a distinct triumph for the principle of direct legislation, for which this paper has persistently agitated for the last two or three years. We congratulate the government upon the progress, no matter how small, they are making on the road to popular freedom and democratic administration.

"I can truthfully say that I believe that, but for the use of your Emulsion I would long since have been in my grave. I was past work—could not walk up-hill without coughing very hard."

THIS, and much more was written by Mr. G. W. Howerton, Clark's Gap, W. Va. We would like to send you a full copy of his letter, or you might write him direct. His case was really marvelous, but is only one of the many proofs that

Scott's Emulsion

is the most strengthening and re-vitalizing preparation in the world. Even in that most stubborn of all diseases (consumption) it does wonders, and in less serious troubles, such as anemia, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, or loss of flesh from any cause the effect is much quicker.

Do not delay. Get a bottle of SCOTT'S EMULSION—be sure it's SCOTT'S and try it.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Let us send you Mr. Howerton's letter and some literature on Consumption. Just send us a Post Card and return this paper.

SCOTT & BOWNE
126 Wellington St., Toronto

UNANIMOUS FOR PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

In the Canadian House of Commons a few days ago Mr. Monk, the Liberal-Conservative leader in the province of Quebec, declared in favor of the system of Proportional Representation, which obtains in Belgium and Sweden and will go into operation in South Africa as soon as the Confederacy of the four colonies there become an accomplished fact.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, on behalf of the Liberal Party, accepted the principle of the proposed measure, and a commission will be appointed to enquire into the working of the Proportional system with the view of introducing it into Canada. If it should become law—as it must in time, because it is democratic and just—electors would vote for several of a number of candidates in a group of constituencies. The party that secured, say, six-tenths of the popular vote would elect six-tenths members; the party that got three-tenths of the vote would not, as now, be debarred completely from the legislature, but would be entitled to three-tenths of the representation; while the party that secured only one-tenth of the vote would also have a representative at Ottawa. This reform is urgent, and the unanimity with which its principle has been accepted at Ottawa is a hopeful sign of the times.

IN THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Speech From the Throne Fore-shadows Items of Importance For the Session.

CENTRAL HAS A DEFICIT

Of \$3,912. Provincial Debt has Apparently Increased by \$293,000 During Year.

Fredericton, March 19.—The speech from the Throne showed that a new and modern system of bookkeeping and auditing had been introduced into government departments; that a Commission was pursuing agricultural enquiries and holding meetings; that the report of the Central Railway Commission would soon be submitted; that school books had been cheapened; that a bill amending the Highway Act would be introduced; that the territorial revenue was the largest in its history; that the imported horses had been sold at a profit; that bills would be introduced to encourage the iron and antimony industries; that a superintendent of immigration had been appointed; and that the house would be asked to consider bills to amend the liquor License, Game and Judicature Acts, and a bill to aid in stamping tuberculosis.

The report of the auditor general was brought down in the legislature last evening. It is a book of 238 pages and contains considerable information of interest to the public. The total liabilities on October 31st are given as \$5,947,424.79 and the net debt at the same date was \$3,999,775.37, an apparent increase of \$408,877.65. The auditor general in a foot note explains that the estimated value of the Central Railway was reduced from \$1,150,000 to \$1,034,431.71, so that the actual increase in net debt is \$293,399.37. The sum of \$18,770.70 was expended for administration of justice and the names of several Tory lawyers appear in the list of beneficiaries and amount expended on public works was \$386,013, of which \$157,869.69 is charged to funded debt account.

The gross earnings for the year ending 31st October, 1908, were \$61,479.66. The operating expenses were \$65,391.06, so that there was a deficit for the year of \$3,912.00.

The total cost of the road to the 30th of June last as shown by the statistical report of the Minister of Railways, was \$1,940,365.01. Expended for ballasting between 30th June and 31st October, \$21,

New Spring Goods.

We have just opened up a lot of real nice spring top coats. We have them both short and long.

Price from \$7.00 to \$14.00.

Also a lot of soft and stiff hats. There is nothing nicer on the market than a KING HAT. We have a lot of Boys' Oxford all-wool Pants.

Price \$1.00. All sizes.

L. B. McMURDO, NEWCASTLE

631.10. Total \$1,962,012.11.

This is an average cost of \$33,828.00 per mile of main line, or at the rate of \$30,900.00 per mile, including the 8.7 miles of branches and spurs to the various coal mines.

The Educational report shows that during last term of 1907, there were 58,061 pupils enrolled in public schools, and during first term of 1908 the number was 60,395. Attendance for latter term averaged only 61.22 per cent. There are only four Consolidated schools—at Kingston, 130 pupils; Hampton, 204; Riverside 204; Florenceville 156.

100 ARE POISONED AT BANQUET OF MASONS

Indiana Diners Collapse in the Streets. Hotels and Stores

VINCENNES, Ind., Mar. 16.—Scores of persons were poisoned by meat at the banquet of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the institution of Masons of Indiana, and tonight several are in a serious condition.

The poisoned men fell on the streets in hotels and in stores and all the physicians in Vincennes were called to care for them.

Early this morning more than 100 cases had been reported, and other victims from nearby towns had been taken to their homes. Twenty persons were taken to an hospital, and the others are being attended at hotels and private residences.

The left over of the turkey, tongue and small, which was given to the Salvation Army for distribution, was confiscated by the city officials, and the store was asked to make an investigation.

Vincennes Lodge, No. 1, was host to 1500 Masons for the celebration. Included in the visitors were three grand secretaries and several other Masons of high order, and the banquet at which the guests were poisoned was attended by several hundred visitors.

THE MUSICAL WONDERS.

Major and Mrs. Tom Plant will be in S. A. Hall, to-morrow (Thursday) night. A rare treat to those who attend.

Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Fredericton, occupied the pulpit of the Baptist church here, on Sunday, during his stay he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Tozer.

A MEDICINE FOR THE SPRING.

Do Not Dose With Purgatives—A Tonic is All You Need.

Not exactly sick—but not feeling quite well. That's the way most people feel in the spring. Easily tired, appetite fickle, sometimes headaches and a feeling of depression. Perhaps pimples or eruptions may appear on the skin, or there may be twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia. Any of these indicate that the blood is out of order, that the indoor life of winter has left its mark upon you and may easily develop into more serious trouble. Don't dose yourself with purgatives, as many people foolishly do, in the hope that you can put your blood right. Purgatives gallop through the system and weaken instead of giving strength. What you need in spring is a tonic that will make new blood and build up the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the one medicine that can do this speedily, safely and surely. Every dose of this medicine helps to make new blood, which clears the skin, strengthens the appetite, and makes tired and depressed men and women bright, active and strong. Miss Mary C. Ayer, Ward Brook, N. S., says:—"I cannot speak too highly in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was weak and run down and quite unable to work. I often had headaches, and my appetite was poor. I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and in a short time there was a marked improvement, and today I am in better health than I have been for years."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHY NOT BE STYLISH. BROADWAY

IS THE BEST IN CANADA.

We can give you

Fit, Style, and Workmanship,

for little money.

Let us be your tailor this spring and you will be dressed right.

SUITS and OVERCOATS

to Order.

CLARKE & CO.,

H. R. MOODY, Manager.



The Key to the Situation

If you are looking for a situation Classified Want Ad. is the key which will unlock the door to the private office of the business man. He is too busy to interview all promiscuous callers, but you can catch his attention and secure an appointment by a "Situation Wanted" ad.

G. J. McCULLY, M. A., M. D.

Graduate Royal College of Surgery London, England.

SPECIALIST IN Diseases of Eye, Ear and Throat.

Office of the late J. H. Morrison St. John N. B.

WANTED

A Girl for General House-work. Apply to Mrs. L. B. McMURDO, No. 21-1 wk. Newcastle.

Intercolonial Railway.

TENDER FOR COAL.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for Coal", will be received up to and including FRIDAY, MARCH 19th, 1909, for the supply of 500,000 tons of Bituminous Coal. Specifications may be obtained from the General Storekeeper at Moncton, D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 5th March, 1909. No. 22-2.

Minard's Liniment for sale every where.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Beware the Imitation.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Beware the Imitation.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of the intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchase homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. 11-57.

MILLINERY

For the balance of the season we are selling all our

HATS

at a big discount.

We have a nice line of Silk and Linen, Plush and fancy Handkerchiefs, Side and Back Combs, Slides and Hairpins, Ribbons in Plain, Fancy and Dresden in all widths and colors.

We carry the largest stock of Velvets in town.

The Sargeant Store.

MRS. H. A. QUILTY

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Beware the Imitation.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Beware the Imitation.

SCRAPING THE STOMACH

Dangerous and Painful Operation Avoided by Taking "Fruit-a-lives."

Guelph, Ont., Aug. 6, 1900.
I suffered for many months with dreadful stomach trouble, with vomiting and constant pain, and I could eat practically nothing.
My doctor stated that I must go to the hospital and undergo an operation of scraping the stomach and be fed by the bowels for weeks. All the while the doctor gave me I vomited at night I was dreadfully alarmed, but I dreaded an operation and had refused.



I had heard of "Fruit-a-lives" and the great success they were having in all stomach troubles, and I decided to try them. To my surprise, the "Fruit-a-lives" not only remained on the stomach, but they also checked the vomiting. I immediately began to improve, and in three days the pain was easier and I was decidedly better. I continued to take "Fruit-a-lives" and they completely cured me.

Mrs. Austin Hainstock.
"Fruit-a-lives" are 50c a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, trial box 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

Look for the Name

To make sure of a triumphant success with your bread and pastry, just see that the flour you use bears the name "Royal Gold."



Don't accept a substitute. "Royal Gold" is the best and most economical. Once you try it, you'll always buy it.

At the better class of dealers.

"Royal Gold"

GRANT-WOOD FLOUR MILLS, LTD. Brantford, Canada



You can be sure of getting all the hat-value you pay for when the maker's name stands for money-back-if-you-say-so. That kind of quality insurance is in every hat with that trademark—look for it.

That brand is style insurance. It certifies to up-to-date modernness, correct, security, COMFORT for your head—looks—wear—money's worth—these make it worth while finding the right hat. He sells WAFFER-LITE HATS

A. A. ALLAN & CO., Limited, TORONTO Wholesale Distributors

F. F. Sherard & Son Moncton, N. B. IMPORTERS OF

Marble and Granite. MANUFACTURERS OF Monuments, Tablets, Gravestones and other cemetery work.

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Proposes Change in I.R.C. Management

Would Hand Over Control to Board Composed of Deputy Minister Butler and an Imported Man—Mr. Loggies' Able Speech.

OTTAWA, Mar. 17.—In the house of Commons yesterday, the Minister of Railways, Hon. Mr. Graham opened his annual railway statement with a general reference to the whole problem of developing transportation in Canada. Canada today had more miles of railway per capita than any country in the world. There were 21,000 miles of track in operation and 4,300 miles more under construction. The completion of three transcontinental lines was in sight.

The minister reviewed the facts given yesterday of the National Transcontinental and Grand Trunk Pacific construction during the fiscal year ended March 31. The gross revenue of the Intercolonial was \$9,173,558; the working expenses, \$9,157,455, leaving a surplus of \$16,103. If the pay of employees had not been increased by \$295,000 the surplus would have been \$223,000.

The G. T. P. and I. C. R. terminals at Moncton would cost between two and three million dollars and would be the finest of the kind in the continent. He noted that the employees had contributed \$52,707 to the employed provident fund and the government had given an equal amount. There had been \$27,760 paid out from the fund, leaving a balance of \$137,764. The Prince Edward Island line showed a deficit of \$92,000 for the year, which would have been much less but for an increase in pay of employees.

The minister compared the cost of operating the Intercolonial with other roads and showed the Grand Trunk was the only road in Canada which had a lower averaging operating expense.

There was complaint that the Intercolonial was overmanned but a comparison of the average number of employees per mile showed the Intercolonial to compare favorably with the general average of roads on this continent. Owing to a decline in traffic the other Canadian lines laid off 17,608 men. However, this cold blooded way of dealing with employees was not resorted to in the case of the Intercolonial which laid off no men during the temporary business depression.

Taking all things into consideration Mr. Graham held the Intercolonial was run as well and as economically as any other in Canada.

No Blame on Management
In dealing with revenue, he stated that the low traffic rates compared with those of other companies, the character of the country along the Intercolonial and other handicaps, peculiar to the Intercolonial, had to be taken into account before just blame could be placed on the management of the road for failing to show a profit.

He said that if the rates of the Intercolonial had been in force on the Canadian Pacific last year that road would have collected \$9,378,831 less in freight charges. On the same basis the Grand Trunk would have made \$2,968,713 less and the Canadian Northern \$1,769,728 less than they had made.

The rates on the railway of the Ontario government were on the average 149 per cent higher than I. C. R. rates. There is no denying the fact that the rates on the I. C. R. are lower and that the receipts of the Intercolonial would be low so long as we continue to carry goods at the present rates, said the minister of railways. The reason that the Intercolonial finds it difficult to make both ends meet is because it gives the people lower rates than are given by any other railway in the country or on the continent.

Better Showing than Canals
However, he said that there was another comparison to be made and that was with the Canadian canals. Comparing the expenditures on the railways and the canals the returns from the expenditures showed to the favor of the railway by \$1,233,683 last year.

In discussing the operations for the current year, Hon. Mr. Graham said that the traffic of the Intercolonial had shown a falling off just as the traffic of every other road in the country had done. On the roads this had

been met by dismissing men and skinning expenditure, but this could not be followed with fairness or success in the case of the Intercolonial amounting to \$537,478 and a net deficit of \$45,854.

One of the serious handicaps to the economical operation of the government roads was the fact that every item of expenditure was published in the auditor general's report. This prevented the government roads from getting a cut in the price of supplies as the tenders knew that their figures would be made public. The tender system, too, though right in theory, sometimes worked to the disadvantage of the roads since no liberty was given of refusing the lowest tender, although one of the other tenderers might be one of the best customers of the road, and the government lines lost through inability to reciprocate business.

I now come to another question with which my honorable friend dealt with the other night, said Mr. Graham. "This situation stares me in the face and I want to approach it without wincing or shrinking. I may be right or I may be wrong, but I give my opinion for what it is worth. As I said the G. T. P. will shortly have its lines through the Maritime Provinces; the C. P. R. now has its line in the Maritime Provinces, and unless some arrangement is made by which the I. C. R. will become the outlet for some transcontinental line, the I. C. R. will traffic to keep it going on a paying basis. That is my opinion. "Conditions have changed, years have come and gone, there was a time when the I. C. R. had all the trade of the Maritime Provinces, anything that came to Montreal, Quebec or Levis had to go into the Maritime Provinces over the I. C. R. and we had a portion of all this trade whether it was through trade or Maritime Province traffic. As it is we had a portion of all this trade. G. T. P. and these having to feed their own two lines, will not give us any traffic that they can possibly help. That means that they will give us no through traffic at all.

I believe that if the I. C. R. is to be made the road it should be, if we are to maintain it as a proposition in the interest of the people and to make it pay its way it will have to be hooked up to a transcontinental system which it can feed from the east to the west.

Branch Lines a Vital Question
This brings me to the point of branch lines, a question of deep interest to the people of Canada, in every district. I repeat that my opinions may be right or wrong, I think they are right. In order that there may be no mistake as to my position on this point and that I may say something that really does not express the full view I hold, I trust the house will favor me, if I read a few lines which I have jotted down.

The question of branch lines is one that must shortly be faced, as it does not need an authority on transportation and railway traffic to understand that there can be no prosperous main line unless it is fed by branches stretching out into adjacent territory. The C. P. R. is now in the east, the Grand Trunk Pacific is going there. And if the I. C. R. is to maintain its fair share of trade it will have to see that it gets some of the feeders. There is no use shrinking from the situation. Either the government must be prepared to acquire some of its feeders and build new ones or it must hand over the management of the Intercolonial to some company that will do so.

It will not be fair either to the railway or to the section of the country served by it, in face of the changed conditions, to very much longer continue to occupy the present position. Companies recognize the necessity of branch lines, and that is why in the west there is almost at the present time, a struggle to cover the territory with branch lines. If the G. T. P. is to be the success, it is hoped, it will have to see that it has a sufficient number of feeders to keep its trunk line busy.

I think I am safe in saying that if a company owned the Intercolonial it would immediately proceed to pick out some of the best branch lines and absorb them, as well as to build others, and it would possibly not be going too far to say that if we were prepared to lease the I. C. R. to a company, any company desiring to get such a lease as a condition of it, would agree to take over such branches and build others.

This is my view of the situation, and while the condition does not warrant the government in launching out in the acquisition of existing branch lines

and the construction of new ones, the time cannot be far distant when the government will be forced to take one or two of the positions, either to adopt the policy of expansion itself or in the interest of the road and the country it serves lease the railway to some company that will adopt these business like measures.

Change of Management
In making a pronouncement with regard to the proposed change of management, Mr. Graham said a good deal of discussion had taken place as to what we are going to do with management of road. "I may say this that among officials of I. C. R. there are many first class railway men who have served the country and served it well. However, it struck me that possibly having been a government owned road for so long, having had to compete with conditions to which I have referred, the I. C. R. has got into a rut and it might be possible to get the line out of that rut by making some few changes. This did not mean a change or dismissal of the officials we have on the line.

What I had in mind was an experiment, and it will be an experiment I carried out, and I think that it will be worth trying and will bring results, and it was not to establish a commission, because my hon. friend (the leader of the opposition) is in favor of it. That did not influence me at all.

I have gone into the question of Australia railways and how they are managed and I came to the conclusion first, that as a minister of the crown I was prepared to say that the crown, given proper means, cannot manage a government railway; and in the second place, I believed the country would not be prepared to say that a minister of the crown and the government ought to give up their responsibility for which has been entrusted to their hands the management of that railway.

Board of Management
I had in mind to make this proposition to establish a board not directly responsible to parliament but responsible to the government of the day, what ever government that might be, responsible to the government through a minister of the crown because, after all that we may talk about commissions, this fact remains that the people of Canada will hold whatever government is in power responsible for the management of the I. C. R. so long as it is a government owned railway.

There is no use of trying to get away from the inevitable. The responsibility is there and any government in power must accept that responsibility. I propose to retain a couple at least, of the officials who are now on the I. C. R. in very high positions and also to allow Mr. Butler, the deputy minister of railways to act on that board. I would call it, not a commission, but a board of management. I also propose to add to that board a man whom I have not yet selected from one of the other great railways, not a very expensive man, but a man with a good level head who would bring with him knowledge and experience acquired on other great lines, and add that to the knowledge possessed by officials at present on the I. C. R.

This board would be a management and would be responsible to the government of the day. My idea was that this board would meet with the deputy minister and at the end of every thirty days give a full report to the government of the day so that the minister would at all times know what is his position. This would not relieve him of responsibility, but it would relieve the minister of railways and his department of a multitude of details that now go there and that ought never to get beyond the head office at Moncton. We have details coming to us that never get past the general manager of any other railway. At present time our department is flooded with details that ought never to reach there. This board would have power to deal with many of these minor affairs without reference to the department. It would be a good thing for the railway, a good thing for the men and a great relief to the department.

Hon. John Haggart
Hon. Mr. Graham was followed by Hon. John Haggart, who said that the speech of the minister of railways appeared to foreshadow the handing over of the Intercolonial to a private company. The excuses of Mr. Graham for failure to make the road pay did not appear valid. He claimed that the road was grossly overmanned and stated that when he had been the minister of railways he had dismissed some 1,200 employees for the purpose of economizing.

Mr. Haggart said that his inclination was to oppose both the proposal of R. L. Borden for the management of the Intercolonial by an independent commission and the proposal of Mr. Graham for a board of management. In his opinion the only proper remedy was to place the road under effective non-political control of a well chosen and unhampered general manager. He could run the road on the business principles under which other roads are run and the annual deficit would soon disappear.

R. L. Borden
R. L. Borden declared that the explanation of the deficit this year of a half million on the Intercolonial could not be satisfactorily explained by the statement that the rates were too low. He needed further evidence before he would agree that the rates on the Intercolonial were substantially lower than the rates on other roads. In his opinion the explanation for the deficits lay in political pull, patronage and lack

Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School

Lesson by Rev. Dr. Linscott for the International Newspaper Bible Study Club.

March 28th 1900.

Temperance Lesson. Proverbs xxiii: 29-35.

Golden Text.—At last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder, Proverbs xxiii:32.

Verses 29-30.—Is strong drink as a strong beverage in so called moderation, good for any body?

Do all who drink habitually receive injury as a result?

Should alcohol be used in any form as a medicine?

Is it safe or prudent, for people in good health to take intoxicating drink as a beverage?

What classes in the community are suffering from the drinking habit, directly and indirectly?

Why do athletes always abstain from drinking when they are in training for a contest?

What are the signs by which you can nearly always tell a drinking man?

Verses 31-32.—What evil is likely to result if any, when a good man who does not drink, stands at the bar and "looks on, while his companions are drinking?"

How would you characterize a temperance man who votes for a man, or a party, pledged to support the liquor traffic?

How many evils can you trace to strong drink?

Think of all the popular habits that tend to evil, and compare them with the evils of the drink habit, and say which habit is the greater curse to the nation?

of energy and ability in the management of the road.

Mr. Borden said that he could not see how a share of the business which originated in the west would be brought to the Intercolonial through the acquisition of branch lines. The minister had made no definite proposal for the leasing of the road. With regard to the proposals to establish a board of management, Mr. Borden laid no stress either on the word "board" or on the word "commission," what he did place reliance on was the elimination of party pull. He contended that the management of the road should be placed in such a position that the party heeled could not interfere. His view was that the proposal to appoint a board of management would simply mean the appointment of four general managers.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson
Mr. Emmerson said he had not received much comfort from either side of the house. The minister's speech he contended, supported his views that the Intercolonial should continue to be a government road, that it should be extended, that it was efficiently managed at the present time, and that, compared with other roads its rates were low, but he was disappointed in the conclusions which the minister had drawn.

If, he argued, the results of the present management were so satisfactory as the minister had claimed, then there was no necessity for an advisory or managing board or any change whatsoever, particularly in view of the fact that it was proposed that two of the present officials of the Intercolonial should be retained and that Mr. Butler should act on the board.

He ventured to predict that the proposition of the minister of railways would be attended with failure. He hoped that there was no intention in connection with the proposal to form a board of management to transfer the road to a private company.

A convincing reminder of the growth of the west comes in the assessment valuation of Calgary, which is twenty millions. Who was it used to talk of "prairie valuation" as synonymous with zero?

What is the fascination, which draws so many thousands of victims to the drink habit?

If the country towns and cities, were overrun with "serpents" and "adders," which were biting and causing the death of thousands, what steps would likely be taken to eradicate the plague?

Seeing that all practically admit that the evils of the liquor traffic are more virulent than "serpents" and "adders" could be, how do you explain the apathy of the nation in getting rid of this monster evil? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club)

Verses 32.—Does licentiousness, and impurity of thought, generally accompany the appetite for strong drink, as this verse seems to suggest?

Verses 34-35.—Does drinking always produce moral, as well as physical anaesthesia, deadening the soul to the foulest crimes?

Men under the influence of alcohol are often grievously hurt, sometimes almost frozen to death, and are unconscious of the hurt at the time, and when they get better keep on drinking. How do you account for it?

Lesson for Sunday, April 14th, 1900. —Peter and Cornelius. Acts x:1-48.

road to a private company. If, he said, I thought there was any intention of that I would take my stand against it.

The minister of railways had suggested that the Intercolonial should be an outlet for a transcontinental line. Why, he asked, was it not made an outlet for a transcontinental line in 1903?

He suggested that the minister of railway, in connection with his proposal to establish a board of management, should take into consideration the question of additional expenses. He felt that he should offer these criticisms in justice to himself and to his constituents, but after all the method of management, in view of what the minister had said, did not matter very much. The chief point and a point on which he insisted was that the Intercolonial should be continued as government operated railway, that it should be extended, that its influence should be widened, and that it should be put in a better position, not to do transcontinental business, but to gather up the great manufacturing products of Ontario and Quebec and to distribute them in the east and to the markets over the seas.

Lloyd Harris was of the opinion that the Intercolonial should not only meet operating expenses but pay interest on the capital.

The house then went into committee of supply on the Intercolonial estimates and several items were passed.

The discussion on the principal point of Mr. Graham's speech will be resumed when the Intercolonial estimates are again taken up.

The house adjourned at 11.20. (Continued on page 5.)

A convincing reminder of the growth of the west comes in the assessment valuation of Calgary, which is twenty millions. Who was it used to talk of "prairie valuation" as synonymous with zero?

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EDITOR'S MAIL.

[For opinions expressed in this column, the Editor does not necessarily hold himself responsible.]

EDITOR OF THE UNION ADVOCATE.

DEAR SIR:— For some years past the necessity of an improvement in the school accommodation of the town has been pressing itself upon the attention of the School Board. From time to time makeshifts have been resorted to in providing for a room here and a room there until at last seven different buildings were in use (including the two outside)—a ridiculous arrangement which probably cannot be matched anywhere in the province. This plan of supporting schools here and there cannot be defended on any ground whatever. Educational boards are unanimous in condemning it; and no one questions the wisdom of the Catholic authorities in avoiding it altogether in their schools here and elsewhere. No one today would be found in Newcastle with the hardihood to seek to defend it, were it not that public conscience has become hardened to its existence. If economy is made the sole consideration, then the schools can all be put under one roof and run more cheaply. But when it has been decided to do so, few men, with soul enough to enable them to see beyond their ledgers, would make cheapness their one aim in the erection of such a building. Hence the increased expense. When the present Harkins Academy was built it was made to contain only six rooms not because that was considered satisfactory, but from lack of funds. A little over a year ago the trustees at length decided to do away with at least three buildings and in doing so to provide as far as possible against further difficulties of this kind in the future. By a sale of bonds, which was advertised in the local and other papers in which the amount of the bonds was named, \$12,444 was raised. The interest on this sum is exactly \$2,000 a year. It is estimated that a saving of about \$600 will be effected in fuel, rent, janitors, salaries, &c, making a net increase in expense of \$1,400 a year due to the taking over of the present property—the installing of the present heating system, and the completion of the proposed extension. Taxation for school purposes, and for other purposes, had been increasing steadily in the past and probably will continue to do so in the future. One is led to this conclusion by past experience and by observation elsewhere. But to place the increase in taxation, due to the changes at present contemplated, far from \$1400 a year is to misrepresent the facts. This means that the taxpayer who is assessed on \$1000 (the majority are assessed below this) will have his tax increased by a little more than \$1.50, the few who are assessed on \$15,000 and upwards will have their burden increased by perhaps some twenty dollars, but the Lord loveth a cheerful giver. Every move in the direction of this proposed change was made in the open, notwithstanding the false assertions to the contrary so freely made. When the last step is taken, some prominent rate-payers begin to play to the galleries. The trustees put their sincerity to the test by offering to meet with a committee where the temptation to indulge in stump oratory and irresponsible twaddle is removed. The offer is ignored. Obviously such an opportunity does not afford them a chance to indulge in sprightly phrases and to show their skill in juggling. Accordingly a public entertainment is held, no admission fee, and the last act of the comedy is a good example of the whole show; a committee is appointed to proceed to Fredericton and seek legislation to repeal the act of last session under which authority was given to raise the money which the Board now has. The actors play their parts well. They show no evidence whatever of an appreciation of their own humor. With the taste of the true artist all this is left to the audience. In the last few years when the Town Council has had occasion to fill vacancies on the School Board,

SPECIAL MEETING TOWN COUNCIL.

Assessors' Salary Fixed at Two Hundred Dollars a year.

BILLS PASSED.

Assessors Asked to Meet With Council For Friendly Discussion of Assessment.

A Special meeting of Town Council was held on Monday evening. Mayor Miller in the chair. Aldermen present—Doyle, Falconer, Morrissy, McMurdo and Russell.

Ald. Morrissy objected to the last special meeting having been held in the afternoon and passing T. W. Butler's accounts in his (Morrissy's) absence. The Mayor said it had been no fault of his.

Leonard W. Just's application for Auditorship was filed.

John J. Galloway's petition for remission of \$22.80 taxes on property he had purchased from Patrick Donohue, believing taxes paid, was referred to Petition Committee.

Petition from Patrick Perry for remission of taxes, on account of illness, referred to Petition Com.

On recommendation of Finance Com., Barnes and Co's bill of 7.00 was ordered paid, and salary of Assessors fixed at \$200 a year.

On recommendation Public Works Com., following bills were passed: M. Bannon \$ 5.30 T. J. Durick 50 J. Ferguson & Sons 6.85 D. & J. Ritchie 37.11 P. Hennessy 43.00 \$ 92.60

On recommendation of the Light and Water Committee the following bills passed: T. McAvity \$ 1.25 Garlock Parking Co. 4.00 Canada Gen. Elec. Co. 17.34 \$ 22.59

On recommendation of Police Com., Stothart Mercantile Co's bill of \$17.78 was passed.

Following bills passed on recommendation of Park and Fire Com.: L. McDonald \$ 5.00 Stothart Merc. Co. 34.15 \$ 39.15

Ald. McMurdo, on special committee, reported that the matter of leasing certain land to Dr Sproul was not in the Council's jurisdiction.

The Mayor reported having settled with Madam Murphy re taxes and damages.

On a question of privilege, Ald. Morrissy referred to a letter of James Falconer's in a recent issue of the UNION ADVOCATE, in which Mr. Falconer seemed to think that he (Morrissy) had said in Council that he favored Mr. Falconer's reappointment as assessor because he was no good. He (Morrissy) did not say so; but, from the statement of Ald. Falconer, he would have been justified in saying that the assessor was no good.

Ald. Falconer, same question, admitted having spoken to Ald. Morrissy on the street, but in no way offensive to any of the old assessors. Had merely asked whom he preferred for assessors. He (Morrissy) had said he would support the appointment of all three of the Committee's recommendation but one.

Mayor Miller said that as far as he knew there had been no serious complaints against last year's assessors.

On motion, it was resolved to ask the assessors to meet with the Council and discuss the new assessment lists.

The delegates to the Union of Municipalities reported a very profitable meeting. They made it clear that they had paid their own expenses. Adjourned.

The chairman of the appointment-to-office committee has had to go a begging to get men who were willing to accept the responsibility and to become the target for the abuse and misrepresentation of the arm-chair critics. Some of these very men who are now the noisiest have shirked their duties in this respect; and when Mayor Miller offers to resign from the School Board and assures them that other members are willing to do the same in order to make room for themselves the wise-heads, no one appears to hear him; and yet from their own mouths we are told that this commotion is raised so that similar extravagance may not be indulged in in the future. That the wisdom of some of these men does not surpass their courage and sincerity is seen in the fact that some of the worst financial blunders were committed when they were prominent on the board of Aldermen.

RATE-PAYER.

EDITOR UNION ADVOCATE.

Dear Sir:— I would like through the columns of your esteemed paper to suggest to my fellow rate-payers, the advisability of taking into consideration some steps towards reducing our Council Board to four or five men, and electing our School Trustees and

OBITUARY.

MISS MABEL E. UNDERHILL.

The death of Miss E. Underhill, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Underhill, Blackville, occurred at her home on Monday morning, March 15th, after a short illness. Deceased was fifteen years and nine months old. She was a bright, promising young lady, and will be greatly missed from the community to which she belonged. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon at Holy Trinity church, Rev. T. H. Cuthbert of Derby, officiating, assisted by Rev. F. T. Snell of Blackville. A great number were present at the last sad rites. The pall-bearers were A. Underhill, W. Underhill, F. Corney, T. W. Underhill, H. Mountain and F. Mountain.

The floral tributes were: wreath, Mr. Jas. Bean; cross, Miss Grace Underhill; wreath, Messrs. Chas. and Jas. Underhill; crescent, Messes Ethel and Grace Underhill; anchor, Thomas W. Underhill, jr.; bouquet, Fred Mountain; flowers, Misses Clementine and Minnie Underhill; wreath, presented by choir of Underhill Baptist church of which she was a member; wreath, Mr. and Mrs. Millet Underhill.

MRS. THOS. VYE.

The death of Mrs. Thos. Vye of Derby Junction, took place yesterday morning. Mrs. Vye was 74 years old. She was a Miss Hannah Essen, daughter of late John Essen of Lower Derby, and was a much respected member of the Baptist church. Deceased leaves a husband and the following brothers and sisters—Alex. Nelson; Fred P. Derby John, David and James in B. C., Mrs. Alex. McCatherine and Mrs. George McElwee in the west, and Mrs. Wm. Carruthers, Derby. The funeral will be held Friday at 2 p. m. from her late residence. Interment in Baptist Cemetery at Lower Derby.

HEWSON UNSHRINKABLE UNDERWEAR IS BEST.

LOCAL NEWS.

The W.F.M.S. of St. Stephen's church, Redbank, will hold a supper and social in the Orange hall on Tuesday, March 30th. Proceeds in aid of church.

Repeat it: "Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

At the North's Co. Royal Scarlet Chapter meeting here on the 16th, nine new members took the fifth degree, after which the brotherhood adjourned to a sumptuous repast at the Waverley.

Repeat it: "Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

Mr. and Mrs. H. Wyse, James Stewart and Charles Johnston, members of Alexandra Lodge, L. T. E. A. paid a fraternal visit to Chelmsford Lodge Thursday. One new member was initiated and two took the scarlet degree.

Marion Bridge, C. B., May 30, '02. I have handled MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for here, and unquestionably the best seller of all the different kinds of Liniment I handle. N. H. FERGUSON.

Assessors by ballot, when voting for our aldermen. To my mind the situation now is that there is too much lumber in our cabinet, and the mode of appointing trustees and assessors does not give what is so essential for good service, the best men. There is so much cawing to be done by the politician to variations of all kinds and degrees that one suffers in consequence. It is ridiculous to think of every cross roads country school house having the privilege of choosing their own trustees, with the right to examine in detail their disbursements for the upkeep of their schools, while we are denied all privileges except to "pay up" and "shut up." No wonder we find ourselves where we are with inferior schools, poorly managed, huge blunders planned, and a dissatisfied citizenship. It is clearly our duty to wake up and right these wrongs. CITIZEN.

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SOMETHING NEW every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY at the Opera House. Motion Pictures, Illustrated Songs AND High-Class Vaudeville REFINED AND UP-TO-DATE. STARTING HOUR 7.30. PRICE 10 CENTS TO ALL. VOYE & CRANGLE, MGRS.

House For Sale. Valuable freehold property on Pleasant street. Lot 60 x 100 feet. Two-story house, in good repair. May be seen at any time. Apply at ADVOCATE OFFICE No. 23 1 mo. pd.

Social Personal. Mr. John McDonald, of Chatham, was in town on Friday. Mr. William Ingram left on Monday night for Vancouver, B. C. Miss Margaret Cullin spent Wednesday with relatives in Chatham. Mr. Aleck Ingram and Mr. Bert Irving spent Sunday in Chatham. Mrs. J. M. Steeves, of Elgin, A. C., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Alton. Allan Rae, of Hillsboro, N. S., is visiting Mrs. M. S. Rae, of Strathadam. Miss Jennie Power, of Boston, is visiting her home at Derby Junction. James Lawlor, jr., of Redbank, is visiting his sister, Mrs. W. J. Hogan. Miss Margaret Ryan has gone to Portland, Me., where she has accepted a position. Mrs. James Brander, sr., of Strathadam, is slowly recovering from a long sickness. Mrs. D. J. Buckley and daughter, Miss Yvonne, spent Wednesday and Thursday in town. Miss Winnifred Whalen has gone to Newark, N. J., where she will take a course in training. Mrs. A. E. Shaw and Miss Jessie Fleming were guests of Loggieville friends Tuesday last week. Mrs. Wm. Dunn and children, of Redbank, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Foran, last week. T. Herbert Whalen has returned from Sussex, where he was called owing to the illness of his father. Mr. Perley Merton, of Campbellton, spent several days in town recently, the guest of his aunt, Mrs. D. K. Cool. Thomas Quigley, who has been spending some months with his aunts, the Misses Quigley, has returned to Sedley, Sask. Miss Hannah McDonald, of Douglasfield, has returned from a pleasant visit with friends in Houlton and Portland, Me. Mrs. Thos. Keyes, who had been visiting in Chatham and Newcastle, returned to her home in Redbank on Tuesday last week. Miss Mariel E. Russell, who spent the winter in Nova Scotia, has returned home, via St. John where she attended the Millinery Openings. Neil O'Brien, of Ashland, Maine, who has been absent from the county for six years, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Annie O'Brien, Williamstown. Mrs. Chas. J. Morrissy and Miss Morrissy, daughter of the Chief Commissioner, went to Fredericton Wednesday to attend the opening of the legislature. Frank H. Crocker, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Crocker, of Newcastle, who has been in charge of the New Idea Pattern Co's business in Chicago for two years, has been promoted to the general managership of the New Idea Standard and Butterick offices in San Francisco.

Ladies' Cash Store Removal Sale. Wednesday, March 24th, we will start a special clearing sale of Embroidery and Laces, prices: 2, 5, 8, 10 and 15c. Until we move to our new place of business we will each week give special discount on some lines of goods. WATCH OUR ADVERTISEMENT. Mrs. S. McLeod.

Steamer For Sale. The Steam Boat Bessie for sale. Length 38 feet, beam 8 feet. Engines and boiler in good repair. Apply to T. W. Crocker, Owner. No. 1 mo

Llanvair Hotel R. D. CHAMBERLAIN, Proprietor. Jacquet River, N. B.

DAFFDOWNDILLIES. And all kinds of sweet spring flowers. Violets, Lilly of the Valley, Tulip, Hyacinths, Jonquills, &c. Floral Emblems for Societies of every description at short notice. Our designs are well filled with choice flowers, and fresh flowers. All orders attended to promptly. H. S. CRUIKSHANK, Florist, 150 Union St. St John N. B.

The Return of Prosperity. Means openings for a large number of young men and women. Prepare yourself by taking a course at the Fredericton Business College. Open all the year round. Enter at any time. Send for free catalogue. Address W. J. OSBORNE, Fredericton, N. B.

Some More Reasons For Our Success. Our long experience has taught us just what the public needs. Our course of training is kept up-to-date, and meets just these needs. Our graduates' good work has been our best advertisement. The public has confidence in our statements. Catalogues to any address. THE ST. JOHN BUSINESS COLLEGE S. Kerr Principal

Hay For Sale. One car of good hay at deep water terminus will be sold cheap, while unloading. J. G. KETHRO, Newcastle, N. B. No 24 1 w pd.

TO LET. Seven room house in Chatham, with outbuildings; excellent condition; good water. Possession given May 1st, with or without four acres of land adjoining, formerly known as the Truer property. Desirable locality; corner Victoria Ave. and Station Road. This property is also for sale. For particulars apply by letter to MISS E. M. ELKIN, Chatham, N. B. No. 23 -3wks.

S. A. Veteran's Land Script wanted. Cash at your bank for papers made out correctly. W. J. Higgins & Co. ST. JOHN, N. B.

NOTICE. Public Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed Assessors for the Town of Newcastle for the year 1909. Any persons liable to be assessed within the said town, may, within thirty days from date, furnish to the undersigned a statement, under oath of the real estate, personal property or income on which they are liable for taxation. JAMES FALCONER ANDREW McCABE JOHN CLARK. March 3, 1909.—4 wk

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the Voters' List for the Town of Newcastle is posted at the town office, and that the same is subject to revision up to and including Friday, the 16th day of April next. J. E. T. LINDON, Town Clerk. Newcastle, March 17, '09.—2 w.

VOL. T B ch in — WI Fa Ro Gr Wh Hu Gi Pri Mu Na D'c Lac 2 pi Inv Hai Chi J. Ne FIS Canning Bas GE EAST Inter will sel FIRST G Good G \$2, Return Between and Detrit Buffalo, N. C. Canada. CRESOLENI A shop SORE TH They contain with the meeting etc. Your drug