

# THE UNION ADVOCATE.

VOL. 41

NEWCASTLE, N. S. W. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1909

No. 4



## 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 beauty than ever before. Stripes in fawns and covert 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. C. M. P. P., J. D. Creaghan, ex-Alderman Desmond, ex-Mayor Hennessy, Aldermen Falcone 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, H. Williston, Dr. H. Sproul, A. A. Davidson, K. C. M. Rannan and Mesdames T. A. Clarke and S. A. Demers) 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, which 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) 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 gone 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.J. 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 Bridgeport did not want the Buile 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.

Mayor Miller explained that it was not now intended to close the Buile school. The Board of Health had condemned the Mission Hall school.

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.

W. A. PARK.

Customs collector Park did not think it too late to interfere with either contract or issue of bonds.

## 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. Symiest, 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 county, 1 district, 128 primary lodges, and 13 Searlet 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 reconstituted 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, Jr., 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 on foot. 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 \$8,000 in all. The issue could be upset. Trouble is that trustees are not responsible—do not take people in their confidence. It was worth 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.

Mr. Parks then moved the following:

**SWEETING 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 to A. & R. Leongie of Longville, Ont.

NELSON.

Flett Bros. are about to build a couple of scows suitable for the lumber trade. Mr. J. Pallen handled some lumber to make the framework of the scows.

A large quantity of boxwood has been hauled to Sutton Road Crossing. Later in the season it will be shipped to A. & R. Leongie of Longville, Ont.

Miss A. Burns of Boston is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. Delahanty.

The service at St. Patrick's R. C. church on the 17th inst., was very impressive. The sermon, descriptive of the life and labours of St. Patrick, was eloquently delivered.

J. Walsh has nearly completed his contract of getting ties for the I. R. C. Two fine yearling heifers were killed by the train on the 18th inst. They were owned by W. Woods of Nowlan Settlement. Surely Mr. Wood will be compensated for his loss.

## 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 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 underworld" 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 conditions 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 ruin 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 approximate—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.

### WEAK KIDNEYS MAKE WEAK BODIES.

Kidney Diseases Cause Half The Common Aches and Pains of 'Newcastle People.'

As one weak link weakens a chain, so weak kidneys weaken the whole body and hasten the final breaking-down.

Overwork, strains, colds and other causes injure the delicate and active activity is lessened the whole body suffers from the excess of uric acid which is the cause of the ailment.

Aches and pains and languor are the first signs, and there is an ever-increasing tendency towards diabetes and fatal Bright's disease. There is no real help for the sufferer except kidney help.

Booth's Kidney Pills act directly on the kidneys and cure every kidney ailment. Newcassel cures are the proof.

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 news papers 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.

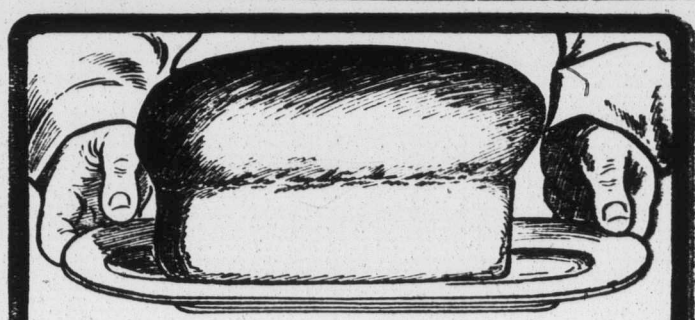
Then she broke down and with pitiful sobs related her awful narrative. That every word of it is true no one could doubt who saw her as she told it. Briefly, this is her story: A "fine lady" who wore beautiful clothes came to where she lived with her parents, made friends with her, told her she was uncommonly 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 wealth and generosity 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 unspeakable 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

(Continued on page 3)



### 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 Flours.

"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

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 Ties.

### 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

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.

## AT McLEOD'S Fashionable Tailoring Establishment

We have opened a fine lot of Black, Blue and Brown, and fancy Suits 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.  
No. 38—t. NEWCASTLE, N. B.

## Heart Strength

Heart Strength, or Heart Weakness, means Nervous Strength, or Nervous Weakness—nothing more. For a lively, not a weak heart is a hundred is, in itself, actually stronger. It is almost always a hidden little nerve that really is all at fault. This obscure nerve, the Heart Nerve, is simply nerves, 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, this popular prescription—is also directed to these weak and ailing nerve centers. It builds up the heart; it offers real, genuine heart help. If you would have strong hearts, strong digestion, strong blood, strong nerves—re-establish them as needed, with

Dr. Shoop's Restorative  
Laxative 5 C Sweet to Eat  
A Candy Sweet Laxative  
All Dealers

**Kidney**  
There is no ri  
They are sol  
that they will  
Troubles, Rhe  
taking 6 boxes  
take the emp  
That shows h  
6 for \$2.50. S  
Sample free  
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**RA**  
**FU**  
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### PRINTE

It is as if  
you dress v  
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NEWCASTLE.

### Red

We have the  
different styles  
and made to an  
J. H. F

### Ladie

Our SALE  
February.  
New Good  
wided to run our b  
have bills at this st  
to close our books



### For C

Troubled with  
chronic lung tr  
these cases—A  
all about it. A  
can ever take  
touch with hin  
No alcohol in t  
Ayer's Pills. Sugar-co  
Dose, only one p



**Kidneys Cured or Money Back**

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 6 boxes, you can honestly say that GIN PILLS have not cured you, take the empty boxes to your dealer and he will refund the money. That shows how certain we are that GIN PILLS will cure you. 60c. a box; 6 for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your dealer can't supply you. Sample free if you enclose this paper.

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

Formerly made by Bala Dray Co., Winnipeg.

**Cowan's "Perfection" Cocoa**

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

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

**RAW FURS and HIDES**

Write for Weekly Price Lists. Shipments Solicited.

JOHN HALLAM - TORONTO, ONT.

**PRINTED STATIONERY.**

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.

WE HAVE THE MOST CORRECT STYLES.

**The Advocate Publishing Company,**  
NEWCASTLE.

**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.

**J. H. PHINNEY,** Telephone No. 97

**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 drier. You know that it is free from adulterants. You know it is an absolutely safe paint. Come in for a color card.

**J. H. PHINNEY**  
Newcastle.

**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 landed 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."

## 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, who are not in verse towards the Christians whom it calls Nazarenes, the Koran commands Mohammedans to be friendly relations. By this it appears that the dread of a religious 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 Deloraine, 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 **Pape'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 your next meal, 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 baneful 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.

## 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.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

**CURE SICK HEADACHE.**

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 bowels. If you only catch a cold, they will not be of any use. But if you have a sick head, they will cure it. After all sick head is cured, you will find that you are in a better state of mind, and that you are in a better state of health. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or 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 Anesthetics. Artificial teeth set in gold, rubber and celluloid. Teeth filled etc.

Newcastle, office Quigley Block  
Chatham, Benson Block.

**HOTEL BRUNSWICK**  
George McSwenry, Prop.  
Moncton, - - N. B.

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

**JAS. P. WHALEN, 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's Paradise  
Best Fishing Privileges on the North Shore  
Provide  
Imported Chefs  
Fine Stables  
Livery 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 anesthetics. Teeth filled, crowned, etc. First class work at reasonable rates.  
Office, Lunenburg 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.,  
Middleton, 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

ESTABLISHED 1867.  
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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 or 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. W. 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 \$5,947,124.79 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 \$293,309.37. 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 \$61,479.06. 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

## 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 a 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.

C. 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 Housework. 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. Specification 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 everywhere.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Williams.

## 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 \$100 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 purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$300 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. H-37.

## 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, Plain 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. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Williams.



## SAVE THIS, ANYWAY

Put it in Some Safe Place, for it may Come in Handy Some Day

Here is a simple home-made mixture as given by an eminent authority on Kidney diseases, who makes the statement that it will relieve almost any case of Kidney trouble if taken before the stage of Bright's disease. He states that such symptoms as lame back, pain in the side, frequent desire to urinate especially at night, painful and discolored urination, are readily overcome. Here is the recipe. Try it: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

A well-known druggist here in town is authority that these ingredients are all harmless and easily mixed at home by shaking well in a bottle. This mixture has a peculiar healing and soothing effect upon the entire Kidney and Urinary structure, and often overcomes the worst forms of Rheumatism in just a little while. This mixture is said to remove all blood disorders and cure the Rheumatism by having the kidneys to filter and strain from the blood any system all uric acid and foul, decomposed waste matter, which cause these afflictions. Try it if you aren't well. Save the prescription.

## NEWCASTLE GIRL'S ROMANTIC WEDDING.

Her Husband First Saw Her on a Train And at Once Fell in Love.

That they were married after a romantic meeting on a train between Boston and Brockton, Mass., has lately been announced by Walter Clarence Wolschendorf, of Brockton, and Margaret Anetta Foran, daughter of James and Catherine Foran of Newcastle, N. B. Mr. Wolschendorf is connected with the Stacy-Adams Company, shoe manufacturers at Brockton, and his business brings him frequently to Boston. A few months ago, with a friend, he boarded the train for Boston. In the same car he spied for the first time Miss Foran, and, he declares, was greatly smitten. It so happened that Mr. Wolschendorf's friend knew Miss Foran, and when he found this out, the young shoe man insisted upon an immediate introduction, which was brought about before the train arrived in Boston. Following the introduction the young couple became firm friends and the engagement and marriage came rapidly after. The couple were married recently by Rev. Mr. Washburn of the Methodist church in Cortlandt street, Boston, and a few days ago the event was announced when the couple took up their residence in Brockton.

## TORTURED BY RHEUMATISM?

Zam-Buk Will Give You Ease!

Just at this season when the cold dry winter is giving way to a milder yet more humid season, the germs of rheumatism, sciatica, and allied ailments come upon their victims with renewed force.

As soon as you feel any deep-seated pain in the joints, back, wrists, or elsewhere, place a liberal supply of Zam-Buk on the fingers or on the palm of the hand, and rub it well into the part affected. The penetrating power of this "embrocation-balm" is exceedingly great, and once having reached the seat of the pain it removes it speedily. It also cures the stiffness which is so unpleasant.

Frequent rubbings of the afflicted parts with Zam-Buk will not only drive out all pain, reduce all swelling, etc., but will strengthen the skin and tissues and enable them to resist cold and damp. The following case will show how Zam-Buk brings ease to those by rheumatism.

Mr. P. G. Wells, 38, Ogden Street, Fort William, Ont., says: "Following my duties in attending to the presence of the train I often got wet through with wet and steam (the latter in winter). This with hours of duty in ice-houses in summer was no doubt the cause of my contracting rheumatism in both knees, left arm and shoulder. This got so bad that I could no longer work, and was laid off on different occasions for several weeks, during which I was under the treatment of my doctor. I seemed to get little if any better, no matter what I tried, and this was my state when Zam-Buk was recommended to me. I laid in a supply, and to my great joy it began to cure me. I rubbed it well in every night, and when a few boxes had been used, found I was free again from the pain and stiffness of rheumatism. I have had no trouble from the disease and unhesitatingly recommend Zam-Buk to all who suffer from rheumatism, muscular stiffness, etc."

Zam-Buk is also a sure cure for eczema, ringworm, dandruff, abscesses, piles, leg, suppurating wounds, cuts, burns, bruises, chapped hands, cold cracks, and all skin injuries and diseases. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. per box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price.

## SCHOOL BOARD SEVERELY CRITICIZED.

(Continued from page 1.)

found that the lowest tender was for upwards of \$43,000, and the said trustee then made changes in the said specifications, and virtually made a new agreement with John McDonald and Henry Ingram for something over \$37,000 without submitting the same to Public Competition.

And whereas the ratepayers of this town are of the opinion that no bonded indebtedness should be placed upon their property without the same having been voted upon by them or brought before the town council for consideration;

And whereas a question has arisen as to the legality of the amount of bonds issued by the said trustees, they having by a first series already issued \$8,000 making 48,000 in the whole;

Therefore resolved that we, the ratepayers of the town, do protest against the action of the school trustees as above set forth, which we deem most unwise, not necessary at the present time, and too extravagant for a town the size of Newcastle in its present financial condition, and in our opinion without legal authority, and that we adopt the following means to remedy the situation:

First, to notify the said John McDonald and Henry Ingram that their agreement with the trustees having been made without asking for new tenders, is not binding on the taxpayers of the town, and any action taken by said contractors is at their own risk;

Second, that a bill be prepared and presented to the Legislature at its present session, providing for the repeal of the said act, and that the holders of the Debentures be notified thereof.

This was seconded by Mr. Ritchie and carried with only one or two dissenting voices.

Hon. Allan Ritchie, J. D. Creighton, and W. A. Park, with C. E. Fish as alternate, were appointed a committee to look after the carrying out of the above resolution.

On motion of J. D. Creighton and W. A. Park, the following resolution passed unanimously:

Resolved, that the present mode of conducting the business of the board of school trustees would better serve the interest of the people by having the same done with more publicity, either by having the meetings held in public or by having the same published in the newspapers, and also by having the books and accounts audited by the town auditor and published with the other accounts of the town, and that this matter be called to the attention of the Attorney General of the province.

The same committee were given charge of this motion.

Mayor Miller explained that the meetings of the trustees were already public but no one came.

The chairman expressed great satisfaction at the progress that had been made at the meeting.

Adjourned.

## THE KINRADE MURDER INQUEST

The Mystery of the Dead Girl's Fate Deepens Day by Day.

HAMILTON, Mar. 18.—Search for the revolver with which Miss Ethel Kinrade was shot was continued yesterday, when the sewer in front of the Kinrade house was opened but this proved futile, and the detectives will have to look elsewhere for the weapon. The work was done by employees of the Board of Works, a number of officers, reporters and citizens being present. Two holes were made in the pipe, but the men were unable to find the trap, and later a chain was run through the sewer, but no obstruction of any kind was found. The question, what became of the revolver, is still unanswered. If the police had discovered it, a valuable clue would have been given them, but they are as much in the dark as ever.

The above case is still enveloped in mystery, the only tangible clue being the evidence of Miss Florence Kinrade that her sister was murdered by a man who demanded money from her.

Additional evidence is forthcoming to show that Miss Ethel Kinrade was seen on the street after 3 o'clock on the fatal day, and that Mrs. Kinrade was seen leaving the house at 3.20. This would fix the hour of the tragedy about 3.25, or perhaps a few minutes later. New witnesses are Miss McLennan and Mrs. Rudd. It is stated the former will testify that she saw Mrs. Kinrade passing her home at 2.30 o'clock. It is not likely to be a case of mistaken identity, because Miss

## Proposes Change in I.R.C. Management

(Continued from page 6.)

Mr. W. S. LOGGIE. I cannot let this opportunity pass without saying a few words on the very important question before the House. The matter of the construction and operation of the Intercolonial carries us back to the days of confederation when the road was made a link in the chain which binds all the provinces to the rest of Canada. As my hon. friend from Westmoreland (Mr. Emerson) pointed out a few days ago, there is a clause in the British North American Act providing that the construction of the Intercolonial Railway shall be completed within six months of the passing of the Act, and we have during the last forty years operated that road as a government railway. In 1896, when the present government came into power, the carrying power of that railway was in round numbers about \$3,000,000. During the last twelve years by adding the mileage between St. John and the Chaudiere, namely, 112 miles, and between Fredericton and Loggieville, 125 miles, we have increased the carrying power of that road by \$6,000,000. We have increased its earning power 200 per cent, whereas we have not except by a very small percentage increased its mileage.

We have therefore to take this position that we can do the transportation from the east to the west and from the west to the east—I do not mean a portion of a great through line from the prairie provinces but in the great industrial centres of Canada, mainly in the commercial metropolis of the Dominion, the city of Montreal, we can gather up a very large portion of our traffic and we are handed a portion by the Grand Trunk Railway, according to an arrangement between the government and the company. But I want you, Mr. Speaker, not to forget when we are talking about traffic from the west, which we are not in a position to gather up as perhaps we would be if the railway extended to the prairie provinces, that at the present moment we have a practical monopoly of gathering up the traffic in the east. We are told by the department in reply to the hon. member for Guyborough (Mr. Sinclair) that the Intercolonial Railway carries from the east to the west is fifty-six per cent. 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## SCRAPING THE STOMACH

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

Guelph, Ont., Aug. 6, 1909.  
I suffered for many months with  
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 decided  
on an operation and had refused.



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

Mrs. Austin Hainstock.  
"Fruit-a-tives" are 50c a box, 6 boxes  
for \$2.50, trial box 25c. At dealers or  
from Fruit-a-tives 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.  
Too it certifies to up-to-  
date modishness, correct, seemly,  
COMFORT for your head—  
looks—wears—money's worth—  
these make it worth while find-  
ing the right hat. He sells  
WAIVER-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.

Most modern machinery for polishing  
marbles and granite.  
New lettering and carving machinery  
run by compressed air.  
Write for prices and estimates.  
Established Over Forty Years.

## Proposes Change in I.R.C. Management

Would Hand Over Control to Board Compos-

ed 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 rail-  
way per capita than any country in  
the world. There were 21,000 miles of  
track in operation and 4,399 miles more  
under construction. The completion of  
three transcontinental lines was in  
sight.

The minister reviewed the facts given  
yesterday of the National Transcon-  
tinental and Grand Trunk Pacific  
construction during the fiscal year ended  
March 31. The gross revenue of the  
Intercolonial was \$9,173,553; the  
working expenses, \$9,157,455, leaving a  
surplus of \$16,100. If the pay of employ-  
ees had not been increased by  
\$205,000 the surplus would have been  
\$221,000.

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 con-  
tributed \$52,707 to the employed pro-  
vident 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 ex-  
pense.

There was complaint that the In-  
tercolonial was overmanned but a com-  
parison of the average number of em-  
ployees per mile showed the Intercol-  
onial to compare favorably with the  
general average of roads on this con-  
tinent. 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 Inter-  
colonial 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, pecu-  
liar 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 In-  
tercolonial had been in force on the  
Canadian Pacific last year that road  
would have collected \$9,378,651 less in  
freight charges. On the same basis the  
Grand Trunk would have made \$2,968,-  
713 less and the Canadian Northern  
\$1,760,725 less than they had made.

The rates on the railway of the  
Ontario government were on the aver-  
age 149 per cent higher than I. C. R.  
rates. There is no denying the fact  
that the rates on the I. C. R. are low-  
er and that the receipts of the Intercol-  
onial would be low so long as we con-  
tinue to carry goods at the present rates.  
The minister of railways, Mr. Graham  
said 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 expenditure 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 coun-  
try had done. On the roads this had

been met by dismissing men and  
skipping expenditure, but this could  
not be followed with fairness or suc-  
cess in the case of the Intercolonial  
amounting to \$537,478 and a net defi-  
cit of \$46,854.

One of the serious handicaps to the  
economical operation of the govern-  
ment roads was the fact that every  
item of expenditure was published in  
the auditor general's report. This pre-  
vented the government roads from get-  
ting a cut in the price of supplies as  
the donors 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 opin-  
ion 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  
come and there is not enough local  
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 Lewis had  
to go into the Maritime Provinces  
over the I. C. R. and we had a position  
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 propitiator in  
the interest of the people and to make  
it pay its way it will have to be  
hooked up to a transcontinental sys-  
tem which it can feed from the east  
to the west.

Branch Lines a Vital Question

That brings me to the point of  
branch lines, a question I do not inter-  
est to the people of Canada, in every dis-  
trict. 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 had 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 situa-  
tion. Either the government must con-  
sider the preparation 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 rail-  
way or to the section of the country ser-  
ved by it, in face of the changed condi-  
tion, 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 ab-  
sorb 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 proclamation 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 man-  
agement 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 re-  
ferred, 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 experi-  
ment, 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.  
I am not against a commission, be-  
cause 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 propo-  
sition to establish a board not directly  
responsible to parliament but responsi-  
ble to the government of the day, what  
ever government that might be, res-  
ponsible 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 govern-  
ment 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 res-  
ponsibility is there and any govern-  
ment in power must accept that res-  
ponsibility.

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 min-  
ister of railways to act on that board.  
I would call it, not a commission, but  
a board of management. I also pro-  
pose to add to that board a man whom  
I have not yet selected from one of the  
other great railways, not a very expen-  
sive man, but a man with a good level  
head who would bring with him knowl-  
edge and experience acquired on other  
great lines, and add that to the knowl-  
edge possessed by officials at present  
on the I. C. R.

This board would be a management  
and would be responsible to the gov-  
ernment 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 govern-  
ment of the day so that the minister  
would at all times know what is be-  
ing done. This would not relieve him  
of responsibility, but it would relieve  
the minister of railways and his de-  
partment 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 ap-  
peared to foreshadow the handing over  
of the Intercolonial to a private com-  
pany. 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 inclina-  
tion was to oppose both the proposal  
of R. L. Borden for the management of  
the Intercolonial by an independ-  
ent 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 ex-  
planation 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 In-  
tercolonial 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 1909.  
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 modera-  
tion, 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 train-  
ing 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?"

Can you say of a man who  
will not drink himself but treats  
others?

How would you characterize a tem-  
perance 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 manage-  
ment 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 re-  
gard 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 as-  
sured place reliance on was the elimina-  
tion of party pull. He contended that  
the management of the road should be  
placed in such a position that the party  
leaders 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

Hon. 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 man-  
aged 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 pre-  
sent management were so satisfactory  
as the minister had claimed, then there  
was no necessity for an advisory or  
managing board or any change what-  
soever, 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 pro-  
position 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. If, he said,  
I thought there was any intention of  
that I would take my stand against it.

The minister of railways had suggest-  
ed 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  
railways, in connection with his pro-  
posal to establish a board of manage-  
ment, 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 Inter-  
colonial should be continued as govern-  
ment 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 transcon-  
tinental 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 estimate  
and several items were passed.

The discussion on the principal point  
of Mr. Graham's speech will be resum-  
ed 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?

EVERY painted floor catches dust

—because paint's oil soaks into

the wood—and leaves a porous

film on top that must absorb dust—

make work—and endanger health.

Nothing like that if you use this:



It makes the floor surface glossy—dust-proof—saves much work  
—and lasts amazingly—good for outdoor floors and steps as  
well as indoors—ask at the dealers. Will you read our in-  
teresting little free book? It tells lots about the right kind and  
right use of paints, varnishes, enamels, etc. Sent on request by  
Imperial Varnish & Color Co.  
Limited, of Toronto.

Floorglaze comes in ten beautiful shades  
—is water-proof and almost wear-proof  
—saves from paint to gallons—gallon  
covers 500 square feet—dries hard over  
night—easy to apply—costs little. 304

Recommended and sold by  
STOTHART MERCHANTILE CO.



Why  
Not  
Both

Joe Billings, the quaint  
philosopher, whose max-  
ims are full of homely  
wisdom, once said: "The  
longer I live the more I  
believe a good set of bow-  
els are worth more than  
a good set of brains."  
Celery King makes good  
bowels. 25 cents a doz-  
ety or by mail. S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto.



# Ask Her This Question

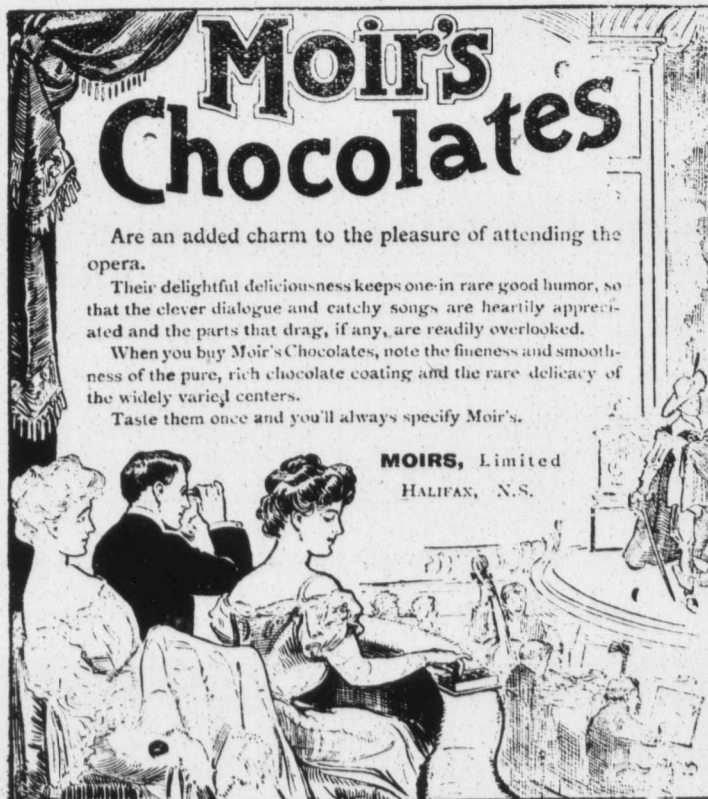
"Do you know of any woman who ever received any benefit from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?"

If any woman who is suffering with any ailment peculiar to her sex will ask her neighbors this question, she will be surprised at the result. There is hardly a community in this country where women cannot be found who have been restored to health by this famous old remedy, made exclusively from a simple formula of roots and herbs.

During the past 30 years we have published thousands of letters from these grateful women who have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and never in all that time have we published a testimonial without the writer's special permission. Never have we knowingly published a testimonial that was not truthful and genuine. Here is one just received a few days ago. If anyone doubts that this is a true and honest statement of a woman's experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound write and ask her.

Canifton, Ont.—"I had been a great sufferer for five years. One doctor told me it was ulcers of the uterus, and another told me it was a fibroid tumor. No one knows what I suffered. I would always be worse at certain periods, and never was regular, and the bearing-down pains were terrible. I was very ill in bed, and the doctor told me I would have to have an operation, and that I might die during the operation. I wrote to my sister about it and she advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Through personal experience I have found it the best medicine in the world for female troubles, for it has cured me, and I did not have to have the operation after all. The Compound also helped me while passing through Change of Life."—Mrs. Letitia Blair, Canifton, Ontario.

Any woman who is sick and suffering is foolish surely not to give such a medicine as this a trial. Why should it not do her as much good as it did Mrs. Blair.



**Moir's Chocolates**

Are an added charm to the pleasure of attending the opera.

Their delightful deliciousness keeps one in rare good humor, so that the clever dialogue and catchy songs are heartily appreciated and the parts that drag, if any, are readily overlooked.

When you buy Moir's Chocolates, note the fineness and smoothness of the pure, rich chocolate coating and the rare delicacy of the widely varied centers.

Taste them once and you'll always specify Moir's.

**MOIR, Limited**  
HALIFAX, N.S.

New Brunswick Representative: W. J. WETMORE, St. John, N. B.

## ASSAULTED AN M. P.

FREDERICTON, MAR. 18, O. S. Crook, M. P. for York, who is in the city at present was slapped in the mouth this morning by A. E. Hanson, local government surveyor. The assault took place on Queen street in front of the Barker House in the presence of a large number of citizens and M. P. P's. His Worship Mayor Chestnut who was nearby, stepped between the scrapper and prevented probable bloodshed. The affair rose out of some uncomplimentary remarks made by Crook a few days ago in parliament, regarding Hanson's work in connection with a recent survey of the St. John River. Hanson threatened to slap the M. P.'s mouth at the first opportunity and he carried out his threat today.

Fortify now against the Grip—for it comes every season sure! Preventives—the Little Candy Cold Cure Tablets—offer in this respect a most certain and dependable safeguard. Preventives at the "sneeze stage" will, as well, also surely head off all common colds. But promptness is all-important. Keep Preventives in the pocket or purse, for instant use. Box of 25 for 25c. Sold by all dealers.

A failing that nerve—no larger than the finest silken thread—takes from the heart its impulse, its power, its regularity. The Stomach also has its hidden or inside nerve. It was Dr. Shoop who first told us it was wrong to drug a weak or a failing Stomach, Heart or Kidneys. His prescription—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—is directed straight for the cause of these ailments—these weak and faltering inside nerves. This, no doubt, clearly explains why the Restorative has of late grown so rapidly in popularity. Druggists say that those who test the Restorative even for a few days soon become fully convinced of its wonderful merit. Anyway, don't drug the organ. Treating the cause of sickness is the only sensible and successful way. Sold by all dealers.

We hear a good deal about so-called marriages in American plutocratic circles, but there must be another side to it, or how did the young fortune-hunters let the daughter of the rich est American man be carried off by a Canadian.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

A singer doesn't weigh his words on the musical scale.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

## OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

As Brilliant A Ceremony as Ever Seen in The Provincial Capital.

### THE NEW SPEAKER

Is Geo. J. Clarke of St. Stephen—Geo. W. Upham Sworn In.

FREDERICTON, MAR. 18.—In every way as brilliant a ceremony as was ever seen in this city was the opening of the second session of the present legislature of New Brunswick. The crowds interested in the ceremony were swelled by the large number of strangers in the city attending the two conventions which have been in progress this week. The first ceremony took place at 12 o'clock noon in the assembly chamber, when George W. Upham, member elect for Charlton, was sworn in. There were a few spectators present at the time and the ceremony was only of a formal nature. The oath was administered by H. R. Ramsford, clerk of the house, in the presence of Chief Justice Barker.

At 2:15 p. m. H. Company, R. C. R. assembled in the military depot and about 200 paraded to the parliament buildings headed by the 1st Regiment band. The guard was about 70 strong and was commanded by Lieut. Dufresne, with Lieut. Willis as subaltern, while the band was 24 strong and in charge of Bandmaster White. The guard of honor was reviewed by Chief Justice Barker, O. C. and other officers present.

I was about 10 o'clock when the Lieutenant Governor arrived at the parliament buildings. His Honor was accompanied by Sheriff Stirling and Treasurer Walworth and was accompanied by Col. White, D. O. C., Lieut. Col. MacKenzie, A. P. C. and Lieut. Col. Barker, who was accompanied by a private horse and carriage, and Lieut. Col. Barker, A. P. C., Lieut. Col. Surgeon Hildes, A. P. C., Major Fleet, R. C. R. and other members of the military staff. The booming of a salute of fifteen guns was the signal for those waiting the Legislature to the arrival of His Honor. The salute was fired by members of the 1st Field Battery, Canadian Artillery, of Moncton, who were in command of Major Anderson. They arrived in the city last evening and this morning put their guns in position on the parade ground near the B & B club house.

As His Honor stepped from his brougham the band played the National Anthem and the guard of honor presented arms. In the assembly of the house the scene was one of most dazzling brilliancy. The galleries were thronged with men and women to their utmost capacity, while on the floor of the house there was not sufficient room for the many guests who had been invited.

Commencing at 1:30 o'clock with prayers by Rev. J. W. McConnell, the chaplain, the ceremony of the "opening" was well in progress before the Lieutenant Governor and his staff arrived. The clerk of the house read the certificate of the resignation of Hon. Donald Morrison as speaker of the legislature and member for Northernumberland, and of the election of Hon. J. P. Burchill at the by-election. Also the resignation of H. Frank Smith as member for Charlton county and the election of George W. Upham in his place.

The clerk announced the permission of the Lt. Governor for the election of a speaker.

The Premier proposed George J. Clarke, M. P. for Charlton, and he moved that Mr. Clarke take the chair. This motion was seconded by Hon. C. W. Robinson, leader of the opposition, who complimented Mr. Clarke upon his election to the position of speaker. The clerk put the motion, which was carried without division.

The clerk then declared Mr. Clarke duly elected, and he was taken to his place by Premier Hanson and Hon. Mr. Robinson and escorted to the chair, where he addressed the house, thanking them for the honor.

The speaker then sat down and a few moments later the Lt. Governor and his staff entered. The added brilliancy of the military uniforms made the scene one which will not soon be forgotten.

### HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known E. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDISO, KINNA & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A man's wife never thinks his illness is serious until he quits using language that wouldn't look well in print.

## A LONDON DOCTOR.

Tells How to Cure Stomach and Liver Troubles.

A distinguished London physician during the course of a recent lecture on stomach and liver troubles, gives the following advice—

"Be moderate in the use of heavy, rich foods. Do not eat hurriedly, and thoroughly masticate the food. If your habits are sedentary, take a moderate amount of exercise before retiring and immediately upon arising. Do not use strong cathartic pills, many of which are advertised as sure cures, but in reality do injury by weakening the system. If you find it necessary to use any laxative, stick to the old-fashioned vegetable mixture, viz:—

Fluid Extract Cascara 1.2 oz.  
Syrup Rhubarb 1 oz.  
Carriana Compound 1 oz.  
Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla 5 oz.

Take one teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime.

This acts in a gentle, natural way, and is free from the weakening effects of strong purgatives.

The ingredients can be bought separately, and anyone can mix them at home. This information will be of benefit to our readers and is worth keeping.

An Irish apothecary in Budapest is suing the Emperor Francis Joseph for \$120,000, damages and compensation for 6,000 dollars, claimed by the grandfather of the empress, the late Archduke Francis, father of the Emperor.

Nothing in the way of a cough is quite so annoying as a tickling, teasing, wheezing, bronchial cough. The quickest relief comes from a prescription known to Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy. And besides, it is so thoroughly harmless that mothers give it with perfect safety even to the youngest babies. The tender leaves of a simple mountain shrub, give to Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy its remarkable curative effect. A few days' test will tell. Sold by all dealers.

A Georgia moonshiner whipped his wife, she betrayed him for revenge, and then refused to give him love. The judge summed up the collective experience of the audience in the statement that if there is one thing the Lord doesn't know it's when a woman will do.

Croup positively stopped in 20 minutes, with Dr. Shoop's Croup Remedy. One test alone will surely prove this truth. No vomiting, no distress. A safe and pleasing syrup—50c. Sold by all dealers.

A Woman's Club has voted to take instruction in the use of self-defense, an accessible point that will come in handy when a woman gets into fights at the work.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

## OBITUARY

### NAPOLEON H. ROY

At Petit Rocher, on the 18th inst. at half past 10 o'clock is notified at his residence here, Mr. Napoleon H. Roy, one of our leading citizens at the age of 63.

The deceased has been laid on for a few months, suffering from pneumonia, caused by a fall from a vehicle in a collision with a motor carriage. His case, though in appearance trivial, suddenly assumed fatal symptoms and before his medical attendant, Doctor J. A. Lamont, could be summoned, he passed away.

He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Marceline Gault, and by seven children out of a family of twelve, five having preceded him in the path of life.

Mr. Roy began his career in mercantile business, was a fair young man and by his persevering and energetic efforts had succeeded in raising himself to a high standing in commercial circles. His brightness in affairs, affability with his fellow-men and kindheartedness for the poor, have secured for him the love, esteem and respect of those with whom he came in contact.

He was for several years municipal councillor for the Parish and in that capacity he discharged his duties faithfully and ably.

His funeral, held on the 12th was attended by a very large number of his co-citizens and also by a goodly number of friends, who came from adjoining parishes. Of these latter we noted the three local members, Messrs. J. P. Byrne, S. Legee, and A. Sormany; Messrs. P. J. Vandal, Guston House agent; N. A. Landry, County Treasurer; Dr. N. Michaud; Messrs. John Legor, Thos. Carney, Honore Duguay and many others.

A High Mass of Requiem was celebrated by Rev. Father Carter, pastor of this parish and attended by Monsignor Varrily, Bathurst, and Rev. Father Sormany, P. P. Ste. Therese.

There is a gloom over the parish for the sad loss of one who was so well and favorably known and who held a foremost place among his fellow citizens.

## RUNAWAY DASHES INTO DEPOT.

Four People in Waiting Room Instantly Killed and Others Injured.

MONTREAL, MAR. 17.—Four people are dead and others were more or less injured as the result of the blowing out of a washout plug on the locomotive pulling the Boston express due at 10 o'clock this morning, three miles out of the station.

Seething steam filled the cab, and the engine men jumped. The train, which was going full speed, was thrown off the track for three miles and dashed into the Windsor station, through the first waiting room and into the second, where the locomotive, after smashing one massive stone pier, was brought to a standstill by striking into another. The four who were killed were seated in the ladies' room. An investigation of the cause of the wreck made by General Macdonald, who disclosed that the blowout plug was on the fireman's side.

The injured, and one escaped injury, was a woman from Birmingham, who also incurred serious injuries from which she is still recovering consciousness.

The train was stopped when there was anything about it, and the train was moving at the time. Then the locomotive, which was moving at the time, was stopped when there was anything about it, and the train was moving at the time.

A solid body of men, both of the W. J. Nixon and the W. J. Nixon, who were in the waiting room, were killed. The train was stopped when there was anything about it, and the train was moving at the time.

The train was stopped when there was anything about it, and the train was moving at the time. The train was stopped when there was anything about it, and the train was moving at the time.

### POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The first of the new year's resolutions is to be a good man.

A person who is a good man is a person who is a good man.

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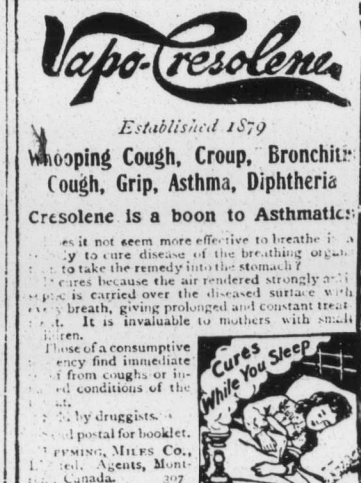
## Father Morrissey's Remedies Now On Sale

Arrangements Completed to Supply His Famous Prescriptions to All Who Need Them

It was a severe loss to his Parish and his friends when the beloved priest passed away last spring, but the loss would have been even heavier to the world had his remedies perished with him.

But fortunately Father Morrissey had reduced his best prescriptions to formulae. These were known only to the priest himself and to the druggists who put them up. At his death he bequeathed them to the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu at Chatham, and from their identical remedies are now being prepared—by the same druggists—and distributed throughout the Maritime Provinces.

The remedies are still known by their old names: "Father Morrissey's No. 1 for Rheumatism and the Kidneys"; "No. 10," a splendid Cough mixture and Lung Tonic; "No. 26" for Cough and "Father Morrissey's Liniment." They can be had from any store where medicines are sold, or from the Father Morrissey Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.



**Vapo-Cresolene**

Established 1879

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics.

It is not only more effective to breathe it, but it cures the disease of the breathing organ by taking the remedy into the stomach. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surface with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. It is invaluable to mothers with small children.

Those of a consumptive tendency find immediate relief from coughs or other conditions of the chest.

Sold by druggists, or sent postal for booklet.

Prepared by Messrs. C. E. & J. A. Morris, Montreal, Canada.



**TOWERS FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED GARMENTS**

are cut on large patterns—designed to give the wearer the utmost comfort.

LIGHT-DURABLE CLEAN GUARANTEED WATERPROOF

AS SEEN THE GARMENT YOU WANT READ THE END OF THE POST

TOWERS CANADIAN CO. TORONTO CAN.

## Some of the Reasons for

We give our attention to the student who we have rather than to those who are not. We give them the very best course of practical training it is possible to provide. We devote ourselves entirely to the interests of the student, and we make no other business.

S. Kerr Principal



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Anyone requiring a sketch and description may quickly ascertain the nature of the invention by sending a brief description of the same to the undersigned, who will send a full and complete report of the invention, and will also send a full and complete report of the invention, and will also send a full and complete report of the invention.

Patents taken through MUNN & Co. receive special notice without charge, in the Scientific American.

A handbook of the latest news, large circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for Canada, a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.

**MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway New York**

Research Office, 60 F. St. Washington D. C.

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, Jan. 10th, 1909, trains will run daily, Sunday excepted.

### THE NEWCASTLE

#### GOING NORTH.

No. 39. Mixed for Campbell, 4.15  
" 37. Mixed for Campbell, 12.50  
" 32. Express for Campbell, 12.00  
" 33. Maritime Express for New Brunswick and Montreal, 24.35

#### GOING SOUTH.

No. 40. Mixed for Moncton, 8.05  
" 34. Maritime Express for St. John, Halifax and Moncton, 17.25  
" 38. Express for St. John, Moncton and Halifax, 13.55  
" 36. Mixed for Derby Jet, 10.00

All trains run on Atlantic Standard time south of Campbellton, twenty-four hour notation; twenty-four clock notation north of Campbellton.

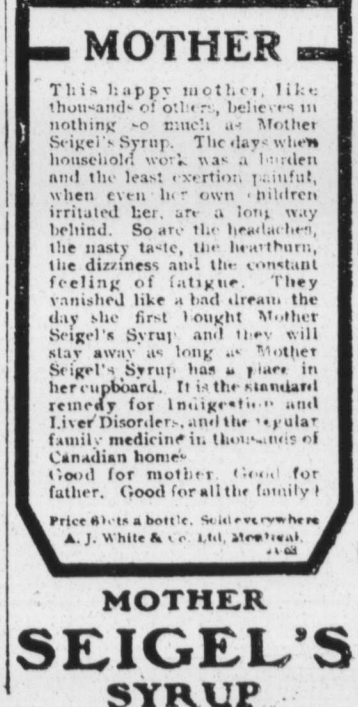
Moncton, Oct. 7th, 1908.



**MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP**

This happy mother, like thousands of others, believes in nothing so much as Mother Seigel's Syrup. The days when household work was a burden and the least exertion painful, when even her own children irritated her, are a long way behind. So are the headaches, the nasty taste, the heartburn, the dizziness and the constant feeling of fatigue. They vanished like a bad dream the day she first bought Mother Seigel's Syrup, and they will stay away as long as Mother Seigel's Syrup has a place in her cupboard. It is the standard remedy for indigestion and Liver Disorders, and the regular family medicine in thousands of Canadian homes. Good for mother. Good for father. Good for all the family.

Price 50c a bottle. Sold everywhere. A. J. White & Co. Ltd. Montreal.



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Price 50c a bottle. Sold everywhere. A. J. White & Co. Ltd. Montreal.



## 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, Morrissey, McMurdo and Russell.

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

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

John J. Gallah'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

\$ 92.06  
On recommendation of the Light and Water Committee the following bills passed:

T. McAvity \$ 1.25  
Garlock Packing 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

\$ 41.15  
Ald. McMurdo, on special committee, reported that the matter of leasing certain land to Dr. Sprout was not in the Council's jurisdiction.

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

On a question of privilege, Ald. Morrissey 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 (Morrissey) had said in Council that he favored Mr. Falconer's reappointment as assessor because he was no good. He (Morrissey) 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. Morrissey on the street, but in no way offensive to any of the old assessors. Had merely asked whom he preferred for assessors. He (Morrissey) 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 some of these who are proclaiming 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 ratepayers, 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, Misses 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. Caruthers, 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'd 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. B. 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 20, '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.

NEIL 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.

## HARDWARE AND BUILDERS SUPPLIES

## SPRING GOODS.

## BRIGHT NEW SHADES

MURESCO, ALABASTINE, CALSOMINE, MIXED  
PAINTS AND VARNISHES.

## SEND FOR SAMPLE SHADE CARDS

Boot Calks.

Peavies.

Oil Clothing.

THE STOTHART MERCANTILE COMPANY, LTD.  
Phone 45  
NEWCASTLE.

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 & GRANGLE, 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. Percy 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 Douglassfield, 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. Morrissey and Miss Morrissey, 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 management 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.

## DAFFADOWN DILLIES

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.  
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W. J. OSBORNE,  
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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, 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 3-wks.

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 1 day, the 10th day of April next.

J. E. T. LINDON,  
Town Clerk.

Newcastle, March 17, '09.—2 wk.