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TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND AND TWO THOUSAND FOR BELGIANS

County Council votes generous aid to worthy causes—Money will be taken from School fund until May assessment—Other business before regular Meeting.

The county council at its regular meeting yesterday afternoon voted \$10,000 to the Patriotic Fund and \$2,000 to the Belgian Relief Fund. Both contributions are to be paid over to the local treasurers of the funds. The council will also provide money for the water supply and the sewerage for the new Tuberculosis Hospital. The county secretary and treasurer were authorized to provide the salary for two additional guards in the county jail. James Davidson was appointed a constable for the Parish of Musquash. Although the plans for the wiring of the Municipal Home were only approved yesterday by the council the work has already been nearly completed. The meeting was a short one and the greater portion of the time was taken up with the discussion of the Patriotic Fund contribution. After the minutes of the last meeting had been adopted Councillor Smith read the report of the finance committee. The bills for the month were ordered paid. The county treasurer was instructed to provide for two more guards for the county jail. The Board of Commissioners of the St. John County Hospital reported that an agreement had been arranged with the City of St. John, represented by the Commissioner of Water and Sewerage for an extension of the water mains to the hospital, now being erected, at a cost not to exceed \$3,300. The board has also arranged with the commissioner to lay down a sewer from the hospital to the shore at Courtenay Bay at a cost not to exceed \$1,400. The board recommended that financial arrangements be made by the county council for placing sufficient money to the credit of the board. It was moved and seconded that the funds be supplied. Commissioner Winmore then entered the council chamber and explained the arrangements in connection with the water and sewerage. The work had not been started but it was understood that the present sewer to the Municipal Home would be replaced with terra cotta pipe and that this would also be used for the Tuberculosis Hospital. As an amendment Councillor Frink moved that after the agreement had been signed by those authorities, he do so, the money be provided. The agreement is to be submitted to the council. The amendment was dropped and the terms of it were incorporated in the original motion. Grants to Funds. The warden reported that he had been in communication with Hon. George J. Clarke, acting premier of the province, in regard to the county council making a grant to the Patriotic Fund and Hon. Mr. Clarke had answered that he felt sure the proper legislation would be enacted to make such a grant legal. The warden then asked the council to take up this matter as the first of the new business. Councillor Frink thought the council should make a grant but he would not name it. He referred to the grant made by the city council. The amount had been small but it was expected to enlarge the amount from time to time. Councillor Dean was in favor of a grant and he moved that the municipality of the city and county of St. John give \$10,000 to the Patriotic Fund and \$2,000 to the fund for the relief of the Belgians. Councillor Carson asked from what source the money would come. The secretary suggested that it be taken from the school fund. He thought the amount was rather large. Councillor Potts suggested that monthly contributions be made throughout the duration of the war, and he moved that \$250 a month be paid but this was not seconded. Councillor Russell moved that \$500 be paid to the Patriotic Fund and \$1,000 to the Belgian relief fund. Councillor Howard thought \$10,000 looked large at first but when one considered the great war this \$10,000 seemed extremely small. He thought the sum was not too large and he seconded the motion that \$10,000 be granted the Patriotic Fund and \$2,000 to the Belgian relief fund. Councillor Stephenson thought \$200 a month was enough and moved it as an amendment. Councillor Dean then made a strong plea for a large sum being granted. He pointed out that \$250 a month meant only \$2,500 for ten months. Councillor Winmore thought \$10,000 to the Patriotic Fund and \$2,000 to the Belgian relief fund was small enough. He pointed to the fine record of other places smaller than St. John. Councillor Potts pointed out that the families of soldiers at the front were being provided for and he thought the big sum should go to the Belgians who had suffered so severely in their effort to save Europe from being overrun by the Teuton hordes. There was a prolonged discussion on the different phases of the question and each councillor gave his views. An amendment that \$200 a month be paid to the Patriotic Fund and \$4,000 to the Belgian Relief Fund was lost. The original motion that \$10,000 be given to the Patriotic Fund and \$2,000 to the Belgian Relief Fund was carried. The secretary of the municipal home board introduced plans for the electric lighting of the home. The amount not to be exceeded was \$3,000. The work is already nearly completed, and the authorization of the necessary bond issue had not been approved and the meeting yesterday was asked to approve of the plans and specifications. The plans were examined and approved, but Mr. Winmore could not give an estimate of the cost of the fixtures, and the bond issue was not voted upon. A statement of the expenditure will be submitted later. The money contribution to the Patriotic Fund and Belgian Relief Fund is to be taken from the school fund until the assessment next May. The question of fees for county magistrates was discussed and bills from several of them were ordered paid. The recommendation of the grand jury that toilets be placed in the door of the court house occupied by the grand jury was referred to a special committee consisting of Mayor Frink, the warden, Councillors Russell and Carson. It was also decided that any bills for bringing George F. Menzies back from Winnipeg would not be paid. On motion of Councillor Dean, seconded by Councillor O'Brien, James Davidson was appointed a constable for the Parish of Musquash. Councillor Russell asked if the street railway was being extended toward Red Head, and was told that nothing was being done there. The province had built a temporary trestle for the tracks but no work had been received that the company would not use it. Councillor Carson said that Mr. Hopper told him the reason for not extending the lines was the difficulty of floating bonds. The meeting then adjourned.

LOUVAIN A NEW POMPEII

Professor in University there writes of destruction and pillage by German invaders.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 6.—A graphic description of the wreck and desolation of the ancient city of Louvain, Belgium, is given by Professor E. Wilson, of the University of Louvain. In a lecture to the Belgian Minister of Justice, Mr. Henry Carton de Wiart, one of the Belgian high commissioners who recently presented a statement of Belgium's case to President Wilson. The letter says: "Enter the city, coming from Ter-venier. Beginning at Berthem, I see numerous houses, crucifixes, and houses; the nearer you come to the gloomy and silent city the more their number. I pass through the St. Eustache street, where only few houses are in ruins, although most of them are sacked and pillaged. "At the Sept-Soies, Louvain reveals itself to my eyes like a luminous panorama in the glade of a forest. The centre of the city is a smoking heap of ruins. Houses are saved in, nothing remains but smoking ruins and a mass of brick. It is a veritable Pompeii. But how much more tragic and oppressive is this new Pompeii! An oppressive silence everywhere. Everything has fled; at the windows of cellars I see frightened faces and the street corners Prussian sentinels, sordid, immovable and silent. St. Peter's a Silhouette "In the centre stand the walls of St. Peter's now a grinning silhouette—roof and belfry and the water clock—enriched and caved in. In front stands the Hotel de Ville, dominating everything and almost intact. Further on the remains of the Hotel de Ville are destroyed, except for the arcade of big pillars of the Salle des pas Perdue. The library and its treasures are entirely gone. "Entering St. Peter's by the Rue de Malines, I find what was the bell among the ruins. The vaults are for the most part caved in, there is a continuous stream of stones falling, so that we could not enter it without danger. Everything is burnt. If the paintings by Boest and Vander Weyde have not been saved in time they must have perished. The jubilee in the choir is standing. "I walk all over the open space where the city used to stand. At the Sept-Soies everything is lying on the ground. The Rue des Ecremiers is burnt; to the right the Audiance is burnt; the upper part of the Rue du Canal is burnt, including the house of the dean and the students' house. A heap of ruins, bricks, scrap iron and charred beams, no trace of a sidewalk is visible, and from the ruins the most disgusting odors are rising and enveloping everything; but the fronts of the modern houses have resisted the fire and the sight is not as tragic there as elsewhere. "I approach the statue of Just Lips; everything burnt. The house of David Bishbach and the house of Mr. Desagher have fallen to pieces, and in the Petite Rue Louis Neizns everything is destroyed. At the foot of the

KING GEORGE AND PRESIDENT OF FRANCE EXCHANGE MESSAGES

London, Oct. 6, 8.45 p. m.—An official communication issued to-night by the press bureau says: "King George has received a telegram from President Poincare, of France, saying: "French headquarters I had great pleasure in paying a visit to Field Marshal French at British headquarters, and to his valued British troops. I seize this agreeable opportunity of renewing to Your Majesty my most hearty felicitations, and shall be gratefully to convey them to the splendid army which is now fighting fraternally by the side of the French." "King George replied to the French executive in the following telegram: "I heartily thank you, Mr. President, for informing me of the visit which you so kindly paid to the headquarters of my army in France. I will gladly convey your message of congratulations to my troops, who are proud to be fighting side by side with the gallant French army."

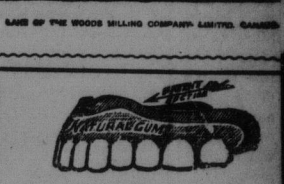
statue in a flower bed all trampled under foot there is an irregular hillock covered with a few dead leaves. An old woman, recognizing me, comes out of her cellar and tells me, 'Monsieur, this is the grave of Monsieur David and his son, the best people that ever lived.' She cries. 'They were killed by shrapnel fired upon them as they were leaving their house. "The Capuchin brothers buried the dead and made temporary graves for them. Graves were found nearly everywhere. In front of the statue, near a house, I find traces of fire. 'In this place,' the old woman tells me, 'the Prussians burnt a body and are roasting it in petroleum. Some men buried the charred remains.' I pick up a key, which must have belonged to the dead man—a memento of this monstrous incident. "The greater part of Rue Leopold is burned, the houses of Van Geluchten, Lemaire, Debauxes and many others among them. In the Place du Peuple everything is burned, except one house, which is riddled with bullets. At the Marche Aux Grains the house of G. G. is destroyed, as well as the first houses to the right, toward Boels. The lower part of Rue de Tirlemont is also razed to the ground, the military hospital and the pharmacy of Mr. Hauwez are reduced to ashes. A section of the Rue de la Monnaie, the whole block facing Les Halles, the house of Mr. Van Grunderback, the optician, the book store of Mr. Peters, etc., and the whole Vieux Marche (except the college of the Josephites) form an entangled mass of ruins of many shapes. "In the Rue de Namur, above Les Halles, nothing is burned, but everything is pillaged. The avenues of Diet and Tirlemont are destroyed. "In the centre the sight is extraordinarily picturesque—gloomy, horrible, and more so in the evening. When the full moon is shining over the mass of ruins it is really fantastic, diabolical to look at. "The centre of old Louvain, the old city of the Dukes of Brabant, exists no longer; a new city will have to be built in the centre of the quarters sacked by the torch. "However, that is not yet the end. The big avenues conversing in the centre have also greatly suffered; the roads leading into the city are everywhere where the barbarians passed through. Thus, for instance, on the Route de Malines everything is in ashes, right and left, and within a circumference of eleven kilometres—that is, as far as Camphenout, where the shrapnel of the Belgians arrested the torch of the incendiary villages—everything is laid bare. The village of Herent has been particularly the object of attacks; it is half burnt; sixteen persons were shot and a number of men sent into captivity, including the old priest and his two vicars and the old retired priest. "The two observations I made in the course of my exploration of this modern Pompeii: "First—The aspect of the ruins leaves no doubt that the incendiary operations were carried on systematically in a carefully thought out manner and beyond doubt by some one's order. Elsewhere was another fire separately. This fact is particularly noticeable on the Chaussee de Malines, where a large number of small houses, completely isolated, the dwellings of poor peasants, were set on fire out of sheer malice, one after the other. Poor, innocent wretches! The heavens are crying for revenge for such acts. "A villager told me that the soldiers had two ways of setting fire to the houses. One was to break the windows of the first floor, throw petroleum on the floor and throw in torches of burning straw, while others were engaged in shooting at the upper story windows to prevent the inhabitants from throwing missiles on those setting fire to their homes. Sometimes they would fire special cartridges into the windows of the upper stories; it is believed that they were explosive cartridges, or perhaps illuminating cartridges, some kind of rockets used during the night while fighting. Curtains and bedding and other inflammable matter immediately took fire. Some houses which had been spared by the fire bore this inscription:— "Dieses haus zu Schutzen" ('This house is to be spared.') "Second—Another observation. I entered consecutively ten houses which had not been set on fire, but which had been pillaged. Among others I visited the house of Baron Descaamps, and the impression which I gathered from my examination of the house immediately after the passage of the German troops is the following: "Pillage, as well as incendiarism has been methodically carried on. It was not the work of a delirious drunken trooper, who all at once breaks from his bonds, but a careful, methodic and minute ransacking of houses from the cellar to the attic. Drawers were everywhere pulled out and their contents looted. Closets which had been left open were not broken, those that were found locked were ransacked and their contents strewn over the floor. Evidently the thieves had looked for valuables that would not be too bulky to carry off easily. Clocks, for instance, which as a rule are rather bulky, are generally intact, and so are paintings and engravings of large size. In my house water colors were carefully cut from their frames and carried off. "It is proved that the Prussian officers were stealing, no less than their own men. As an example, on the Chaussee de Tervuren a villager no-

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PRODUCE PRICES IN CANADIAN CENTRES

Montreal, Oct. 6.—CORN—American No. 2, yellow, 84 @ 85. OATS—Canadian Western No. 2, 55 1-2 @ 56; No. 3, 54 1-2 @ 55. FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, \$6.70; seconds, \$6.20; strong bakers, \$6.00; winter patents, choice, \$6.25; straight rollers, \$5.75 @ \$6.00; straight rollers bags, \$5.85 @ \$2.95. MILLFEED—Bran \$25; shorts \$27 middlings \$30; mouille \$30 @ \$34. HAY, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$17.50 @ \$18.00. POTATOES, per bag, car lots, 60 @ 65.

Cut This Out

Famous Recipe for Catarrhal Deafness and Head Noises.

If you know of someone who is troubled with head noises, or catarrhal deafness, cut out this formula and hand to them, and you will perhaps have been the means of saving some poor sufferer from total deafness. Investigation has proven conclusively that catarrhal deafness, head noises, etc., were usually directly caused by constitutional disease, and that salves, sprays, inhalers, etc., merely temporize with the complaint, and seldom, if ever, effect a permanent cure. This being so, much time and money has been spent of late in perfecting a pure, gentle, yet effective tonic that would quickly dispel all traces of catarrhal poison from the system. The effective prescription which was eventually formulated and which has aroused the belief that catarrhal deafness will soon be extinct, is given below in understandable form, so that anyone can treat themselves in their own home at little expense. Secure from any good druggist in St. John 1 oz. of Parmint (Double Strength), about 75c. worth. Take this home, and add to it 3/4 pint of hot water, and a 1/2 oz. of granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day. The first dose should begin to relieve distressing head noises, headache, dullness, cloudy thinking, etc., while the hearing rapidly returns as the system is invigorated by the tonic action of the treatment. Loss of smell and mucus dripping in the back of the throat are other symptoms that show the presence of catarrhal poison, and which are overcome by this efficacious treatment. Nearly ninety per cent. of all ear troubles are said to be directly caused by catarrh, therefore, there must be many people whose hearing can be restored by this simple home treatment. Every person who is troubled with head noises, catarrhal deafness, or catarrh in any form, should give this prescription a trial.

DIED.

HAMM—On Monday, October 5, at his parents' residence, Drury Cove, after a short illness, Wendall McIntyre, aged 3 years and three months, youngest child of Sterling and Flora M. Hamm. Funeral from residence, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock. (Boston and Portland papers please copy.)

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