

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Hitchcock

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mezerol. NOT NARCOTIC.

Directions of Use: **FOR INFANTS** - Give one or two Teaspoonsful after each meal. **FOR CHILDREN** - Give one or two Teaspoonsful after each meal. **FOR ADULTS** - Give one or two Teaspoonsful after each meal.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

The Sincere Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock* NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Doses - 35 CENTS.

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, N. Y. N. Y. CITY.

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Edward Dalton,
Proprietor.
Newcastle, N. B.

I have opened up an Hotel on McCallum St., where I will be pleased to meet all my friends.

First Class Livery Stable in Connection
EDWARD DALTON.
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MEALS AT ALL HOURS

Dinner of Roast Beef, Lamb, Ham and Eggs, Lamb Chops, Pudding, Tea or Coffee and Cake, 25c.

Lunch of Cold Beef, Lamb, Ham, Head Cheese, Baked Beans, Tea, Coffee, Bread, Butter and Cake, 15c.

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Typewriters and Office Furniture, Fireproof Safes, Vault Doors, Etc. Ask for Price List and Catalogue.

SAMUEL LAUGHLAN.
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

SHACKLETON'S EMPHATIC STYLE

The great explorer not always choice in his Words.

When Sir Ernest Shackleton was in the depths of the Antarctic regions, on his trip towards the South Pole, he kept a diary describing the adventures he had every day. The kind of country he traversed, the weather, and all the details of the journey. He wrote his notes in a free and emphatic style, using the adjectives and phrases which seemed best suited to impress his meaning on those who might read the volume at a later time.

After he had just passed reaching the pole and had returned to civilization as the men who had gone "farthest south" he was asked to print a book about his experiences. He hurriedly edited his diary and turned it over to the publishers. A few days after the book appeared in the shops he began to get letters from religious folks, upbraiding him for a sentence he had used in describing a certain stretch of country over which he had traveled.

Shackleton looked it up and found he had not edited out all the emphatic language he had used in the original. The sentence, to which objection had been made, read as follows: "The surface of this section plays hell with the feet."

BOSTON VS MONTREAL

A Montreal Journal Investigates Farmers Prices.

A newspaper of Montreal compiled a table of comparative prices in that city and Boston the week the reciprocity agreement was made.

This statement was prepared with the assistance of prominent produce dealers and food experts.

Here is what it showed:

Cheese, eggs, live poultry, carrots, celery, lettuce, onions, squash, tomatoes, beans and cranberries all commanded higher prices in Montreal than in Boston. Hay and oats were considerably higher in Boston.

The best creamery butter was then a cent and a half per pound higher in Boston than in Montreal, while storage creamery butter was one cent higher in Boston.

Since then butter prices have declined in most of the markets of the United States.

Not long ago a leading produce dealer of Montreal received a telegram from Chicago offering him 30 cents of September creamery butter, cold stored, at 18 cents, Chicago. At the time this telegram was received the same kind of butter was worth 24 cents to 25 cents in Montreal.

The Gage, editor of the Toronto Board of Trade, recently prepared a table of prices in Toronto and New York, comparing the Toronto market reports as given in the New York Mercantile Bulletin. The table follows:

	Toronto	New York
Best Creamery Butter in prints, wholesale	20	24 1/2
Prime chickens	18 to 20	15
Prim turkeys	20	22 1/2
Ducks	18	20 1/2 to 16
Geese	15	16 1/2
Hams	14	15 1/2 to 14 1/2
	13 1/2	15 1/2

Waterways of Canada.

Canada has 6,000 miles of waterways from the St. Lawrence to the Mackenzie, with only 150 miles of a hard break. The St. Lawrence is with its tributaries, 2,700 miles long, equal to distance from Liverpool to Halifax, draining a region three times as large as France. The Saskatchewan is 1,600 miles long; the Columbia 1,400; the Yukon 1,200; the Fraser and the Red River each 875 miles. The Saskatchewan basin is as large as that of the St. Lawrence.

Laws.

Laws are what some claps or collection of claps, wrote in a book in an attempt either to approximate or side-step public opinion. This is true of all laws except unwritten laws, in which case you are entitled to as many guesses as you wish, and the last guess is right.

All laws, both written and unwritten, may be viewed according either to the letter or the spirit. The legal profession supports the letter and is in turn supported by the spirit. That is why a poor man seldom gets a lax seat where he can see the spiritual side. In spite of the excess of legal verbiage, the letter of the law is supposed to be plain, so a poor man is supposed to know all about it without bothering the judge with extending circumstances.

The spirit of the law, on the other hand, is as shifting as the sands of the sea, so that the Supreme Court may divide five to four without humiliation.

Last Call.

Professor Leacock tells the following story about a young man who, sometimes drank more whisky than was good for him:

He had been making a night of it, but had forsaken his companions. He was acquainted with an undertaker named George, and got the crazy notion at three o'clock in the morning that he must see this particular man. Accordingly, he found George's undertaking establishment, over which George had his sleeping apartments.

The intoxicated young man rapped and rang George's bell, and as last awoke him. The undertaker put him out of the third-story window, expecting to find that his funeral services were required immediately. Instead, he recognized his friend Frank.

"Well, Frank," he exclaimed cressly, "what do you want?"

"I just want tell you, George," said Frank, "that you're the last man in the world I want to do business with."

FIRES AND INSURANCE

What Being Burned Out May Mean to a Business.

DAMAGE ONE CANNOT COVER.

Enormous Losses Caused by the Suspension of Operations and the Drifting Away of Trade That Are Not Appreciated by the General Public.

"I suppose you heard that Blank & Co. were burned out from the roof to the basement last night?" remarks the man in the car.

"No!" exclaims the friend who hasn't seen the morning paper. "I suppose they carried insurance?"

"Oh, yes—a hundred thousand of it!" returns the first speaker, at which his friend settles back with the comment that everything is all right then.

This is the layman's conclusion almost invariably. Some big concern burns out, but with insurance to an amount seeming to cover the loss the average man is disposed to feel that it is all right. He doesn't stop to think of the enormous risks of a business which cannot be covered by insurance and which for weeks, months or years after a fire are crippling and perhaps ruinous to the fire victim.

Take, for example, a highly organized factory plant in prosperous times which has been turning out a vast specialized product from the hands of thousands of expert workmen. This plant, fitted with costly machinery, is covered by insurance upon its visible, material assets. Fire sweeps it and lays everything in hopeless ruin. If every piece of machinery, every building and all material adjuncts of the plant have been covered to full value in such a plant, will the reader dare make a rough guess as to what the limitations of loss may be?

Only the other day I stepped into a bookbindery, unostentatious in its street signs and occupying a fifth floor in an obscure street. In the elevator shaft was that peculiar odor which marks the track of fire and firemen days and weeks after such an accident.

"Most of the fire was next door," explained the proprietor, "but I guess the smoke and the water were about as bad for us. Sometimes it is almost better to have the fire yourself than be next door to it."

Which seemed to be especially true of book material. Where smoke and heat had failed to blot and ruin the stock, water from the engines in the street had flooded it until ruin alone was descriptive. Everything had been closed down, workers in the plant were idle, and the proprietor was awaiting the adjustment of the insurance which he had been carrying. But in the extent of this insurance itself was a knotty situation.

Ordinarily the house had carried policies which would have left it the minimum of risk on its machinery, stock and materials. Ordinarily a still further blanket policy was carried for the purpose of covering the normal amount of book material on hand owned by others and contracted for binding. But only a few days before the fire the house had received a consignment of \$5,000 worth of law-books to be bound. These volumes, aside from intrinsic value, represented so much of other value as to make the risk abnormal for almost any season. And these books were ruined.

Before receiving them the binder had asked the owners to take out a policy for themselves protecting them against such fire loss. The firm had not done so, and when the fire damage came the disposition of the owners was to hold the binder for them under one of the binder's blanket policies.

On this one disputed point, taking it into court, will some one make a guess as to what this one feature of the fire may cost the binder, who for all purposes was "insured," if it should be settled in the supreme court after five or seven years, for example?

But in the case of the big manufactory, with its imported special machinery, its season of rush work and its enormous and fluctuating stock of material—of the burning after the fire the assuring companies settle a full for the visible losses, how much has the company been damaged?

Of first consideration, perhaps, is the enormous payroll of the concern. If most of the mechanical work of the plant has been done by pieceworkers, still the necessary force of directing, employees on salary is a problem. The determination of the owners is to start up anew. Tried and proved employees must be retained while the work of rehabilitation goes on. They must be paid even if they are to do no more than wait. Settlement of some kind must be made with contractors who have been supplying raw materials from the hands of other thousands of workers. No matter what the clauses in contracts providing immunity in case of fire, strikes and acts of Providence, every fine of business affecting the welfare of the manufactory has been affected.

The plant is a total loss. Before it can be rebuilt the ruins of the old factory must be cleared away.

In the meantime all those customers of the manufactory who have been pressing for the filling of contract orders find themselves shut out of any chance for receiving them. They turn at once to other competing establishments for the work. Not only does the burned out firm lose all chance of profits from this work, but it is running a long chance of losing some of its oldest and best customers of years standing.

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