POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2035

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 13, 1923.

The St. John Evening Times is printed at 27 and 29 Canterbury street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by The St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act.

Telephones—Private exchange connecting all departments, Main 2417.

Subscription Prices—Delivered by carrier, $4.00 per year; by mail, $3.00 per year in Canada. By mail to United States $5.00 per year.

The Times has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Special Advertising Representatives—NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, 350 Madison Ave.—CHICAGO, E. J. Power, Manager, Association Bldg.

The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

"CANADA'S MAYFLOWER."

"The Hector was Canada's Mayflower."

In this striking sentence Judge G. Patterson, in the Dalhousie Review for July, gives the reason for the great celebration to begin in Pictou, Nova Scotia, next Sunday. The thirty-three families and twenty-five unmarried men, the whole number of persons being about two hundred, who landed from the Hector at Pictou on Sept. 15, 1773, were the advance guard of a Scottish immigration which filled up the whole of Pictou county, overflowed into Colchester, Antigonish, Guysboro, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, northeastern New Brunswick and even to Ontario. Judge Patterson says that "so careful an historian as Brown estimates that between 1802 and 1807 twenty-five thousand went to Cape Breton alone."

The Hector, in 1773, was the pioneer-ship. The next year fifteen families arrived, but during the period of the American Revolution there was a lull. At the close of this war the movement was resumed, with the result already described. Throughout the Maritime Provinces, therefore, the Pictou celebration next week will be an event of very great interest; for who can measure the benefits derived from that influx of sturdy, God-fearing folk from Scotland, who brought their school teachers with them, and joined with the Loyalists from New York and New England to found a new commonwealth under the British flag?

Judge Patterson tells us that the people of the Hector were not the first to come this way from Scotland, as a Scottish regiment was disbanded and settled in Quebec in 1763; while two ships brought to Prince Edward Island in 1772 the Catholic tenants of MacDonald of Boisdale, in South Uist, who had been given the choice of becoming Protestants or quitting his lands. Another MacDonald, of Glenaladale, sold his own estate and brought them to Prince Edward Island as his tenants, for he had received very extensive grants on the island. The people on the Hector were not so driven by one landlord to become the tenants of another in the wilderness. They came to escape rent, and settle on their own land. Most of them were Highlanders, but there were five men from the south, and as a result of letters these sent home there was an influx from Dumfries and Kircudbright as well as from the Highlands. Scottish soldiers disbanded in Halifax joined their kinsmen in Pictou, Antigonish and Hants. By 1791 the population of Pictou was estimated at thirteen hundred. In 1803 it was five thousand, and the stream of nearly a thousand a year continued until all desirable lands there were taken up and the overflow spread as already described.

As a matter of history it is interesting to note that before the Revolutionary War the Philadelphia Company, which included Benjamin Franklin and Dr. Witherspoon, afterwards President of Princeton University, received in 1765 a grant of what is now Pictou county, and two years later sent six families to found a colony, but at the time of the landing of the Hector there were only sixteen families, of whom ten soon moved away.

In these days of rapid transit, it is interesting to read that the Hector was eleven weeks crossing the Atlantic. She had taken on three families and five unmarried men at Greenock, beat her slow way to Loch Broom, in Ross-shire, took on board thirty families and twenty unmarried men, and sailed thence for Pictou. Near Newfoundland a storm drove them back so far as to cause a fortnight's delay. Food and water ran low, smallpox and dysentery broke out, and eighteen deaths occurred. "Who," asks Judge Patterson, "can describe their joy when on Sept. 15th, 1773, the Hector entered the harbor of Pictou?" Every lover and every hater of the bagpipes will relish the following:—

"One incident of the landing deserves to be mentioned. The Indians had been giving trouble to the immigrants from the Hope (the Philadelphia settlers), but when news was received of the Hector these settlers announced in triumph that the Highlanders were coming—the same men they had seen fighting in petticoats at the taking of Quebec. The Indians gathered on the shore, prepared to dispute their landing by force of arms. But the Highlanders, who in honor of the occasion had dug out from ancient trunks the kilts they were forbidden by law to wear, and the dirks that were by law confiscated, were not to be denied. Preceded by the pipes, they started shoreward. One skirl of the pipes and the Indians fled in terror to the woods, and never gave trouble again."

While the Hector arrived on Sept. 15 the celebration has been advanced for climatic reasons to July 15. This 150th anniversary will bring to Pictou men and women from all parts of the continent, and among them many who have made their mark in business life, in the educational field, in the pulpit and in politics. Those not of Scottish blood will be reminded of what the Scot has contributed to the upbuilding of the Maritime Provinces and of Canada. Judge Patterson makes this assertion:—"We do not exaggerate if we say that free schools and responsible Government came to Nova Scotia with the coming of the Scottish immigrants." Reading his article in the Dalhousie Review is an excellent prelude to full appreciation of what the Pictou celebra signifies to all the people of the Maritime Provinces.

The ceremonies begin with commemorative services in the churches on Sunday. Monday will be a day of re-union, with visitors arriving and British and American ships in port. In the evening there will be community singing, and beacon fires will flame on the hilltops. On Tuesday a new Hector will land a band of "Pilgrims," living descendants of the pioneers, and there will be a military review and the dedication of the Home for Aged Oddfellows. The landing of the Hector will be followed by an historical parade and the unveiling by the Governor-General of the Hector Memorial. At night the warships and harbor craft will be illuminated. Wednesday will witness sports and a military and naval ball. On Thursday the whole county will celebrate, with special events at Pictou, New Glasgow, Stellarton and Westville. Friday will be marked by military sports and a naval regatta, and Saturday will also present special sport features. Altogether it is such a celebration as perhaps has never before been witnessed in Nova Scotia.

THE POLICE COURT.

To have been for thirty-four years the Police Magistrate of St. John was to have had an experience and gained a knowledge that would make a book of reminiscences and philosophical reflections by Hon. R. J. Ritchie well worth while; and his ready wit would enliven its pages. The Police Magistrate gets closer to the social problems and the sordid aspects of life than any other official. He sees the darker side of life in all its aspects, so far as the poorer portion of the community is concerned, for gilded sin generally contrives to evade the probe of the Police Court; and if he has a sense of humor he also sees many aspects of human nature which are vastly entertaining. To witness the daily parade of faults, delinquencies, injustices and crimes for thirty-four years, learning at the same time the stories of suffering, unselfish love and sacrifice associated with so many cases, must make one either a cynic or a very human and sympathetic being. Hon. R. J. Ritchie, developed understanding and sympathy. If a prejudice sometimes crept in, or a decision were unwise, or if there were a lack of promptness in decision,—that was the human element in him; and he paid the penalty by suffering criticism, if not denunciation. Nothing of harshness in feeling will be cherished against him by any individual in his honorable retirement after so many years of faithful service. In his leisure he will be able to do much, despite his years, for the advancement of those good causes which have ever found in him a sturdy advocate. If he cared to put in print his political and judicial reminscences there would be many to read and enjoy them. Long may he be spared to enjoy his retirement.

Judge Henderson comes to the bench after many years of training for the work. As Police Clerk he followed and recorded the proceedings, and in the absence of the Magistrate dispensed justice from the bench. He possesses the legal attainments and is a man of high character. He comes to his new task with the congratulations and good-will of his fellow citizens, for he himself, apart from his official duties, has proved for many years a good and useful citizen.

REGULAR AIRPLANE SERVICE GIVEN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA

Koenigsberg, Germany, June 18. — (By mail.)—Passengers may now fly from London to Moscow in nineteen and one-half hours of actual flying time. The air trip from London to Berlin takes eight hours. It requires four and one-half hours between Berlin and Koenigsberg, and the trip is made from here to Moscow in seven hours.

Passengers leave London Wednesday morning, take a night train from Berlin to Koenigsberg, and connect with the airship leaving here every Thursday morning for Russia. The service is daily between London and Berlin, tri-weekly between Berlin and Koenigsberg and tri-weekly between Koenigsberg and Moscow.

The time of the Circuit Court was taken up yesterday with the case of Waite and MacFarlane against Fleet, a case concerning a property transfer. Counsel addressed the jury and the judge was expected to deliver his charge this morning. G. H. V. Bell, K. C., appeared for the plaintiffs and S. B. Bustin for the defendant.

THE TOUCH OF TIME.

(Charles Becker, in The New York Herald.)

When this old house was builded, years ago,
It flaunted colors crude, and awkward lines,
Yet time so softened with concealing vines
Its harsh defects, that nowadays none know
Discrepancies whose lacks no longer show,
And passersby extol the haunting grace
The years have woven o'er its commonplace—
Charm that from sun and wind and rain may grow.

So is it sometimes, with a woman, born
Without a sign of any comeliness,
Whom care and joy and sorrow may adorn
In such sweet wise that folk nor see nor guess
The beauty that they look upon and praise
Is only bred of brave, time weathered days.

LIGHTER VEIN.

Real Satisfaction.

Customer—"Here's the overcoat I bought here yesterday. I want my money back."

Merchant—"How come?"

"You said you guaranteed satisfaction or money refunded."

"Yes, but I didn't say whose satisfaction. You paid for the overcoat; the money was good, so everybody around here is absolutely satisfied."

How She Picked 'Em.

Young Lady Customer—"I want some collars for my husband."

Salesman—"How would some of these Narratux suit you?"

Lady Customer—"No; I wouldn't get those. I didn't like the expression of the young man in the advertisement."

Selection of Words.

Boss—"Why do you say 'exclusive' raincoats?"

Ad Man—"I just thought that was a good word."

Boss—"Poor word. All raincoats are supposed to be exclusive—they exclude rain."

Salestalk.

Mother—"Do I get two pairs of pants with this suit for the boy?"

Salesman—"No, indeed! Not with this suit. It wouldn't do. Why, madam, by the time a gentlemanly lad like yours would wear out one pair of these pants the coat would be so out of style he wouldn't be caught dead in it!"

"MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME."

(Toronto Globe.)

One feature of the celebration of the Fourth of July in the United States was the dedication of a mansion at Bardtown, Kentucky, to the memory of the musical genius, Stephen Collins Foster, who was born on that day, 1826, in Pittsburg. His negro melodies, "My Old Kentucky Home," "The Old Folks at Home," "Massa in the Cold, Cold Ground," "Old Black Joe," and a score more, are familiar all over this continent, and probably have been heard with equal pleasure on others. But it is a singular fact that, though the scenes of these songs are laid in almost every Southern State, he never lived in the South, nor, so far as is known, ever visited it or came into contact with the negro life on the plantations which he describes. Even Bardstown is associated with him only by legend; the mansion dedicated to him could not have been the one idealized in his song, he never lived there any more than he did in a cabin "Down on the Swanee River." His life was passed practically in Pennsylvania and New York.

Foster wrote 125 pieces, of which one-fourth were negro songs, and these were always the most popular. He was a born musician, and his method was to jot down the melody as it came to him and to invent suitable words afterwrads. He was a man of culture, familiar with French and German, and a respectable artist in water colors. That he was able to write sympathetically and accurately of places and people he had never seen was evidence of genius, and his negro melodies are absolutely free from coarseness of inanity which marks many of his imitators.

FORDNEY AND THE FARMERS.

(Toronto Globe.)

The Fordney bill has not brought happiness to the farmers of the United States. The Lincoln State Journal, published in the heart of the wheat belt, says that farmers west of the Missouri will not get over 90 cents for their wheat at threshing time.

It is produced with wages, machinery and other costs of production at a pitch exceeded only by the peak of wartime. Yet the price bids fair to be lower than at any time in nine years. The average farmer will get about $18 worth of wheat per acre. His taxes will take about 10 per cent. of his income. His seed represents another 10 per cent. His harvest and threshing bill will take a still larger slice. If his farm is mortgaged, the interest may take as much as $3 or $4 an acre more. One needs go no farther to see that 90-cent wheat is not profitable farming. The price is probably 40 per cent. below the profit level.

The Topeka Capital, published by Senator Capper, explains that the war induced a large increase in the wheat acreage, and that much of the added land is not adapted to wheat-growing. Elsewhere it is said that the surplus must be sold in foreign markets, in competition with Australia, Argentina and Canada. The price is made in the world market and governed by world conditions. Farm prices are at pre-war levels, but the things which the farmer requires are selling at a big advance over pre-war prices. One day the farmer will realize that the remedy lies, not in keeping out Canadian wheat, but in lowering the tariff, which artifficially enhances the cost of the things he buys.

The brakes on an automobile slipped while the machine was standing unoccupied in King street yesterday afternoon about 2.30 o'clock and the car started down the hill. It commenced to gather speed and a serious accident appeared imminent when a man, with great presence of mind, jumped onto the running board, leaned over the side of the car, and guided it safely around the corner of King and Prince William streets. The police looked after the machine until the owner claimed it.

CANADA 55 PER CENT. BRITISH.

French Are Second, Making 23 Per Cent. of Population.

There are in Canada of British extraction 4,869,090, or 55 per cent. of the Dominion's population. This is divided into 2,545,496 English, or nearly 29 per cent. of the total; 1,107,817 Irish, or 11 per cent. of the total, and 41,958 from other British countries. The French in Canada number 2,452,782, or 28 per cent. of the Dominion's entire population, or practically the equal numercial strength of he English, and greater than any other race in the country.

"It has been shown," says the Canadian Pacific Railway in analyzing Canada's population, "that, according to the figures of the 1921 census, Canadian progress continues to be attributable to the two main peoples to first settle and develop the country, and that the British and French populations maintain their proportions.

Further investigations disclose a few surprises. After the British and French races, Germans lead in number, though falling far behind in their total. There are 294,636 persons of this origin in Canada, constituting 3.3 per cent. of Canada's population. Following them, taking the various peoples together, come Scandinavians, with a representation of 167,359, or nearly 2 per cent. of the total. There were in Canada at the time of the census 21,124 Danes, 15,876 Icelanders, 68,856 Norwegians, and 61,506 Swedes.

"Jews in Canada number 126,196, or 1.4 per cent. of the population, and Dutch 117,006 or 1.3 per cent. Indians number 110,596; Austrians, 107,671; Ukrainians, 102,721, and Russians, 100,064, these being the last to come over the 100,000 mark, and each approximating 1 per cent. of the total people of the Dominion. Others numerically strong are Italians, 66,769; Polish, 53,403; Finnish, 21,494; Belgian, 20,234, and negro 18,291."

Another fact brought out by the census is that the rural population of Canada, the greater part of which may be considered as being directly engaged in agriculture, is 8,921,928.

"On this basis of the actual number of persons in the pursuit of agriculture Canada ranks seventh among the countries of the world" points out a Government survey. "It is only exceeded by the United States, Austria, Hungary, British India, France, Germany, Italy and Russia. In the comparison of total land areas under cultivation Canada occupies fourth place among the coutnries of he world, being exceeded only by the United States, India and Russia. In the year 1921 the total area under field crops alone was 59,635,000 acres. Canada occupies second place as a wheat producer, the yield having reached as high as 400,000,000 bushels in round figures."

Statistics received by the Department of Immigration and Colonization show that there was an increase of 61 per cent. in immigration to Canada in February, compared with February a year ago. March showed an increase of 22 per cent. Boats from Great Britain sailing in the next few weeks will be loaded to capacity with new settlers. There is also a considerable increase in emigration from the United States.

THE HIGHWAY PATROL.

(Moncton Transcript.)

Premier Veniot announces that over half of the main roads of the province are now being systematically patrolled. The system, although introduced only a few weeks ago, is proving very successful, it is said, in keeping the highways in excellent condition. Roads are being patrolled from Moncton to the Quebec border around the North Shore, between St. John and Fredericton, between Fredericton and Bolestown and farther on toward Newcastle.

Recently when the Premier visited St. Andrews to address the Canadian Wholesale Grocers' Association he thoroughly inspected the road and organized a complete patrol system for that section.

As Premier Veniot points out, the fact that the road between St. John and the International border is in good condition should be well advertised, in view of the importance of this portion of the highway system from the standpoint of tourist travel.

The question of good roads is of much interest to prospective summer visitors. It is necessary for our main highways to be in first-class condition to appeal to American motorists—particularly after they have been accustomed to motoring over fine state highways well-built and maintained under heavy expenditures.

With an increased interest in the tourist business, and greater publicity efforts with a view to attracting visitors this way, the question of good highways becomes more vital than ever. In view of Nova Scotia's campaign to attract visitors, there will be an increased number of motorists traveling through from the United States to that province from now on. These travelers will advertise New Brunswick if they are favorably impressed with conditions en route.

It is important, therefore, to have efficient highway maintenance with a view to stimulating tourist travel. The results will prove very beneficial not only to visiting motorists, but also to residents along these main highways.

A HABIT-FORMING SPORT.

(New York Tribune.)

There is some truth in the contention of a well-known physician that golf is an aid to business. The golfer gets plenty of oxygen in his lungs. He keeps his digestion fit. And he either learns to concentrate or he does not make much of a player. But, like many medicines, golf is habit forming. It is especially habit forming among the employer class, who can end the day's work when they please and remain away as long as they like.

The pretext of going to the golf course to close a business deal is mere camouflage. Golf does not tolerate business in its presence. It requires all a man's attention. And the man who becomes an addict is likely to discover before long that the rival concern is getting most of the business.

For the clerk or the salaried man golf is an excellent tonic and cannot be overdone, for the simple reason that his hours of work are fixed and must be kept on pain of losing his job. That is why New York City needs more public courses. Under present conditions unless a man reaches the course at five a. m. on a holiday he doesn't start to play till noon. His whole morning must be spent in watching other people start.

But what is wholesome for the clerk is not always so for the employer. Any man who can control his own time had best be wary of golf. It is something that few men can take or leave alone.

SOME COFFEE HISTORY.

Author Gets Grand Prize at Rio For Book About It.

Because coffee-drinking originated in Mohammedan lands, many churchmen in the sixteenth century were concerned about the propriety of permitting its use in Christendom, denouncing it as an invention of Satan. Discussion arose, and the disputants appealed to Pope Clement VIII. for a decision, according to William H. Ukers, in his book, "All About Coffee," just published by the Tea and Coffee Trade Journal Company, New York. The Pope wisely decided to drink some before committing himself.

After imbibing a steaming beaker, Mr. Ukers reports, the Pope exclaimed: "Why, this Satan's drink is so delicious that it would be a pity to let the infidels have exclusive use of it. We shall fool Satan by baptizing it, and making it a truly Christian beverage." This he did, and added the Church's seal of approval to the waxing popularity of coffee.

Mr. Ukers work, for which he has been awarded the grand prize by the Brazilian Centennial Exposition at Rio de Janeiro and which took him more than ten years to compile, contains many amusing and interesting anecdotes in the history of coffee.

One of these recounts how an enterprising Italian built a coffee house on an ecclesiastical foundation, and made industry and good taste, assisted by good luck, overcome his initial lack of foresight. The hero was Antonio Pedrocchi of Padua, who purchased a building for a coffee house in the early nineteenth century, only to find, too late, that the edifice was too old to remodel, and that it was without a cellar. The building might be made to serve as it was, but the cellar must be dug, if it took his last penny and all that he could borrow.

"What was his surprise," Mr. Ukers relates, "to find the house was built over the vault of an old church, and that the vault contained considerable treasure"—enough to enable him far to exceed his original plans. "The Caffe Pedrocchi," writes Mr. Ukers, "is considered one of the finest pieces of architecture erected in the nineteenth century, and was the favorite rendezvous of the mart set of Pedrocchi's day."

The first recorded use of coffee in England, Mr. Ukers found in the "Diary and Correspondence of John Evelyn, F. R. S.," who says that it was brought to Oxford in 1637 by Nathanial Conopios (afterward Bishop of Smyrna) who had fled from Crete to escape persecution, and brought credentials to Archbishop Laud, who allowed him maintenance in Baliol College. Conopios brought a supply of coffee with him, and introduced the custom of drinking it. The first coffee house in England was established in Oxford in 1650. To quote Mr. Ukers:—

"The drink at once attained great favor among the students. Soon it was in such demand that about 1655 a society of young students engaged one Arthur Tillyard, apothecary and Royalist, to sell 'coffey publickly in his house against All Soules College.' It appears that a club composed of admirers of the young Charles met at Tillyard's and continued after the Restoration. The Oxford Coffee Club was the start of the Royal Society."

No more outstanding example of the value of a trade name exists than "Java." Millions of people who have the vaguest idea where Java is or what it is like, inevitably associate it, when heard to read, with coffee. That, in fact, is all it means to them, despite the fact that very little of what is grown comes to this country, which draws its main supplies from South America. Yet Java for a long time was and by many still is regarded as a synonym for coffee. Only the stringent laws against misbranding food products have mades as Rio, Santos, Maracaibo and Coban somewhat familiar to us.

The trade value of the word "Java" is due to the enterprise of the early Dutch merchants, Mr. Ukers points out. "The Dutch," he writes, "had early knowledge of coffee because of their dealings with the Orient and with the Venetians, and of their nearness to Germany, where Rauwolf first wrote about it in 1582." They were the first to see the advantage of growing coffee in their insular possessions, and to establish, in Java, experimental gardens for its cultivation.

From a shipment of seedlings from Malabar to Java in 1690 was "developed the coffee trade of the Netherlands East Indies, which made 'Java coffee' a household phrase in every civilized country."

Celebration of The Glorious 12th

Large crowds attended the Orange celebrations yesterday on the Barrack Green and at Lorneville. The baseball game at the former place was won by the Garrisons from the Royals by a score of 5 to 3. In the tug-of-war a team from T. McAvity & Sons, Limited won the pull from the Post Office. The Carleton Cornet Band supplied excellent music during the afternoon. In the evening there was a dance at the Armories which was well attended. Jones' orchestra supplied the music there.

The prize winners at Barrack Green were: Advertising cards, $50 in gold, Mrs. E. Wilson, West Quaco; bean toss, George Oldford; nine-pins, Mrs. Doucett; air gun, James Donnelly; ladies' air gun, Mrs. S. Johnston. The drawing for the motor car will take place in about a week.

At Lorneville a cloudless sky and warm air combined to make a perfect summer day. The St. John County Lodges and the 'Prentice Boys joined in a celebration begun at 8.30 yesterday morning with a parade to music provided by the Lorneville Fife and Drum band to the picnic grounds, where dinner was served at noon. In the afternoon addresses were delivered by Hon. Dr. J. B. M. Baxter, K. C., M. P.; William J. McAllister, County Master; T. McIntyre of the Scarlet Chapter, York Lodge No. 8; R. J. Anderson, Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Prentice Boys; Mr. Ready of Toronto, Rev. W. J. Bevis and Councillor William Golding.

The dinner and supper were served by the ladies of Baxter Lodge, and a large committee of helpers. The ladies who had charge of the ice cream and candy were: Mrs. Oliver Stinson, Mrs. Harry McLaughlin, Mrs. William Golding, Mrs. John Baird. The ladies' bean board was under the care of Mrs. James Donah and Mr. Donah had charge of the men's board.

The men taking charge of the games of chance were: Harper Henderson, Wellington Lester, Maurice Kilpatrick, Arnold Wilson, who ran the bowling alley; John Sweet, who controlled the wheel of fortune. A dance was held in the evening in Orange hall, Lorneville.

Fredericton Corps Wins Competition

Receives Prizes at Cadet Camp at Sussex—Busy Time With the Boys.

The Fredericton High School Cadet Corps took first place yesterday in the competition in march past discipline at the Sussex camp. There were twelve corps entered and all made good showings. The capital corps scored 231 of a possible 300.

The standing by corps was as follows: Fredericton High School, Victoria school, Moncton, Grand Falls, St. George, Harkins Academy, Newcastle, Boys' Industrial Home, St. John; Woodstock, Sackville, Hartland, Chatham, St. Peter's, St. John and Chatham Y. M. C. A., Chatham.

Shooting on the ranges was concluded today. The afternoon and evening were devoted to sports and entertainment. Many visitors went over the camp during the day, among them Dr. W. S. Carter, chief superintendent of education.

A splendid concert was held in the Y. M. C. A. hut Wednesday evening. The entire camp attended, about 450 being present. The programme was efficiently handled by Mrs. W. V. R. Winter and Lieutenant J. P. Doucet. The programme opened with a singsong led by Sergt.-Major Simonds. The other numbers were: Solo, Mrs. Winter; violin solo, Mrs. Ross; comedy boxing; step dancing and acrobatic stunts by Captain D. V. Palin and the Woodstock cadets; reading, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Snow, and solo, Captain Palin. The concert wound up in great style with another community singsong led by Sergt.-Major Simonds. Lieutenant Loucet at the piano contributed greatly to the success of the evening. There will be a bonfire tomorrow evening.

JULY 12 IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, July 13.—Orangemen from all parts of the province turned out en masse to celebrate July 12. The larger cities of Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston and Brantford all presented large turnouts, while the more sparsely populated sections had proportionally large assemblies. The weather was ideal. After parades many of those who took part, repaired to various civic parks where many speeches were delivered. The rest of the afternoon was given over to various amusments.

DROWNED ON HONEYMOON

Bodies of Jersey Couple Found in River Near Indian Lake, N.Y.

Summit, N. J., July 13.—News has been received here of the drowning in Jessup River, near Indian Lake, N.Y., of Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Sexton, of Summit, who were spending their honeymoon in camp on the lake fifteen miles from the nearest settlement. They were married on June 30.

It is not known when they were drowned. The bodies were recovered by a boarding house proprietor who was making a trip down the river. According to information received here, Mr. and Mrs. Sexton had been swimming. Their bodies were found far from their camp and within a short distance of each other. Both were known as good swimmers.

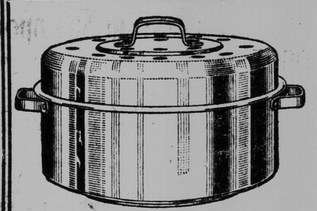
Mr. Sexton was 27 years old. He was connected with the Newark Sunday Call. He had been a secretary of boys' work in the Y. M. C. A., but gave it up because of his health. His wife was Grace P. Wells of Summit.

Use the Want Ad. Way

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE!

AN

Aluminum OVAL Roaster



Just what you need now for canning fruits and vegetables, for roasting meat and poultry.

Made of handsome, shining solid Aluminum, gracefully designed, easily cleaned and kept clean.

On Friday $1.98 On Saturday

EMERSON & FISHER, LTD.

White Footwear Sale

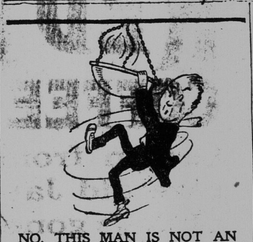
Crowds of thrifty shoppers have benefitted by this unusual summer shoe sale, but hundreds of wonderful values still remain for those who grasp the opportunity at once.

Heavy buying combined with the backward season has resulted in our being overstocked with this class of Footwear which must be cleared out regardless of cost.

Oxfords, strap shoes, pumps and boots in canvas and leather for men, women and children going at drastic reductions.

WIEZEL BROS
SUPERIOR FOOTWEAR

OVIDO
NEW CONGRESS SIZE
10¢
GUARANTEED HAVANA
CLUB-SELECTION 2 FOR 25 CTS.
SPORTSMAN 15 CTS.
L. O. GROTHE LTD.



NO, THIS MAN IS NOT AN AVIATOR.

He was using the back of a chair as a stepladder—so he could reach the dining-room fixture—to attach the cord for the Electric Grill.

When he comes down he will arrange to have convenience Outlets installed so he and his wife can attach their Electric Appliances more easily. He should have had Convenience Outlets installed when the house was built.

But we can put them in an old house almost as easily.

"Electrically at Your Service."

The Webb Electric Co.

'Phone M. 2152. 95 Germain Street.

Preserving Kettles

In Pure Aluminum and Enamelled, All Sizes.
At Less Than You Expect to Pay.

PHILIP GRANNAN, Ltd.

'Phone Main 365 568 Main Street

Queen Insurance Co.

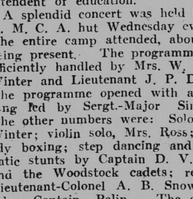
Offers the Securities of the Largest and Wealthiest Fire Office in the World.

C. E. L. JARVIS & SON
PROVINCIAL AGENTS

BARGAINS

We have a few 2, 4, 6, and 12 quart Ice Cream Freezers we are offering below cost to clear. Oil Stoves and Ovens at lowest prices.

P. CAMPBELL & CO., 73 Prince William St.



For good rich BAKED BEANS use plenty of clear pork fat and ALWAYS BAKE in the OLD FASHIONED BEAN POT made by

The FOLEY POTTERY, Ltd.