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## THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Homestead Regulations.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 1 and 36, which are not homesteaded or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 16 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

### ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local and office for the district in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires so may, on application to the Minister at the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situated, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10.00 is charged for a homestead entry.

### HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and the amendments thereto to perform the conditions connected therewith, under one of the following plans:

- (1) At least six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.
- (2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
- (3) If a settler was entitled to and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead, if the second homestead is in the vicinity of the first homestead.
- (4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

The term "vicinity" used above is meant to mean 30 acres substantially fenced.

The privilege of a second entry is restricted by law to those settlers only who completed the duties upon their first homestead to entitle them to patent on or before the 2nd June, 1906.

Every homesteader who fails to comply with the requirements of the homestead law is liable to have his entry cancelled, and the land may be again thrown open for sale to indicate the same township, or to adjoining or cornering township.

A settler who avails himself of the provisions of clause (2) (3) or (4) must cultivate thirty acres of his homestead, or substitute twenty head of stock, with buildings for their accommodation, and have been so.

**APPLICATION FOR PATENT** should be made at the end of the three years before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent, or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent, the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

**INFORMATION.** Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing and to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

**W. W. COLE,**  
Deputy Minister of the Interior.  
H. B. in addition to Free Grant Lands, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad and other corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

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## Students Can Enter At Any Time

As we have no summer vacation, do not divide into terms, and the instruction given is mostly individual.

We do not find it convenient to give a summer vacation, as many of our students are far from home, and would be seriously inconvenienced by an interruption of their work.

Besides St. John's summer weather is so cool that a vacation is not necessary.

Catalogues free to any address.  
S. KERR & SON



## PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Mr. A. H. Hanington returned last week from England.

Dr. J. W. Daniel, M. P., returned from Montreal on Tuesday.

Mr. David Russell came in from Montreal on Monday noon.

Miss M. E. McCarron, Fredericton, is visiting her parents on Douglas Avenue.

Rev. Louis Cotter, S. J., was in town this week on his way from Montreal to Antigonish.

Mr. P. W. Gordon, formerly of The Sun staff, and now a resident of the great west, is visiting his friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. David N. Coughlan, Boston, are on a visit to St. John. Mr. Coughlan is to go salmon fishing up north.

Miss Josephine Corkery, who had spent some months in Massachusetts, returned home last week.—Press, Woodstock.

Mrs. Tom P. Robertson and two daughters, of San Francisco, Cal., are visiting Mrs. John M. Robertson, King street east.

Mr. Thomas Collins, of Tenth St., Springfield, Mass., left last week for St. John, N. B., where he will spend the summer, says The Tribune, of that city.

Dr. C. E. Hale, of Boston, and Dr. J. D. Maher, arrived home on Tuesday after a pleasant trip to Halifax and other places in Nova Scotia. The Boston doctor left for home on the Calvin Austin in the evening.

Ottawa Journal.—Mrs. Costigan is leaving tomorrow (Sunday) for New Brunswick and the lower provinces. She will be accompanied by her three little grand children, the Misses Kate and Therese Costigan and Miss Gladys Bliss. Hon. Mr. Costigan will join her early in August.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Breese left on Monday morning for Hartford, Conn. Mr. Breese, who had a successful salmon fishing trip to the Miramichi last week, is under engagement with a company to play "In the Bishop's Carriage" in which he is to originate the leading part. The first performances will be given at Hartford.

Mr. Charles E. Scammell has received word that his daughter, Mrs. Geoghegan, will leave Rangoon on August 5, accompanied by her husband, on a visit to England. From there Captain Geoghegan will return to Burma and his wife will come to St. John on a visit of some months. Her husband will join her here and accompany her back east.

## DEATHS AND BURIALS.

Mr. John J. Mullin, of the customs service, died quite suddenly at his home on Waterloo street on Sunday forenoon. He had not been in robust health for some time, but his death was entirely unexpected. He arose at the usual time and soon afterwards became ill. His condition became rapidly worse and medical men were summoned, with no avail, however, for he succumbed about 10 o'clock. Mr. Mullin's wife and three daughters survive. The former is the daughter of the late Robt. Power, of Black River, and the daughters are Misses Mary and Bessie, residing at home, and Mrs. Henry Dever, of Harrison St. Deceased was for years engaged with his brothers in the clothing trade. After going out of business he was in the I. C. R. service for some time, and in 1894 was appointed to the customs. In his early life he was a very active member of the Irish Friendly Society, and recently was for a time an officer in Branch 134, C. M. B. A. Mr. Mullin was a well known citizen, who had many friends in and outside of St. John who will regret to hear of his death. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon and was largely attended. The remains were taken taken to the Cathedral, where the usual services for the dead were recited by Rev. D. S. O'Keefe. Interment in new Catholic cemetery.

Miss Josephine Burns, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Burns, of Milltown, N. B., died at the home of her parents in that place, Sunday evening, July 16, after an illness extending over a period of two months. Miss Burns was eighteen years of age and was a most estimable young lady. Shortly after Easter she contracted a heavy cold, which developed into consumption, the immediate cause of her death. Funeral services were held at 2 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, at St. Stephen's church, by Rev. E. Doyle. She was a member of the high school and its flag was flown at half mast as a tribute of respect.

## WE TALK TOO MUCH.

(From the Chicago Journal)

In the United States we are prone to talk too much. We do not sufficiently appreciate the value and beauty of silence.

During the after business hours, at the lunch and dinner table we talk on and on without ceasing, as though there was nothing worth thinking

about. We invented the first talking machine, and no American is considered properly equipped unless he can talk at all times and upon all subjects.

Information must be imparted and ideas exchanged; it is essential to mental companionship and develops our faculties of expression. But there is no necessity for the endless and eternal talk in which so many of us indulge.

There is a great force and value in silence. It enables us to think. It forms and expresses character. The great men of the world were relatively silent men; they talked only when they had something to say, and the greatest of them said but very little.

We should study the beauty of silence and develop our thinking power rather than our talking power.

## SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE.

In industrial insurance the amounts insured for are relatively small, but of great social significance and economic importance. One hundred dollars or five hundred dollars to the poor is a relatively much larger sum with a higher degree of social utility than one thousand dollars to the prosperous and well-to-do. Only those who by years of intimate contact have gained an insight into the real problem of life and labor among the masses can judge of rightly or appreciate the social aspects of industrial insurance. By insurance the masses have been so effectively educated, in habits of systematic savings and in the true principles of household economy, that its true mission and influence extend far beyond the mere payment of claims at the time of death. In fact, in an increasing number of cases more is insured for than the mere cost of burial and last medical attendance, and approximately about one-half of the sum paid annually in industrial adult claims, or more than \$10,000,000, goes to the support of widows and orphans of the relatively poor or the but moderately well-to-do.—Frederick L. Hoffman before the School of Commerce of the University of Wisconsin.

## "PURELY PERSONAL PSYCHOLOGY."

Just what connection there is between a magazine devoted to the interests of dumb animals and the confessional as practiced in the Catholic Church would hardly be worth inquiry. Doubtless it is a question of purely personal psychology soluble only to the editor himself, says our esteemed contemporary, the Providence Visitor. Mr. George T. Angell, writing in Our Dumb Animals, observes that the telephone might be a safe means to the priest of avoiding the germs of a sick room when called upon to administer the last rites of the Church. And so while Mr. Angell would doubtless hold up his hands in horror if a dumb animal were ill-used he would have the priest transmit over the telephone, the final absolution to the sick. There is no doubt that Mr. Angell is humane. But are not his kind feelings misplaced?

## THE FIRST TELEGRAPH.

The first actual communication through an electrical circuit was made in 1788, when Lamond, a French philosopher, placed two electrical machines in different rooms in his house and connected them by wire. He agreed with his wife that the movements of little pith balls should be understood to mean certain letters and in this manner carried on regular conversation.

## NOTED FOR ITS ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.

Really, the Irish nation, writes "A Society Buttery" in M. A. P., is becoming noted for its arts and industries. Only the other day I was reading an account of the revival in Dublin of the almost lost art of painting glass for stained glass windows, etc., and also of another artistic handicraft which consists in making figures in plaster of Paris. This plaster is made from gypsum found in Ireland, and the figures are copies from Greek and Italian sculpture of the Renaissance; and—all the workers in the studio are natives of Ireland. Then, the Irish exhibition on St. Patrick's Day proves what the Emerald Isle can do in lace making and embroideries. And now the Society of Dress Designers' Exhibition has been showing almost as many Irish products as did the recent sale at Seaford House.

## BOTH SAW THE MONKEY.

"I had a most terrible experience today," declared the pretty girl to her boarding-house companions. "I was walking along the street, when suddenly I heard a most peculiar noise. I looked up, and there on a stoop stood a most hideous monkey leering at me. 'It startled me, and I stepped back quickly, putting my hand to my eyes. Then the man who was coming just behind me remarked:

"You're all right, little girl. I

see it, too, and I've been on the water cart for weeks." Now, what do you suppose he meant?"

The men boarders who were at the table answered, not, but the wife of one of them explained to the girl later on.—New York Tribune.

## THE MAGNITUDE OF THE NEWS-PAPER INDUSTRY.

The day of oratory is passing, but the public taste for newspaper reading is increasing. In years gone by only a limited number of the citizens read newspapers; now every man and woman and indeed every child able to read, reads a newspaper. The expense of conducting newspapers is now greater than at any other time in the history of newspaper making. The average cost of the production of a New York daily newspaper is \$20,000 a week. The business side of the newspaper work requires as much ability and as much energy as the editorial department. Individuality was the predominant factor in newspaper work 50 years ago. Today there are more impersonality and better service to the people.

## THE APOSTOLATE OF THE PRESS.

The late Monsignor Nugent of Liverpool was a believer in the apostolate of the press. Moving among the people he was anxious that their reading should be as wholesome as possible. He looked about and found that the English Catholic press was at a low ebb. He purchased the "Northern Express" and wrought a transformation that was the wonder and delight of English clerics. The Catholic Times of Liverpool, one of the most widely read and influential Catholic journals of our day still bears the impress of Monsignor Nugent's spirit. Later he founded the Catholic Fireside which like its contemporary, brought many converts into the Church. Dr. Barry, the celebrated English litterateur, knew the worth of the lamented prelate. Referring to his distinguished career in Catholic journalism, Dr. Barry writes: "He never will be forgotten I trust, by the Church in England. One thing has come home to me forcibly—how much a priest can do, though not belonging to a religious order, if he has some chance of devoting himself to the work he is, by nature and grace, fitted to accomplish. Cardinal Manning, you remember, had very large notions about the duties of the pastoral clergy; and Father Nugent was a most remarkable proof that the Cardinal understood what he was saying."

## THE CHURCH THAT FORCES RECOGNITION.

Charles Kingsley's youngest daughter, whose pen name is Lucas Malet, writing in the May Fortnightly Review, says: "The unostentatious yet steady advance of the great Mother Church of Christendom, despoiled, penalized, scoffed at in England as obscurantist during close on four centuries, forces recognition that not only the logic of history is with her, but even more convincing logic of the needs and aspirations of the human heart." And the Catholic News adds: "The hater of Catholicity, with whom Cardinal Newman had a famous controversy, never dreamt that his brilliant daughter could thus repudiate his judgment of the old Church. It is a fact worthy of note that the descendants of men who were the Church's bitterest enemies are as a rule remarkably friendly to Catholicity. Not long ago a young man whose ancestor was John Knox was ordained a priest."

## APPOINTMENTS.

Robert Belding, fog alarm keeper at Point Lepreau, has been appointed light keeper, Mr. Thomas resigning. Frank Frawley, fog alarm keeper at Tiner's Point, Pisarino, will be transferred to Point Lepreau fog alarm, and John Hooley, of Fairville, will take Mr. Frawley's position at Tiner's Point.

## JOHN REDMOND SAYS IRISH RACE IN OLD LAND IS DYING.

John Redmond, the Irish leader, in a recent speech, said: "Our race is slipping from its moorings—it is dying. If we are passive and inactive Ireland will cease to be the home of the Celt. There are more old men and little children and fewer young men and women in that island than in any other country on earth. The death of the race can only be warded off by acting in the living present, we must not neglect an opportunity."

## NOTHING VENTURED.

Ada—Timid, isn't he?  
May—Awfully. He's so afraid that he'll say no that he won't give her a chance to say yes.

The railway commissioners have decided that the C. P. R. must place gates at the railway crossing, Main street, Fairville, and an automatic electric alarm with light attachment at the Millford crossing.