TRAVEL

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Panama - Pacific Exposition San Francisco

Tickets on Sale March 1 to Nov. 30. Limit Three Months.

$113.70

—FROM—

ST. ANDREWS

Going and Returning via Chicago.

Going via Chicago and Returning via Vancouver, or vice versa $17.50 additional.

J. S. HOWARD, D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

CHANGE OF TIME

Grand Manan S. S. Service

1914—Fall and Winter Season—1915

GRAND MANAN ROUTE

Leave Grand Manan Mondays at 7.30 a.m. for St. John, via Eastport and Campobello.
Returning, leave Turnbull's Wharf, St. John, Wednesday at 7.30 a. m., for Grand Manan via Campobello and Eastport.
Leave Grand Manan Thursday at 8 a. m. for St. Stephen via Campbellton, Eastport, and St. Andrews.
Returning, leave St. Stephen at 7.30 a. m. Fridays, for Grand Manan via St. Andrews, Eastport and Campobello.
Leave Grand Manan Saturdays at 7.30 a. m. for St. Andrews.
Returning same day, leave St. Andrews at 1.30 p. m.

Atlantic Standard Time

L. G. GUPTILL, Manager

WARTIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Messrs. Connors Brothers has been taken off the route for inspection.
Until further notice the auxiliary schrs. "Gage" and "Happy Home" will perform service in place of the Connors Bros.
Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., on Saturday, 7.30 a. m., for St. Andrews, calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay or Letete, Deer Island, Red Store, St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews Tuesday for St. John, calling at Letete or Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor, tide and weather permitting.

AGENT—Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., St. John, N. B.

Phone 77; manager, Lewis Connors, Black's Harbor, N. B.

The Company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the Company or Captain of the steamer.

CHURCH SERVICES

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Revd. W. M. Fraser, B. Sc., Pastor. Services every Sunday, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School, 2.30 p. m. Prayer services Friday evening at 7.30.

METHODIST CHURCH—Revd. R. W. Weddall M. A., Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 2.30 p. m. Prayer service, Friday evening at 7.30.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Revd. W. S. Tedford, M. A., Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School, 2 p. m. Prayer Service, Wednesday evening at 7.30.

ST. ANDREW CHURCH—Revd. Father Meahan, D. D. Pastor. Services Sunday at 8.00 a. m., 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

ST. SAINTS CHURCH—Revd. Geo. H. Elliott, B. A., Rector. Services Holy Communion Sundays 8.00 a. m. 1st Sunday at 11 a. m. Morning Prayer and Sermon on Sundays 11 a. m. Evenings—Prayer and Sermon on Sundays at 7.00 p. m. Fridays, Evening Prayer Service 7.30.

ST. ANDREWS POSTAL GUIDE

ALBERT THOMPSON, POSTMASTER

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Money Order and Savings Bank business transacted during open hours.
Letters within the Dominion and to the United States and Mexico, Great Britain, Egypt and all parts of the British Empire, 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. To other countries, 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce.
Post cards one cent each, to any address in Canada, United States or Mexico. Post cards two cents each, to other countries.
Newspapers and periodicals, to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico, one cent per four ounces.

MAILS CLOSE.

For all parts at 4:55 p.m.
All matter for registration must be posted half hour previous to the closing of ordinary mail.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

R. A. STUART, HIGH SHERIFF

Time of Sittings of Courts in the County of Charlotte:—

CIRCUIT COURT, Second Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in October.

COUNTY COURT, First Tuesday in February and June, and the Fourth Tuesday in October in each year.

Judge Carleton

CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

Geo. F. Hibbard, Registrar.
Minerva P. Hibbard, Deputy Reg.
Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Daily, Sundays and Holidays Excepted.

The Beacon

VOL. 26 SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1915 NO. 33

SEA-FEVER

I MUST down to the seas again, to the lonely sea and the sky,
And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by,
And the wheel's kick and the wind's song and the white sail's shaking,
And a gray mist on the sea's face and a grey dawn breaking.

I must down to the seas again, for the call of the running tide
Is a wild call and a clear call that may not be denied;
And all I ask is a windy day with the white clouds flying,
And the flung spray and the blown spume, and the sea-gulls crying.

I must down to the seas again to the vagrant gypsy life,
To the gull's way and the whale's way where the wind's like a whetted knife;
And all I ask is a merry yarn from a laughing fellow-rover,
And quiet sleep and a sweet dream when the long trick's over.

—From *Salt-Water Ballads*, by John Masefield. London: Elkin Mathews. 3s. 6d. net.

AN "OLD MASTER"

BEFORE British influence was known in the Malay States—that is, before the year 1874—there lived in one of them a Malay chief who, partly by reason of his rank, more by his wealth, and most by his cunning, seemed destined to play a conspicuous part in the affairs of his country.

The State to which he belonged was one of the largest, most populous, and important in the Peninsula, and when Wan Jafar was about five-and-thirty years of age, he found himself the holder of a high office, which carried with it a great title, unlimited power within an extensive district, and a rapidly-increasing revenue from the development of vast stretches of country rich in minerals. He owned several steamers, houses, and property within and without the confines of what was, practically, his own territory; and he had at his command a small force of foreign mercenaries wherewith to keep in order the Chinese miners on whose industry he depended for his revenues. As I have said, he was a dignitary of the State, and his father had held the same office before him; but for all that, he was not a man of high birth, nor yet of pure Malay blood. His wealth gave him a commanding position in the country, and his astuteness (a quality which he probably derived from his non-Malay ancestors) enabled him to use it in a way that not only made him acceptable to the ruler, but suggested schemes of personal aggrandisement which contained good promise of fulfilment. About this time the Sultan of the country died, and, owing to a variety of circumstances which it is needless to go into here, the rightful heir was set aside, and a foreign Raja, who could only claim connection with the State through his mother, was elected to the chief power. The new Sultan was a great personal friend of Wan Jafar, who was mainly responsible for his election, and there is little doubt that the minister put forward his nominee with the shrewd intention of stepping into his shoes. Under ordinary circumstances the appointment of a state-officer—a man with no claim to royal blood—to be the ruler of a Malay country, would be outside the realm of possibility That had, however, happened elsewhere, and if once ancient customs were set aside, and a precedent established, Wan Jafar relied upon his power, wealth and intelligence to do the rest. Granted that he could secure the acceptance, as Sultan, of one who had no claim by birth, he reflected that his friend, who was already an old man, might in time be persuaded to retire in his favour. Money and a supple tongue would draw the waverers to his side.

The scheme was feasible, and for a time things went well enough; but the minister had left out of his reckoning, or too easily discarded, two important factors the rightful but disappointed claimant, and the British Government. It was excusable that the claimant should be treated as a *quantité négligeable*, for, indeed, he was a poor thing, wanting in spirit in money, and in friends. As for the British, they had never concerned themselves with Malay affairs, and there was no reason why they should do so now. Of all the people in the country, none knew them so well as Wan Jafar. That a combination of the rejected heir and the British Government should bring about his own discomfiture, and that partly owing to the action of a section of his Chinees miners, never occurred to him.

It was, however, that very combination, assisted by subsequent events, which deposed Wan Jafar from place and power, and sent him thousands of miles away, to ruminate on his lost opportunities and throttled ambitions. Hardest of all to bear, the sentence passed upon him involved the breaking-up of his home, and separation from his wives and children, relatives and friends.

At the zenith of his prosperity, Wan Jafar had married a girl of equal rank with himself and of better family. I cannot say what she was like then, but when I first saw her, she was certainly a woman of remarkable appearance. I used to imagine she might resemble Cleopatra, though that was no great compliment to the Egyptian queen, It was not, however, her undoubtedly striking face which distinguished this lady from other Malay women, so much as her uncompromising hostility to the British Government, to its officers, and all their works. Later, I found that, in this attitude, she included a good many of her own nationality as well, and while it was mainly due to inherent peculiarities of character, it was aggravated by circumstances of which she was the unfortunate victim.

As the principal wife of the wealthiest and most powerful chief in the land, her every wish had been gratified; and being a very determined, masterful, and extravagant lady, her wishes were numerous and expensive. I may say here that, with a Malay woman, the test of real affection on the part of a man, be he husband or lover, is the extent of his generosity. The most extravagant protestations of love, without gifts to to prove their reality, are but as siren-voices to the deaf. The sincerity and value of the lover's vows are gauged by his liberality, in trinkets and other costly trifles. I suppose this discrimination is the result of generations of experience. It is not in any way resented by Malay men; on the contrary, they accept the position, and do what they can to perpetuate it. There are exceptions; of course, there always are, but in this respect they are rare. If nothing of the kind is known in more enlightened countries, the moral depravity of these people must be ascribed to original sin and the climate. Whatever the cause, the melancholy fact remains, and if the position is rightly understood, there will be some sympathy with Wan Jafar's wife, when she suddenly found herself deprived of all that had helped to make her one of the greatest ladies in the land. I may be doing her a wrong, but it is possible that her feelings would have been less bitter if she had, instead of losing everything, received some material compensation for the loss of her husband; such, for instance, as railway companies give in case of serious accidents.

Besides the principal wife to whom I have already referred, Wan Jafar was the husband of another lady, Che Dewi, renowned throughout the country for the charm (well recognised by Malays) which belongs to wit, intelligence, and the voice which is "soft and low"; attractions which may accompany good looks, but are oftener found apart from them, lending to a face where there are no striking features a beauty of its own.

As may easily be imagined, there was a very real rivalry between these two wives. Both were young (Che Dewi being little more than a girl); both, in their different ways, the objects of admiration and flattery; both rich in all that a wealthy and powerful husband could give them, and both of widely divergent characters.

When Wan Jafar fell from his high estate, lost everything a man values, and was banished to a distant island, he invited these two ladies to accompany him in his exile. But they declined. Considering his circumstances, and the very small sum allowed to live upon, the refusal was probably a blessing in disguise. I don't think that was the light in which he regarded it, but he disappeared, and for over twenty years Malay society only heard of him through the post.

From the date of their husband's banishment, a moderate allowance was allotted to the principal wife, who had two sons, and a smaller sum to Che Dewi, who had one. After some years, Che Dewi lost her boy, and applied to her husband to release her, but he declined. That was his revenge.

As time went on, she applied again and again, but still the husband refused, until at last the Sultan of the State took the matter up, and a divorce was duly granted. Che Dewi at once married again, and the other wife, her former rival, was full of scorn for the backsliding of this weaker vessel. But Time is a great chastener, and, under his influence, others besides the Psalmist learn to repent of the things said in haste. Therefore it happened that, after ten or twelve years, the smart, high-born wife also wrote to her husband and asked for a divorce, pointing out that the circumstances were very unusual, and there was no prospect of his return. Wan Jafar, as to the other, replied that there was nothing to prevent her joining him, and therefore he declined to fall in with her proposal. Further demands were met by the same answer, and at last an appeal to the Sultan—who is head of the Church as well as of the State—resulted in a divorce for the principal wife.

It was during, and subsequent to, these negotiations that this lady used to honour me with a good deal of her society. She always came with one or more requests, and invariably backed them up with the statement that, if not granted, she would leave the State—a contingency that she no doubt hoped would fill me with dread, and, if carried into effect, cover me with opprobrium. If I remained inflexible, she would hurl at me a more dire and portentous threat, namely, that "she would be transported to Bombay." I don't think she knew what, or where, Bombay was; but as she was more used to hectoring than tearful appeals, this was her method of approaching the tyranny, which she felt was responsible for the banishment of her husband and her own fallen fortunes. We made friends at last, to such an extent that, her own grievances settled, as far as they were capable of settlement, she used to come weekly, almost daily, as a sort of professional intermediary, to give voice to the very bitter cries of the legions of the aggrieved, who, in the East, believe that there is somewhere a Fountain of Justice, with whom redress is merely a matter of will.

After an exile of over twenty years, Wan Jafar returned, not to his own country—that was still forbidden ground—but to a place within easy reach of it.

It is more than likely that, in what has been written, I seem to have been wandering about over quite uninteresting ground, with no definite purpose. I can not help it if that is the impression conveyed. I have come to the purpose now, and in the light of the sequel, the details will, I trust, be accepted as suitably inconsequent.

For some years before her first husband's return from exile, Che Dewi had been divorced from her second husband. Moreover, she had made the pilgrimage to Mecca, had returned with the title of Haji, and a new name, which I need not mention. As soon as she heard that Wan Jafar, now an old and broken man, was within a few hundred miles, she hastened to meet and welcome him. The result of that journey was that, in a few weeks, it was known that Che Dewi had been remarried to her original husband.

The news of this event was accepted with equanimity by every one except Wan Jafar's principal wife, who in all these years, had never got over her jealousy of her rival and co-partner in the affections of the once-powerful chief. Months passed, and the lady meditated constantly on a visit to the man from whom she had been so long separated, but to whose position as husband she had accepted no successor, though the possibility had no doubt been contemplated. The knowledge that her rival was re-installed kept Cleopatra away, but when Wan Jafar came to visit a place within a few hours' journey of his old home, she decided that it was incumbent on her to go and see her former husband, with whom she had never had any real cause of quarrel. Accordingly, she went—the last of all the family to visit Wan Jafar. One who was present described the meeting as strangely pathetic; she, a quite old woman, according to Eastern notions, and he, a bent and infirm old man, so blind that he could not see her till she was in his arms. In a few days Wan Jafar re-married this wife also.

The whole party then returned to Wan Jafar's place of residence, where, within a few weeks, he sickened and died. After his death the two women—rival wives and bitter enemies, *divorcées*, re-married wives, and now joint-widows—returned together to their native country, to live in the same house the closest of friends!

From *The Real Malay*, by Sir F. A. Swettenham. London: John Lane, 2s. 6d.

THE COMMISSIONER OF COMMERCE

MR. R. Grigg, Commissioner of Commerce for the Dominion of Canada, spent his early life on a farm in Ontario and later had a successful career as a manufacturer in Great Britain. During that period he was active in the Press and on the platform as a missionary for the gospel of a great Canadian future, and the urgent need for a better understanding of that fact in the Mother country.

On retiring from business in 1905 he accepted a commission from the Impeial Government to visit Canada and report upon the economic condition of the country, having special regard to British trade. The report upon his visit attracted world-wide attention and probably enjoyed a larger circulation than any other blue book ever published. Nearly every British paper throughout the Empire dealt with it both by leaders and extracts, and long extracts were translated and appeared in foreign journals. It was stated in the Canadian press at the time that no single influence had so important a share in attracting favorable attention to Canada, with the resulting effect upon the money market and emigration, as this report.

In 1907 the British Government decided to appoint an officer as head of the British Commercial Intelligence Service in Canada. The appointment was offered to Mr. Grigg, and after four years' activity with headquarters in Montreal, the Canadian Government sought his services and he accepted the position of Commissioner of Commerce with the rank of Deputy Minister. The result of his three years' work under Sir George Foster is apparent to all who avail themselves of the services of his Department as an aid to business. The Weekly Report has doubled in size and more than doubled in circulation during the last two years. Reorganization of a Department is a slow and difficult business, but the energy and ability of Sir George Foster is laying the foundation of invaluable work for the Dominion. He has raised his Department from the position of having been the most insignificant and least effectivc of the Government Agencies to the very front rank, and given it the authority it should command in a country of vast natural resources and destined to be a great manufacturing and exporting country.

What is being done in this Department recalls the transformation effected by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain when he chose to represent the Colonial office in London—at that time an insignificant Department. But by the application of the commanding ability and energy he raised it to the position of one of the most important British Governmental Agencies.

Mr. Grigg has the warm appreciation and unstinted regard of every member of the community who has been brought into contact with his work.—*The Contract Record.*

FATAL FIRE IN MONTREAL COURT HOUSE

Montreal, March 11—Fire started in the court house, Montreal, at 1.30 this afternoon, did damage estimated by Sheriff Lemieux at about $350,000, and caused the death of P. D. Gleeson, court crier, who resided at 810 Delorimier avenue. Mr. Gleeson died from suffocation by smoke, he having been found in the court house in an unconscious condition and removed to Notre Dame Hospital in a vain attempt to save his life.

The blaze originated in the ceiling of the room known as the judges' room, on the third floor, and as a strong wind was blowing the flames were forced between the other floors of the building. Many important court documents were destroyed, besides books, etc., although the judges who were in chambers at the time carried out as many papers as they could lay their hands on. Water did a great deal of damage.

There were twenty-eight men and three women prisoners in the cells in the court house building at the time of the fire, and they were removed.

"Parsons' daughters often grow up queer—get too much morality and rice puddin'."

John Galsworthy, *The Fugitive.*

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

FOR FIRST TIME IN U. S. HISTORY IMMIGRATION TURNS TO EUROPE

Washington, D. C., March 13.—For the first time in the history of the United States the flow of immigration has been turned back toward Europe by the war, and more aliens are leaving the United States than are coming here to make their homes.

Statistics made public to-day by Immigration Commissioner Caminetti, show that the change came in December last, when the number of emigrant aliens leaving the country was greater by 2,240, than the total of immigrants entering. In January, 1,757 more departed than entered. The departures for the six months from August, 1914, to January last, totalled 18,545 more than the arrivals, including both emigrant and non-emigrant aliens.

The heaviest emigration was shown among aliens from Southern Italy. Of these 75,629 more departed than were admitted during the seven months ended with January. This presumably was due to the calling of Italian reservists to the colors.

PLOT TO BLOW UP COBALT

Toronto, March 10—A piece of fuse about two inches long, to which was attached a cap for exploding, and which it is said was cut off in the dark by a German Pole conspirator in error, has saved Cobalt from a terrific dynamite explosion which would have carried with it death and great destruction to property.

This has been revealed through the efforts of Provincial Police Inspector Rowell and Officers Lefebvre and Wilson, who followed up information laid by the Nipissing Mining Company that their powder magazine had been broken into some time during the last week in February and an attempt made to blow it up.

Thomas Szyszkoe was arrested a week ago, and it is alleged his story was that at the instigation of two other men John Szyszkoe, (no relation), and Alec Hensbel, he broke into the powder house, laid a stick of powder on one of the 129 cases of dynamite and lit a fuse.

In the dark he had cut off two inches of the fuse, but did not apparently know it included the cap, with the result that the explosion did not take place. Had this happened at the time the fuse was lit, 8.30 in the evening, all the mills at the south end of Cobalt would have been put out of commission, the street railway destroyed and much loss of life resulted, as the power house is on solid rock and three tons would have exploded.

All three men named are German Poles.

CANADIAN DEAD NOW TOTAL 159

Ottawa, March 13.—The death roll of the first Canadian contingent, including the Princess Patricias, has now mounted up to 159. Of these 58 have been killed in action, while 101 have died of disease or accidents. The total number of wounded is well over the 200 mark. The daily lists of killed and wounded are now heavier than ever before, since practically the whole of the first contingent and the Princess Patricias are right at the front.

During the present week alone the casualties have totalled so far 64 men killed or wounded in the Princess Patricias and 43 in the other Canadian regiments. The casualty lists of the past six days show 18 men of the Princess Patricias killed or died of wounds and 46 men wounded, while among the other Canadian regiments there are 13 deaths and 30 wounded.

EVERY BRITON'S DUTY

R. H. Rew, C. B., concludes an illustrative article on "Food Supplies in War Time," being one of a series of Oxford Pamphlets, after pointing out that Great Britain might hold out a year if actually blockaded, by saying: "Farmers, in my belief, will prove, in this crisis, not unworthy to be countrymen of those who are heroically defending British homes and hearts on the fields of Flanders. They will do their duty by working their utmost—often under grave difficulties—to maintain and, if possible, increase the produce of their farms, not because it is (as in fact it will be) profitable to do so, but because it is the desire, no less than the duty, of every Briton, each in his own sphere, to do his part to help his country in the time of her direct need." Is not every Canadian a Briton in heart and sympathy, if not by actual birth?

COLORED WOMAN "TOOK OFF" WITCHES IN NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax, March 12.—An old colored woman, Fanny Dismal, at Guysboro, Eastern Nova Scotia, was committed for trial by a magistrate on a charge of practising witchcraft. The evidence taken at the preliminary hearing showed that the belief in witches and withcraft is still strong in Guysboro, where the trial took place. If anyone became stricken with disease that did not immediately respond to medical treatment, the friends of the patient began to think "the witches are at work," and Fanny Dismal was called in to "take witches off."

The distinction of putting the "witches on," and "taking them off," was repeatedly impressed upon the magistrate. Her witness claims that Fanny only took the witches off, and that therefore her incantations were praiseworthy, but the magistrate did not see any difference.

PRAISE FOR CANADIAN TROOPS

London, March 14—Sir John French has sent a message to Gen. Alderson, commander of the First Canadian Contingent, praising the work of the Canadians on the firing line. Sir John French says the Canadian force is one of the finest bodies of men he has ever seen, and that they are fully up to the standard of the British troops.

GERMANY NOW TRYING TO SAVE THE DAYLIGHT—AND PETROLEUM

London, March 11.—The Standard dispatch from Copenhagen says: "From April 1 the hands of every clock in Germany will be advanced one hour. It is estimated that one hour of earlier rising during the six summer months, will amount to a saving in the consumption of petroleum equivalent to the value of $5,000,000. The real reason for this new regulation, of course, is the fact that the petroleum stock is decreasing at a rate calculated to alarm the authorities."

RED CROSS SOCIETY CONTRIBUTIONS

The following articles were forwarded on March 12 to the Canadian Red Cross Society's headquarters, Chipman's Hill, St. John, by the St. Andrews Red Cross Society, Mrs. G. H. Stickney, President:—

16 Night Shirts.
27 pairs of Socks,
54 Scarves.
7 Wristers.
6 pairs of Mittens.
7 Balaclava Caps.
15 pairs of Bed Socks.
15 pairs of Crutch Pads.
3 Belts.
76 Handkerchiefs.

The Red Cross Society of Lord's Cove, Mrs. Frank Greenlaw, Shipping Secretary, sent away on March 8 the following:—

7 Convalescent Robes.
18 pairs of Socks.
2½ doz. Wash Cloths.
1400 Mouth Wipes.

The members of the Red Cross Society, Lord's Cove wish to acknowledge contributions from the following:—

Mrs. R. D. English,	.50
" A. W. English,	.50
Geo. A. English,	$1.00
Dick English,	.50
Judson Mitchell,	1.00

Kathleen F. O'Halloran, Secretary.

BELGIAN RELIEF

Goods received at St. John from Charlotte County by the Provincial Belgian Relief Committee—Jan. 7 to Feb. 27.

St. George and Second Falls, 2 Bxs.
Red Cross Society, 1 pcl.
Belgian Committee, 2 Bbs.
Miss Armstrong, Roix Road, 1 Bale.
Mrs. J. C. McC., Hewitts, 1 Bx.
P. S., St. Stephen, 1 Cs.
Women's Institute, Lord's Cove, 2 Cs.
Women's Institute, Grand Harbor, 1 Cs.
D. C. H., St. Andrews, 1 Bbl.

LENT AND ITS MEANING

Lent, so church histories and encyclopaedias tell us, derives its name from the old English word *lencten*, spring. This word applied to the customary spring fast which was kept by Christians during the forty days preceding Easter. Not until 340 A. D. was the period of Lent definitely fixed for all Catholic Christendom from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday, inclusive. As Sundays are not days of fasting, this makes the full complement of forty days and therefore establishes an analogy between Lent and the forty-day fast of Christ, the forty days spent by Moses and by Elias in the wilderness and the forty days' grace in the preaching of Jonah to Nineveh.

By the Episcopal Church Lent at present is observed in a modified way. Moderate abstinence in the use of food is recommended and an intermission from gayety and pleasure, that more time may be devoted to religious reflection, to contemplation and to more extended public devotions, the churches being kept constantly open for the latter purpose.

The six Sundays between Ash Wednesday and Easter are not of Lent because they are in the midst of it and not a part of it. They are the first, second, third, fourth and fifth Sundays and "the Sunday next before Easter." The fourth Sunday by popular usage is commonly called "mid-Lent Sunday." It is also called "refreshment Sunday" because it commemorates the miraculous feeding of 5,000 in the wilderness. Another name is "Mothering Sunday," from the idea that "Jerusalem is the mother of us all." The fifth Sunday is "Passion Sunday," from the fact that on that day the Church begins the solemn recital of Christ's sufferings.

The sixth Sunday is "Palm Sunday."

NEWFOUNDLAND'S NET TRADE

Formerly most of the fishermen of the western Newfoundland bays obtained nets from the captains of American vessels, who gave credit and charged the nets against the fish later caught in them and delivered on the schooner. The system was lax and subject to many abuses, with heavy resultant losses to American fishing companies.

Through changed conditions much of the trade in nets is now in the hands of Newfoundland merchants, who, as a rule, carry more British than American nets. A local factory makes herring nets, and both the English and locally made nets sell at prices about $5 lower than do the American. It has been learned that in thorough tests in west coast waters English nets have given entire satisfaction, the twine being of excellent quality and a tar or system of tarring being used that renders them always soft. The tar appears to be a vegetable tar.

At present there is much discussion of the possibility of greatly developing the herring industry of Newfoundland. This agitation may result in nothing more than talk; it may be the forerunner of important extensions of the Newfoundland herring fishery, the employment of drift nets, seines and steam drifters, and the divorcing of the operations of catching and curing. Such development would render very important any prestige held by American makers of nets.—From report of U. S. Consular Assistant O. C. Gould, o Bay of Islands.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

BRITISH BARK SUNK BY CRUISER DRESDEN

Valparaiso, March 13.—The crew of the British bark Conway Castle, sunk by the German cruiser Dresden, off Corral, a seaport of Chile, on her way to Liverpool with a cargo of barley, was landed here yesterday by the Peruvian ship Larlon. The Conway Castle, a ship of 1591 tons, left Newcastle, New South Wales, September 11 for Valparaiso, where she arrived November 28. Her movements after that date are not recorded in the maritime records.

The sinking of the Conway Castle is the first exploit of the Dresden reported since the naval battle off the Falklands in which she took part. After this fight British and Japanese cruisers are reported to have searched for her vainly in the South Pacific for some time. She is supposed to have been hiding, but the Valparaiso reports indicate that she has not entirely ceased her raids upon British commerce.

ROLF BOLDREWOOD, NOVELIST, IS DEAD

London, March 12.—The death is announced at Melbourne, Australia, of Rolf Boldrewood, the novelist, who was born at London in 1826, and whose real name was Thomas Alexander Browne.

In early life, he was one of the pioneer squatters in the gold fields of California. His first novel, "Robbery Under Arms," was published in England in 1888, and one of his latest novels, "A Tale of the Gold en West," was published in 1906.

CHARLOTTETOWN MAN CHARGED WITH SHOOTING

Charlottetown, March 14—The trial of E. L. Harrington, proprietor of the North American Hotel, charged with shooting Robert Thompson, of Suffolk, came up at the police court yesterday. Thompson was too ill to give evidence. One bullet was taken from his arm, and another wound indicated that a second bullet had pierced him. After taking the doctor's evidence the case was adjourned until Monday.

PRISON FOR FIFTEEN YEARS FOR KILLING COMRADE

St. Catherines, Ont., March 11—Fifteen years in Kingston penitentiary, was the sentence imposed this morning on Frank Hartley, a soldier found guilty last night of manslaughter in having shot Private Theodore Burgoyne. Judge Sutherland said that the jury might easily have brought in a verdict of murder. "It is said," said His Lordship, "that it has been the custom of soldiers to point their rifles at each other in a joking way. Just here I may state it is a practice which should be frowned down by military authorities. It is foolish and against the law."

LOSS OF THE BAYANO

London, March 13—The British auxiliary cruiser Bayano, with nearly 200 of her crew, was sunk of Corsewall Point, Scotland, having been torpedoed by the enemy on March 11. About eighteen of her crew were rescued by the British steamer Balmerino. The Bayano was built in 1913, was of 3,500 tons displacement and 416 feet long.

Ayr, Scotland, Mar. 13.—Most of the twenty-eight survivors of the Bayano left for Portsmouth by train last night. Garbed in clothing contributed by sympathizers, and still suffering from their experiences, they were grateful to have escaped death. Three injured, are still in a hospital here.

The survivors say there was no panic aboard the Bayano, but there was no time to lower the boats before the vessel sank. It was a case of every man for himself but none left the ship until she went down. They praise the heroism of their captain, who was at his post when the steamer was engulfed.

The Bayano left Glasgow on Wednesday night. She had been taken over by the Admiralty only recently. The steamer was equipped with wireless.

FORMER ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA DEAD

Munich, via London, March 12.—Ferdinand Burg, formerly Archduke Ferdinand Charles of Austria, is dead, aged fifty-one years. He was a nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph and brother of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, whose assassination in Bosnia had much to do with the outbreak of the present war.

HERR VON MULLER'S INDISCRETION

New York, March 12.—A special to the London Daily Express and New York Herald from The Hague says:

Herr Von Muller, German Minister at The Hague, is leaving his post because of his indiscretion, when talking to a German friend, in saying that Germany made a terrible blunder in attacking Belgium. This statement indirectly reached the ears of the Imperial Chancellor, who telegraphed to Herr Von Muller to send a denial of the report or his resignation.

COUNT WITTE DEAD

London, March 13.—Count Sergius Julovich Witte, Russia's first prime minister, died last night, says a Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's,

Count Witte, who was born in 1849 in Tiflis, was one of the Russian plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth, N. H. in the negotiations for peace with Japan in 1905. He afterwards was made a count and appointed president of the new ministry but retired in 1906, and held no important post after that time.

The Russian Minister of Finance, M Bark, paid a visit to this country last week, and it is rumored that he had an interview with another financial magnate, Mr. Beit, with a view to forming an ideal combination.—*Punch.*

Touch up the Shabby Spots

From Ground Floor to Garret

A tin of JAP-A-LAC and a brush will work wonders in brightening and freshening up worn, dingy, scratched woodwork, floors, furniture, picture frames, radiators, etc., will make them look just like new.

JAP - A - LAC

comes in 21 beautiful colors and natural (clear); the New JAP-A-LAC Floor and Porch Enamel is made in Light Drab, Dark Drab, Tan and Terra Cotta. The beauty of JAP-A-LAC is that anyone can apply it with good results.

W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd. St. John, N.B.

KENNEDY'S HOTEL

St. Andrews, N. B.

A. KENNEDY & SON, PROPRIETORS

Beautifully Situated on Water Front. Near Trains and Steamboats. All Rooms Steam Heated and supplied with Hot and Cold Running Water.

RATES—$2.00 to $2.50 per day. Special rates by the week.

The Best Place to Buy Your Suit.

We are Acknowledged the leaders in the Tailor Trade.
We are still growing in popularity. Why? Because our methods are practical, our work satisfactory.

Call and give us a trial order.

Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed to be Equal to any Make in Canada or United States.

E. B. STINSON, Merchant Tailor,
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

ARE YOU HOUSE-KEEPING?

If so Buy your Fancy and Staple

Provisions, Groceries, Fresh Butter and Eggs

from

J. D. GRIMMER

Prices Right

WATER STREET ST. ANDREWS

Winter is with us once more and when a cold day strikes in you will wish for a

PERFECTION HEATER

The Perfection Heater is the Best Heater made.

NO SMOKE—NO ODOR—NO DUST

Economical on Fuel

PRICE $3.65 - $4.25

Our line of Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Hardware and Household Supplies is large and well assorted. When in need of these goods inquire of us.

Our Goods are right.
Our Prices are Right.

J. A. SHIRLEY

WATER STREET ST. ANDREWS

RECRUITS ARE COMING ALL THE TIME

—TO—

FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

to enlist for training as Book-Keepers, Bank Clerks, Stenographers, etc.

We have put hundreds on the road to SUCCESS. Let us do the same for YOU. Write for particulars. Address

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal

Fredericton, N. B.

Patriotic Stationery

Box Paper - Tablet
Envelopes
Correspondence Cards

Use the RITEWELL Fountain Pen

ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE

COCKBURN BROS., Props.
Cor. Water and King Streets

H. O'NEILL

Up-to-Date Market

DEALER IN

Meats, Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Etc.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

A. E. O'NEILL'S

FOR

MILLINERY

AND

FANCY GOODS

Water St. ST. ANDREWS