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## MEMORIAL TO THE LATE W. A. MOTT, K. C.

(Campbellton Graphic)

Knowing that there had been an intimate acquaintance during several years between our late lamented and greatly esteemed fellow townsman, Honorable W. A. Mott, K. C. and Judge Theodosius Botkin, American Consul at Campbellton, the Graphic requested the latter to give to our readers his individual estimate of his late friend. The following memorial is Judge Botkin's response:

"I first met our friend in September 1907 soon after my becoming an official resident of this community. His office adjoined my own, and we frequently, in hours of dullness or weariness, called upon each other to engage in conversation or in a mutually interesting discussion concerning the practice of law. In that way or manner I had splendid opportunities to study and understand his methods as a practicing attorney and as a counsellor, and to be aware of the great scope of his learning in the law, of the remarkable depth and range of his talents, and of his loyal and zealous devotion to the interests of his clients. At times he would come in to lay before me some complications of facts and circumstances involved in litigation in which he was interested, and to have me discuss with him the probable application of the common law in such cases. In such instances it was a delight and an honor to watch him as he deftly strode to and fro in my desk and argumentatively grouped the bits of evidence for and against his cause, and then like an irrepressible logician turned upon them the search lights of legal principles. He impressed me with the conclusion that he was a close, careful and thorough student of his cases, and that before entering upon a trial he would be sure to know all the weak and dangerous points as well as all the strong ones in his own client's cause. I must not dwell further upon these and other traits; but this much it was proper to say to justify my right to the opinion that Albert Mott was a barrister of a very high order of ability and attainment, with exalted pride in his profession, and with sincere devotion to whatever interests were confided to him. He had a very high respect for the courts, and when conversing about some unexpected and apparently strange ruling that had brought him further complications or defeat, I never heard a word fall from his lips that could be construed or distorted into a harsh criticism of the offending tribunal, but always he would seek for a reason to excuse or justify the decision. That is one of the loftiest characteristics of the self-respecting, profession-loving lawyer.

On a number of occasions he narrated for my edification, and it was always interesting, the story of his political contests, of his successes and defeats. But I never heard him speak bitterly, or uncharitably, or maliciously of any who had opposed his ambitions, and particularly of those who had accomplished his defeats. I could only attribute that fact, that respect, to a nobility of heart and a charity that "endureth things which are kind."

I had some personal knowledge of his bearing and attitude toward those who needed his advice and service and were unable to pay a fee. One instance is typical and sufficient. Of a certain person he said to me, "The poor devil has no means and neither have his people; but he has a righteous cause, and is being imposed on, and I am going to defend him for the satisfaction there'll be in it." It is not necessary to predict that that

utterance emanated from a soul full of kindness, from a manly bosom filled with a noble saving sympathy for the distressed.

It was because of traits in his character like those mentioned, as well as others equally admirable, that I soon learned to like and esteem him, and to confide in him as a sincere disinterested friend; and thus it happens that in his death I, too, have felt a deep and keen sense of personal loss.

He was in the full flush of manhood's maturity when

He heard great footsteps in the shade  
Draw nigher still and nigher:  
And voices called like that which bade

The prophet come up higher  
Campbellton, the Rescouche valley, and the Province of New Brunswick have lost, in his misfortune and death, one who possessed all the elements of civic greatness. His kindly voice, his genial face, his stalwart form are vanished; but the memory of these will last as long as there shall survive one of those who knew him.

May he who wept in divine sympathy for the heart broken sisters of Bethany, sustain and support, soothe and comfort the sorrow laden family, kith and kin, of our departed neighbor and friend. "Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted."

**CANADA'S CHRISTMAS STAMP**  
The Campaign for 1911 is on, and Necessitous Consumptives all over Canada are Rejoicing.

As Archbishop Cody expressed it at a meeting of the Citizens' Christmas Stamp Committee in Toronto, a few days ago, the Christmas Stamp, now issued each year in aid of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, has become one of the institutions of the country.

Three years ago the movement was set on foot in Canada by the National Sanitarium Association, following the idea that first originated in Denmark, which was a year later taken up in the United States, and quickly spread to Canada.

The idea itself is very simple, though the results show how true it is that "great oaks from little acorns grow." \$11,000.00 being realized from the sale of stamps in 1910, a sum sufficient to care for forty patients at the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives. This year it is hoped that \$25,000.00 may be realized in this great life-saving work which is ever becoming more urgent.

The cut in the corner of this article shows the design of the stamp for 1911, though the original is in three colors.

This stamp does not carry any mail. One wants to remember this, though, as it has been epigrammatically expressed, any mail will carry it. The idea is for everyone to use this stamp in their correspondence between now and the end of the year. This plan will serve the two-fold purpose of helping to realize the \$25,000.00 for the aid of needy consumptives, and will besides possess an educational value that can hardly be overestimated.

The stamps are on sale to-day in book stores, drug stores, and elsewhere in almost every town and city in Canada. Clergymen, Public School teachers, Sunday School teachers, Bible Class workers, Daughters of the Empire, and organizations of many different kinds are assisting in the work of spreading the sale of this little stamp. Each stamp costs only one cent, and it becomes possible for everyone to have some part in this great battle against consumption.

We have every pleasure in urging our readers to make much use of this little messenger of healing for the next thirty days.



There is used in a normal year 90,000,000 cords of fire wood, 40,000,000 board feet of lumber, 118,000,000 heavy ties, 1,500,000,000 staves, over 123,000,000 sets of heading, nearly 500,000,000 barrel hoops, 3,000,000 cords of native pulp wood, 165,000,000 cubic feet of round mine timbers and 1,250,000 cords of wood for distillation.

In 1909 4,002,000 cords of wood were used in the manufacture of paper, of which 794,000 cords were imported from Canada. The demand for pulp wood is making a severe drain on the spruce forests, which furnish the principle supply. The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture is conducting investigations to determine what other woods such as scrub pine, white fir, tassel and the like, can be successfully used.

A larger drain upon forest resources is made by the demand for railroads, of which 123,754,000, equivalent to three and three-quarters billion board feet, were used in 1908. White oak, hitherto the chief source of supply, is not plentiful enough to meet this demand indefinitely, and in many parts of the country the supply of chestnut, cedar and cypress is dwindling; however, seasoning and treating methods are being found, largely through the work of the Forest Service, by which cheaper and more plentiful woods, such as lodgepole pine in the Northwest and loblolly pine in the South, are made fit for use as ties. Timber to the amount of two and one-half billions feet was used in 1907 for mine timbers. A great saving has been effected in the naval stores industry, also largely through the work of the Forest Service, by the introduction of the so-called "cup" system of tapping, in place of the old destructive system of "boring." The new systems insure a larger product of better quality and prolong the life of the longest pine forests upon which the industry depends.

Fine creamery butter was made as early as 1838 B. C.

Just

The same, we wish our grocer should stop sending that kind.

The woman named Mary in England had given a \$62,000 fund to Queen Mary.

A British clergyman in New York named George, tried to get all the games in America to do the same for the King.

### THE POWER OF SYMPATHY.

Mothers Too Often Form a Habit of Constant Reproof.

Although conscious of the power of sympathy, many loving but overcritical mothers not only forget to show affection but form a habit of constant reproof. Naturally enough, the children, unless exceptionally callous to their surroundings, become sullen and resentful. How can they realize that the nagging is an expression of anxious affection?

When Johnny comes rushing into the house full of enthusiasm over some new play or new idea, and eager to tell his plans, such a mother exclaims, "How many times have I told you to wipe your feet before you open the door?" The greetings still his enthusiasm, and, hurt and wounded, he draws back into himself, and will not again expose himself to such a snub. He confides in her less and less as he grows older, and she wonders why.

There is sound psychology in the statement that if you believe a man is honest he will be honest; that if you trust a young man he will prove trustworthy; that if you praise a child he will deserve praise. Benjamin West's mother kissed her boy when he showed his drawings to her; and the boy, when grown to manhood, said that her kiss made a painter of him.

### A RAVENOUS INDUSTRY.

How the Paper Makers Are Destroying the Forests of the United States.

The forests of the United States now cover 550,000,000 acres, or about one-fourth of the area of the country. Forests publicly owned contain one-fifth of all timber standing. The timber privately owned is not only four times that publicly owned but it is generally more valuable.

Forestry is not practiced on 70 per cent of the forests publicly owned and on less than 1 per cent of the forests privately owned, or on only 15 per cent of the total area of the forests.

The original forests of the United States contained timber in quantity and variety far beyond that upon any other area of similar size in the world. They covered 850,000,000 acres with a stand of not less than 5,200,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber, according to present standards of use. There are five great forest regions—the northern, the southern, the central, the Rocky Mountain and the Pacific.

The present rate of cutting is three times the annual growth of the forests of the United States. The great pineeries of the Lake States are nearing exhaustion and great inroads have been made upon the supply of valuable timber throughout all parts of the country.

The heavy demands for timber have been rapidly pushing the great centres of lumber industry towards the South and West. In consequence, the State of Washington has led for several years in lumber production, followed in order by Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Wisconsin and Arkansas. In 1908 the production of yellow pine lumber amounted to eleven and one-quarter billion feet; the Douglas fir of the Northwest held second place, with three and two-thirds billion feet; while white pine came third, with three and one-third billion feet.

The annual cut from the forests, including waste in logging and in manufacture, is 20,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood.

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### 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 soot 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 rebinding. 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 to 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 manufacturing, with its imported special machinery, its season of rush work and its enormous and fluctuating stock of material—if on the morning after the fire the assuring companies settle in 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 line 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 ordering for the filling of contract orders and 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.

### Children Cry for Fletcher's



The Kind You Have Always Bought

What is CASTORIA  
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Newcastle. BLACKSMITH

### WINDSOR HOTEL

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.

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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.  
Ice Cream, 10c.

Telephone 115-4.

### You Know the Signs

of biliousness—the out-of-sorts feeling, headache, dull eyes, dizziness, bad taste, sallow skin, sick stomach. Get rid of these as soon as they show and you will be happier and feel all the better. You can do this easily and prevent return of the troubles.

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Should be on Hand  
Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, F. Heller, Lancing, England.  
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.