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ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, 12th February, 1916.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

[February 3 to February 9]

DURING the week under review the war entered the nineteenth month of its course; but the week was not characterized by any great event in the hostilities, and it produced no significant alteration in the situation.

The Western campaign witnessed the usual artillery duels, but only unimportant changes in the front were effected.

The Russian campaign was prosecuted with some vigor in the Riga district, and, especially, on the East Galician and Bessarabian fronts, where the Russians seem to have more than held their own. The Russians also claimed further advances in the Caucasus and in Persia. The Russian fleet was reported to have been active in the Black Sea, and to have sunk a large number of Turkish sailing vessels.

No progress was reported in the Mesopotamian campaign. The British force under Gen. Townshend, at Kut el Amara, was holding out; but the relieving force under Gen. Aylmer had not been able to advance, in consequence of the continued bad weather.

There appears to have been but little activity in the Balkans. Austrian cruisers were about Durazzo, interfering with the transport of Serbian troops by the ships of the Allies, but were driven off.

The Italian campaign seems to have furnished no outstanding success for either side during the week; but considerable activity, chiefly artillery duels, prevailed.

No news was received of engagements in East Africa; but it was announced that Gen. Smith-Dorrien had resigned his command of the British force operating in this arena, in consequence of ill health, his successor being Gen. J. C. Smuts, the famous Boer general.

From West Africa came the definite announcement that 900 Germans and 14,000 German colonial troops (natives, of course) were interned in Rio Muni, the little Spanish colony which is bounded on the north, east and south by Cameroon. The 900 Germans are to be taken to Spain. A British steamer was taking food for the hungry fugitives. Thus the Cameroons would seem to have been finally subjugated by the Anglo-French forces; and thus France will be able to get back the territory she had to concede to Germany at the time of the Agadir affair.

Submarine activities were less in evidence during the week than in previous weeks; and all the casualties reported are mentioned in "News of the Sea."

Another air raid, this time by German seaplanes, was made on the Kent coast of England on the afternoon of Feb. 9, Ramsgate and Broadstairs being the places visited. No lives were lost, and little or no damage was effected.

Of political and diplomatic matters arising out of the war, there was nothing of special importance to record here; but there seemed to be a possibility of America and Germany reaching an understanding in regard to the *Lusitania* murder. It appeared that the only remaining difficulty in the way was a question of phraseology in the notes; and in such a vital matter as this all other nations must yield to America, her great specialty being notes and the phraseology thereof. But it is gratifying in this connexion to learn that Secretary Lansing is taking lessons from Hamilton, and is probably a diligent student of the "Federalist." We recommend to all Americans the study of this classic, written principally by Hamilton, who was, undoubtedly, America's greatest statesman and most far-seeing man. The book can be bought for a shilling.

THE OTTAWA FIRE

THE destruction of the magnificent Parliament Building at Ottawa, attended by the loss of several lives, is an event that will be memorable in the history of Canada. The grandeur and beauty of the structure, as well as its historical associations, were such as to make it a large feature in Canada's story. The first thought in connexion with the disaster must be one of sorrow for the loss of life, and sympathy with those who have been bereaved. The property loss is large, but that can soon be forgotten. There is comment on the absence of insurance. But a little reflection will satisfy the thinking citizen that, with a vast quantity of such property scattered over the whole country, the Dominion is wise in becoming its own underwriter. If a general policy of insuring such property had been adopted the cost to the country in the form of premiums would probably have been far in excess of the value of the buildings that have been destroyed.

At this time, when the Empire is at war, there is a not unnatural tendency to attribute every large disaster on British territory to the Empire's enemies. Hence it is not surprising that there are rumors to the effect that the fire was the work of German incendiaries. It is quite possible that this is correct. Nobody will doubt the readiness of the German authorities to resort to this form of warfare where they are able to do so. But there is great probability that the Ottawa disaster is the consequence of the carelessness which is far too common, respecting precautions against fire. The fire broke out in the Commons reading room. There is a rule against smoking in that room, but good authority says the rule has not always been enforced. It is not always easy for officials to enforce rules against the members, in the rooms in which the latter feel supreme. A careless visitor dropping a cigarette in such a place—a room full of loose newspapers and with interior finish of wood dried by a half century of time—would find inflammable material that might account for the remarkable rapidity with which the fire spread.

Apart from the deplorable loss of life, what is most to be regretted is the destruction of many books and records of value. Fortunately the beautiful Library, in the rear of the main building, escaped, it is believed, with little loss. The Library's contents are of a value that cannot be expressed in money. That it has been almost wholly preserved is a subject for gratification.

Temporary accommodation will be found for parliament, but of course instant steps will have to be taken to rebuild the structure that has been destroyed. No doubt the general architectual design of the old building, in harmony with which the two departmental blocks near by have been constructed, will be preserved, and in the working out of new plans better accommodation will be provided for the House of Parliament. The building that has just been destroyed, beautiful though it was, and in its day well adapted for its purpose, was designed and erected for the old Province of Canada before Confederation. In some respects—especially in the Commons chamber itself—the needs of the nation had outgrown the accommodation provided. Soon no doubt Canada will have again a stately Parliament House, no less beautiful than the one now lost, and better adapted, as respects accommodation and safety, to the requirements of the country.—*Montreal Journal of Commerce.*

When we went to press last week we had only time to make a brief reference to the destruction by fire of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. The fire broke out in the Reading Room at 8.50 p. m. on Thursday, Feb. 3. The House of Commons was sitting at the time, and Mr. W. S. Loggie, M. P. for Northumberland, N. B., was addressing the House on the subject of fisheries, when Mr. C. R. Stewart, Chief Doorkeeper of the House of Commons, came hurriedly into the chamber and called out, "There is a big fire in the reading room; everybody get out quickly." The members in the chamber all escaped, some of them only very narrowly and with injury. Two ladies from Quebec, Mesdames Bray and Morin who were guests of Madame Sévigny, the wife of the Speaker, were burned, as were J. B. R. Laplante, Deputy Clerk of the House, and three members of the staff. The remains of the above six persons were recovered. Mr. B. B. Law, M P. for Yarmouth, N. S., was somewhere in the building at the time of the fire, but according to latest reports his remains have not been found.

The Parliament Building was almost totally destroyed, only the walls remaining; but the Library was saved, with only slight damage to the contents caused by water. Mr. R. A. Pringle, K. C., and Judge D. B. McTavish, both of Ottawa, have been appointed a commission to inquire into the origin of the fire.

PARLIAMENT AT OTTAWA

AFTER the adoption of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, which was done without any amendment being moved or division taken, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, the House of Commons was engaged for some time on the Question Paper. On Thursday, 3rd, the subject of Fisheries was under discussion, a notable contribution to the debate having been the speech of the missing member for Yarmouth, Mr. B. B. Law; and the discussion was interrupted by the outbreak of fire which destroyed the Parliament Building. The House met on Friday afternoon in the Victoria Memorial Museum, which will be the quarters for both Houses during the remainder of the session. The sitting on Friday was brief, and the only speeches made were those of the Premier and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who both referred in eloquent and pathetic words to the destruction of the Parliament Buildings and the sad loss of life therein. On Tuesday of this week, by a unanimous vote of the House, it was decided to apply to the Home Government for permission to amend the British North America Act to allow the life of the present Parliament to be extended one year beyond the date of its statutory expiry. The speech of Sir Robert Borden, in making the motion, was an admirable one; but that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who supported the motion, is said to have been one of the most eloquent that great orator and statesman has ever made.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA

STARGAZERS have, no doubt, noticed recently two conspicuously bright stars in the western sky in the early evening. These are Jupiter and, to the west of it, Venus. These planets are gradually nearing each other, and will be seen nearly in conjunction on the evening of the 13th. This is what "Zadkiel" has to say about it:—"The happy conjunction of Venus with Jupiter in 0° 22′ of *Aries*, on the thirteenth day, is the sign ruling Great Britain, and the ascending degree of our beloved Monarch, will, we trust, prove to be the harbinger of a halcyon period for His Majesty and his loyal subjects throughout the world. Jupiter will be passing through the sign of Aries during the next four months, and will benefit Denmark, Lesser Poland, and possibly Syria also."

RECRUITING

WHILE the returns for recruiting in New Brunswick for the week ending February 5 show a slight increase over those for the week preceding, the result can hardly be considered satisfactory. New Brunswick is the most backward province of the Dominion in the matter of recruits for overseas service, and this fact is not creditable to the boasted loyalty of our people. It is, perhaps, not fair to stigmatize one part of the Province as being behind other parts in this vital matter; but it does seem that St. John is numerically behind other counties, when we consider that a large portion of the recruits credited to St. John has come from other counties, especially from Charlotte.

AS USUAL

IT was expected that a number of recruits in training for overseas service would be quartered at Chamcook this winter; but the winter is wearing away, and no definite word of the arrival of the recruits has been received. Mr. T. A. Hartt, M. P., is supposed to have interested himself in the matter, but, as usual his interest seems to have produced no tangible result. Never mind, Charlotte County is not the persistent beggar for Government patronage that some other sections are. It is more blessed to give than to receive.

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

Feb. 12.—Abraham Lincoln born, 1809; "Beau" Nash died, 1761; Custom House, London, burned, 1814; Thames frozen, 1870.

" 13.—Trial of Warren Hastings begun, 1788; Captain Cook killed, 1779; Richard Wagner died, 1883.

" 14.—*St. Valentine.* St. Vincent, 1797.

" 15.—U. S. S. *Maine* sunk at Havana, 1898; Senator Hanna died, 1904.

" 16.—Lindley Murray, grammarian, died, 1826; Steamer *Independence* lost, 1853; Lionel Lukin, inventor of lifeboat, died, 1834.

" 17.—Meeanee, 1845. Michael Angelo died, 1564; Molière died, 1573; Heine died. 1856.

" 18.—Martin Luther died, 1546; Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of Confederate States, 1861; Francis E. Willard died, 1898.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL - $ 5,500,000
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Branches in CHARLOTTE COUNTY
St. Andrews, St. Stephen,
St. George, Grand Manan

CODERE GUILTY OF MURDER

London, Feb. 7.—Twenty minutes after retiring, the jury at the Winchester Assizes returned on Saturday afternoon a verdict of guilty against George Codere, late Lieutenant of the 41st Canadian Battalion, indicted for the murder of Sergt. Ozanne, of the 9th Mounted Rifles, whose mutilated body was found in the stables of the regiment on December 9. "You add nothing about the state of his mind?" inquired Justice Darling. "We find him guilty," gravely responded the foreman. Codere was sentenced to death.

Throughout the two days' hearing the prisoner sat between his guards in the big dock listening acutely, but never betraying any excitement. Now, on being called upon to say why the sentence should not be passed, he spoke for the first time since pleading not guilty. "All I have to say is I am not the man who did it," he declared, standing erect and showing no sign of emotion.

Two mental experts gave directly contrary conclusions of their independent examinations of the prisoner. One of these mentioned that the common estimate was that one out of the 270 of the population of England was insane. "Thomas Carlyle put the proportion much higher," drily remarked the judge.

London, Feb. 9.— Ex-Lieut. Codere's lawyers have decided to take his case to the Criminal Court of Appeal. The triple grounds of appeal will be insanity, the judge's refusal to delay the trial, and the general insufficiency of convicting evidence. The lawyers express the opinion that additional witnesses as to insanity would have proved most useful, and if a new trial is granted such witnesses will be called.

Colonel Rioux and Colonel Pelletier visited the prisoner at Winchester jail yesterday. He maintains his lightness of spirits, still asserting his innocence, and assumes that he will yet be freed.

London, Feb. 7.—The Right Hon. Sir Cecil Clements Smith died on Sunday at Welwyn.

Sir Cecil Smith rose from the position of student-interpreter at Hong Kong in 1862 to Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements in 1878. Later he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary of Ceylon and then Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements. He was chief British delegate to the International Opium Conference at the The Hague in 1911. Sir Cecil Smith was born in 1840.

—Shanghai, Feb. 4.—The Japanese liner *Daijin Maru* was sunk Wednesday night in a collision with the steamship *Liman*, and 160 lives were lost.

The collision occurred at night, at a point eighty miles from Swatow.

The *Daijin Maru* of 1,576 tons gross, and 243 feet long, was built at Kobe in 1900. She was owned in Osaka. The *Liman* is owned by the China Navigation Company, of London. She is 300 feet long, of 2,211 tons gross, and was built at Greenock in 1908.

KEEPING IT DARK

All the passengers in the railway carriage with one exception wore some form of war badge. A stranger only was undecorated. A fussy badge-wearer remarked:

"I see, sir, that you are the only one not engaged in some form of war work."

"I prefer to be quite unostentatious about what I do."

What is your war work?" continued the inquisitive one.

"Sir, I am a German spy; but I do not care to make my occupation too public."—*Manchester Guardian.*

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

LETTER FROM BERMUDA

Hamilton, Bermuda,
Jan. 19, 1916.

To the Editor,
Sir:—

The receipt of the BEACON remind me of my promise to write you as soon as I got settled here. It is only recently that I can say I have settled. The conditions which developed in connexion with the position I came here to assume, were of such a disappointing nature that it was practically impossible for me to consent to fulfil my engagement. Another proposition developed, which has proved much more congenial and profitable and which will enable me to spend the winter here and possibly obtain the beneficial results originally anticipated.

I am not disappointed regarding the climatic conditions, which are certainly ideal and fully agree with the description given in pamphlets concerning the place. The prevailing wind throughout the year is from the South-west; but in the cold months this is tempered by a fair proportion of breeze from the Northerly points of the compass; these are comparatively dry.

The importance of Bermuda as a British possession is irrespective of its dimensions or commercial relations. The combined superficial area of all the island only amount to 13,000 acres, which by comparison is about a third larger than Campobello Island. The land is low, and, as approached from the sea, has in the distance a dull and sombre aspect. The Islands are consequently made out with difficulty, and in foggy weather are occasionally missed and passed by. On a nearer approach the view of the land is exceedingly picturesque and attractive. The average height of the land generally is not more than 25 to 50 feet above sea level. It consists of a succession of mounds or hills more or less covered by cedar trees, sage and other bushes, and interspersed with patches of cultivated garden land. It will be interesting to St. Andrews people, who have been so much concerned about a water supply, to know of conditions here regarding this vital necessity. As a matter of fact there is no fresh water on the Island. The porosity of the rocks is remarkable, and the sea water finds its level throughout the Island from shore to shore, rising even above this level by force of capillarity. When rain falls on the Island it passes through the porous rocks as through a sieve, and an hour or two after the heaviest shower every trace of it has disappeared. Fresh water is now obtained by the storage of rain in tanks. Every house of any pretensions has one or more such tanks, and the local law obliges provision to be made, when houses are built, for this essential reservoir. The buildings are for this end usually roofed at a convenient slope with thin flat slabs of limestone periodically white-washed to correct the poresity and keep the surface white and clean. The water thus stored is pure as long as the tanks are kept clean; alternate tanks are employed for regular cleansing. The Island has a perennial look of green; the crab grass everywhere trails over the soil; wild sage-bush in two pretty varieties invades every uncultivated patch; the beautiful oleander grows everywhere, being generally arranged in picturesque rows to divide the fields or shelter the crops from the wind. Most numerous of all is the Bermuda cedar or Juniper which is extensively used for interior finish of houses about here. The general appearance of the place is, however, by no means obstrusively tropical.

Of fruits, the bananas and lemons yield profitably, and are of excellent quality. Lemons grow wild.

Grapes of good size and excellent flavor are grown but are not abundant. On the whole it may be said that the supply of Island grown fruit is disappointing. Of vegetables the same verdict must be pronounced, although there is hardly a vegetable that cannot be grown well here. It is a curious fact that considerable of the fruit and house vegetables, even late potatoes, consumed by Bermudians, come from America and the West Indies.

Of the trees and shrubberies the Bermuda cedar predominates. Nearly all English flowers and shrubs thrive well, the roses and lillies in great variety especially coming to great perfection. Among ornamental trees may be noted the Poinsettia, Pride of India, Night blooming Cereus, four varieties of Hibiscus, the Bamboo, the Christmas bush and Castor Oil tree. Plants may frequently be seen clinging apparently to a bare coral wall and springing out of its soilless crevices, growth being mainly due to the moisture of the rock.

Regarding the population, the total is about 19,000 of whom 13,000 are colored, this does not include the army and navy. The white population is composed of the descendants of old settlers and of immigrants from time to time from America, Maderia and other places, with a sprinkling of soldiers, who have settled in the place on discharge.

The colored people here are the descendants of the old Negro and American slaves, much intermingled with white blood, and are gradually, by their greater energy and wish to improve themselves, by schooling and otherwise, taking up a better position with regard to the whites. Their ambition aspires to a share in the administration, although caste prejudices are still strong, even amongst the different strata of the European residents. The lower classes speak with a peculiar and unpleasant drawl, and children are apt to acquire this tone from the native servants.

Should you care to give this letter space in your paper I might touch upon the present prevailing prices of household commodities, which might interest St. Andrews readers. Coal is $10.00 per ton; flour, $12.00 a bbl.; fresh meat, 36¢ a lb.; butter, 40¢ a lb.; Eggs, 75¢; potatoes, $5.00 a bbl.; poultry, 32¢. Prices of all commodities are fully 50% higher than in Canada; this, I fancy, is attributable to everything having to be imported, and to excessive freight rates, which since the war have considerably advanced.

From a business point of view, Bermuda I would not consider very desirable, but as a winter resort I fancy it could not be excelled in any part of the world. Personally I shall welcome the sight of my own native heath again. (D. V.) I hope by the end of April to greet all my old friends in St. Andrews once more.

Wishing for yourself and the BEACON every success and prosperity during the present year.

Yours truly,
SPENCER FARMER.

TWENTY-TWO

TWENTY-TWO
At the end of the week, if he'd seen it through,
We left his grave in the cure's hands;
I met him as I was coming away—
A white-haired man in cassock and bands—
And I showed him where it lay.

"Twenty-two—
Yet he's older than you or me, M'sieu,
And the riddle of time for him is read.
Yea, I will see the grave kept trim,
And after the prayers for our own are said
I will add a prayer for him."

Twenty-two—
Someone will bitterly weep for you;
Yet she'll lift her head with a wonderful pride:
"He was my son, and his life he gave.
Shall I grudge such a gift, tho' my heart has died?
He was brave: I must be brave."

Twenty-two—
Ah! for the dreams that can never come true:
All that the world should have laid in store!
He was willing to die though he loved to live.
We must be ready to follow—the more
That we've many less years to give.

MAJOR BIDDER, in *Punch*.

Up-River Doings

St. Stephen, N. B., Feb. 9.

Miss Dorothy Nason gave a very pleasant party at her home one evening last week which was much enjoyed by her guests.

Mrs. Harold Gregory has returned to her home in Bangor after a pleasant visit in Calais.

Miss Alma Fitzmaurice is visiting friends in Fredericton. Later she expects to visit Boston and New York cities and will not return before the first of March.

Miss Maude Price is now the pianist at the Bijou theatre, in place of Miss Coughlin who resigned some two weeks ago.

Miss Elva Vanwart has returned to her home in Woodstock after a pleasant visit with friends in town.

Miss Lilla Acheson, of A. Cameron's dry goods store, has been enjoying a short vacation during the past week.

It is expected that Mrs. Sexton, of Halifax, will address the Women's Canadian Club here at an early date, possibly next week.

Mrs. D. Morris has gone to Boston to visit friends for a week or two.

Rev. Mr. Blackall, rector of St. David's, who has been very ill with la grippe, is now a patient at the Chipman Hospital.

Mr. Fred Short, the efficient assistant at the postoffice, who has been ill during the past week, was able on Monday to resume his duties.

A telegram on Saturday last to Capt. George F. Ryder, contained the sorrowful news that his son, Sergt. Frank H. Ryder, of the 10th Battalion, now in France, had been wounded.

A moonlight sleigh ride is to be enjoyed to Moore's Mills, on Saturday evening, by a number of young people.

Mr. N. Marks Mills, who has been ill from the affects of grip, is reported to be improving.

The Woman's Auxiliary, connected with Christ Church, held their monthly meeting at the Rectory on Tuesday afternoon, The Auxiliary Society, of Trinity Church, held their meeting at Trinity rectory the same afternoon.

ST. GEORGE, N. B.

Feb. 7.

Senator and Mrs. Gillmor left for Ottawa this morning. Miss A. D. Sullivan, of St. Stephen, who has been Mrs. Gillmor's guest, accompanied them to her home.

John Crickard, an elderly citizen, was stricken on Friday last while coming from the post office. He suffered from a stroke and is at his home in a precarious condition, with faint hopes of recovery.

Captain Chas. Johnson returned last Saturday from a business trip to upper Canada. While in Ottawa he saw the parliament buildings burn.

Miss Florence McLaughlin returned this morning from a pleasant visit in St. John.

Captain Jesse Milliken is visiting friends in St. John.

Rev. William Johnson, of the Baptist church, was able to officiate in the church yesterday after a recent severe illness.

Rev. W. J. Spencer returned last week from the Synod meeting in Fredericton.

The recruiting committee whose efforts on Saturday night, at Black's Harbor, resulted in ten recruits, will visit Beaver Harbor and Pennfield this week. In addition to the ten signed on Saturday at Black's, five others agreed to sign later. Members of the committee say they received valuable aid from several young ladies present at the meeting, who urged the young men to offer their services.

The recent snow storm was a great boon to lumbermen in this section. Many teams are hauling ice from the Lake, the going being excellent.

Postmaster McKenzie is confined to his home with grip.

Miss Laura Hibbard, trained nurse, left for Lawrence, Mass., last week.

B. H. Gillmor is confined to the house with a bad knee, the result of a fall on the slippery sidewalk some days ago.

Feb. 9.

The clergy of the Church of England of the Deanery of St. Andrews, will hold their next meeting at St. George, Feb. 16 and 17. Rev. R. Tobin, B. A., of Campobello, will preach at the evening service on the 16th. On Wednesday the 17th, Rev. T. Tomalin will preach at the 8.30 a. m. service.

Rev. J. Spencer attended the funeral of the late Herbert Fisher, of Digdeguash, who died of pneumonia on Sunday and was buried on Tuesday. Mr. Fisher was fifty-four years, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Angus Fisher. He leaves a widow and four children, two boys and two girls. Rev. Mr. Blackall was unable to officiate owing to illness. F. F. Cawley, of St. George, conducted the funeral services. Burial was at Bethel Cemetery.

John Turner was badly cut in the left eye, while barking pulp-wood in the wood mill, on Monday. A flying piece of bark struck him causing the injury.

Ike McVicar, employed in the woods at McDougall Lake, had his leg broken on Saturday last. He was loading a team at the time and was caught by a skidding log. His leg was broken just above the ankle. Dr. Alexander is attending him.

The Misses Helen and Alice McGee entertained about thirty-five of their young school friends on Tuesday last. The little folks thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Mrs. Wm. Mersereau is visiting friends in St. John.

Charlie Steen, who enlisted from here and was reported missing some time ago, has been unofficially announced a prisoner of war at Munster.

A second carnival to be followed by a dance is announced for Monday evening, February 14.

Miss Helen Grearson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Grearson, is preparing for an interesting event which will take place in the near future, when she will become the bride of Roy McLeod Gillespie, of Calgary, Alta. Miss Grearson, who is a lady of exceptional talent, has the best wishes of her many friends here for a bright and happy future.

SEAL COVE, G. M.

Feb. 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent McGunigall, of Lubec, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ellingwood.

Mr. Wm. Buss, who was reported last week very ill, is on the mend again.

Mrs. Collin Ingersoll is ill with grip.

Burton Cook has opened his factory for making boneless smoked herring, and is putting up a very fine quality.

Sch. *Bessie L. Morse*, Capt. Arves Morse, is loading bloaters for Boston.

Mr. Hazen McLean, of Letite, has installed a set of gasoline lamps in McLaughlin Bros. store.

Miss Ena Harvey is visiting friends in Castalia.

Capt. James Ingersoll and wife have returned from Boston, where they have been visiting their friends.

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

Perhaps Your KIDNEYS

are out of order. Make the doctor's test. Examine your urine. It should be a light straw color—if it is highly colored, reddish or deep orange—if the odor is strong or unusual—if "brick dust" or mucus is present, look to the kidneys. They are out of order.

Get GIN PILLS at once, and take them regularly.

Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, pain in the back, groin or hips—all point to weakness in the kidney or bladder action, and the pressing necessity for GIN PILLS.

Gin Pills are worth their weight in gold because they drive these pains clean out of the system. They only cost 50 cents a box, with the absolute guarantee of satisfaction or your money back. Six boxes for $2.50, or a free treatment if you write to

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DON'T FORGET
THAT I AM SELLING OUT MY
ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS
At Prices never before heard of, to make room for my New Spring Stock

I also sell Hosiery, Underwear, Overalls, Mackinaws, Raincoats, Ladies' Sport Coats, Alarm Clocks and Fancy Parlor Clocks.

My contribution to the Patriotic Fund was Nine Dollars last month, and I shall contribute One Per Cent. this month of all my sales, so give me your trade and both help the cause.

I keep open evenings. Give me a call.

NEW SHOE STORE OF
EDGAR. HOLMES
131 WATER ST., Just beyond the P.O., EASTPORT, ME.

—Ottawa, Feb. 3.—It is officially announced that the troopship *Missanabie*, which sailed from Canada on January 22, has arrived safely in England. She had on board the following troops:—

Third Divisional squadron, five officers, 155 men; 3rd Divisional Cyclists, eight officers, 193 men; No. 2 Tunnelling Company, 14 officers, 301 men. Drafts: Strathcona Horse, one officer, 53 men; infantry from Halifax, 11 officers, 422 men; Medical Corps, two officers, 60 men; mechanical transport, three officers conducting and 452 chauffeurs; details, including two sailors, four officers, seven men.

Wife—"The dressmaker says she won't make me another gown until you pay her bill." Hub (with Relief)—"That is very good of her. I'll send her a note of thanks."—*Boston Transcript.*

JOS. WHITELEY
Apprenticed Piano and Organ Tuner
HAS MOVED TO MILLTOWN, N. B.
PHONE 17-41.

Get the local man to do your tuning. Seeing that he has been in the profession since he was 14 years old, he must be the best.

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CAFE AND BOWLING ALLEY
Oysters are now in Season. Get them here.
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A Fresh Supply of Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Oranges, Grapes, Cigars and Tobacco always on hand
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Fine Porcelains, Ornamental and Useful Cut Glass, Jewelery and Silverware.
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We have on hand all sizes
Anthracite and Soft Coal
which we will deliver on receipt of order
WOOD
All kinds of Dry Hard Wood, sawed as required to any length from one to two feet. Also Spruce and Birch Edgings and Slab Wood
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CORRECT CLOTHING FOR MEN
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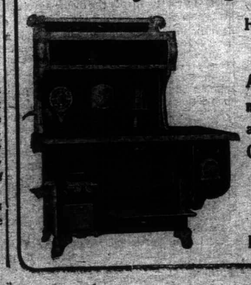
R. A. STUART & SON
Jan. 8, 1916. ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

IT PAYS
TO DO THINGS
RIGHT ALWAYS
This Remark, often heard in conversation, has a peculiar connexion with Advertising
It Pays to Advertise
Good Value in Every
Branch of Trade
This is the concensus of Public Opinion. ADVERTISERS know this. That is the reason why they advertise. No one cares to advertise an indifferent stock, as too many people would get to know about it. You are, therefore, always safe in buying
ADVERTISED GOODS
It Is TRUE Economy

Findlay Ranges & Heaters

Have no equal for Cooking, Heating, or as Fuel Savers.
Always a good assortment of Furniture in stock, and an exceptionally large stock of Squares, Carpets, Linoleum and Oilcloth.
Buchanan & Co.
St. Stephen, N. B.
Freight Paid on $5 Orders and Over