POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

WANTED

TEACHER WANTED—First or second class female teacher to take charge, next term, of Maple View school, three miles above Plaster Rock; district rated poor. Apply, stating salary, to Miles E. Flanders, Secretary School Trustees, Maple View, Victoria Co., N.B. 451 7-15

WANTED—A second class male or female teacher for school district No. 8, parish of Gordon, for term commencing August 1908. Apply, stating salary, to R. M. Gillespie, Secretary, Birch Ridge, Victoria, N. B. 442-7-12-sw

WANTED—Second class female teacher for school district No. 4. Apply, stating salary, to Herbert Fowler, Secretary to Trustees, French Village, Kings county, N. B. 441-7-19-sw

WANTED—A second class female teacher for Church Hill school district, No. [illegible], parish of Elgin, Albert county, to commence teaching first of August next, stating salary, to [illegible] A. Bayley, Church Hill, Albert county. 473-7-15-sw

COOK WANTED—A first class plain cook, no washing, good wages. Apply by letter or in person. Mrs. T. E. G. Armstrong, Rothesay, King's Co., N. B. 348-tf-sw

WANTED—First or second class male teacher for district No. 14, parish North Lake, York Co., N. B. Protestant community. Apply to G. L. Gould, stating salary. Address Forest City, York Co., N. B. 318-6-tf-sw

TEACHERS holding first or second class professional certificates wanted immediately. Salaries $45 to $50 per month. Write, Edmonton Teachers' Agency, Edmonton, Alta. 9-6-tf.-

MEN WANTED—In every locality in Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showcards in all conspicuous places and distribute small advertising matter. Commission or salary $83 per month and expenses $4 per day. Steady work the year round; entirely new plan; no experience required. Write for particulars. Wm. R. Warner Med. Co., London, Ont., Canada. 10-14-ww-d

FOR SALE—Farm on the Loch Lomond road 4 miles from city, with a trout lake thereon; stock, farm machinery, piggery, hennery, land and buildings in good order. Apply to Mrs. Blackall, Silver Falls.

WANTED—By the 15th of May, a girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. John H. Thomson, 187 Duke street. wtf

WANTED—Reliable and energetic men to sell for "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES." Largest list of hardy varieties suited for the Province of New Brunswick, specially recommended by the N. B. Department of Agriculture. Apply now. Spring Season now starting. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Permanent situation. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ontario. 9-6-ww-tf.

Ambitious young men for large Insurance Company as agents. Experience not necessary. Men of character, energy and push can make big money and position. A few good country districts open for the right parties. Address at once "AGENT," P. O. Box 13, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE

ENGINE FOR SALE—75 H.P. Peerless, compound, self-oiling, in perfect condition. Price $600.00. Selling on account of more power being required. T. S. Simms & Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B. 419-3-5-sw

LAKE VIEW FARM

100 acres, near Seminary Village; for details of the fine buildings, good orchard, wood, etc., with list of 5 cows, horse, tools, machinery, included for $2,300., write L. H. Strout, Kent's Hill, Readfield, Me. Owner leaving for the west.

YOU CAN EASILY FIND THE LAKE you want through Frost & Wood's Farms of America, our illustrated catalogue of farms and homes, mailed FREE; we pay $5 R. R. fare. Farms for sale in 18 States. F. A. SPROUL, World's Largest Farm Dealers, 225 Water St., Boston, Me.

RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

The Rhode Island Hospital offers a 3-year course of training in care of patients in Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical and 6 Special Departments. 4999 patients treated in 1907. Applications are now being considered for classes entering in July and Oct., 1908, and January 1909. Maintenance and money allowance sufficient for personal expenses are given. For further information and circulars, address Miss Lucy C. Ayers, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R. I.

A. R. Slipp, LL. B. R. B. Hanson, B. A., LL. B.

Slipp & Hanson

Barristers-at-Law,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Solicitors for the Bank of Nova Scotia.
Long distance telephone connection.

NEW COUNTY TREASURER FOR YEARS A SURVEYOR

George R. Johnston Appointed to Succeed Mr. DeVeber—Will Take Up Work at Once.

The municipal council on Tuesday appointed George R. Johnston county treasurer in succession to the late J. S. Boies de Veber. There were a large number of applicants, and five ballots were required.

The new treasurer is a lumber surveyor, and has been engaged in this occupation for many years. He is well known in the North End, where he resides at 27 Metcalf street. Among the firms for whom Mr. Johnston has done business in the last twenty-five years are B. Mooney & Sons, Tapley Bros., and James Holly & Sons. He was chairman of the board of revisors in 1906, and is well spoken of. It is thought his appointment, although something of a surprise, will be very satisfactory.

Next.

(Winnipeg Telegram.)

This is indeed a great Canada of ours. They had snakes at Port Arthur that had to be chloroformed and then drowned and then chopped into pieces and drowned again before their skins could be preserved for the museum.

Then there was a case of cannibalism in Quebec where a party of explorers fed on each other until the last man was gone, leaving nothing to tell the gruesome story but a pants button.

And now New Brunswick, not to be outdone, produces a plague of caterpillars that hold up trains and have to be cleaned off the railway tracks with a snow shovel.

ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Pulls, Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings. Leaves no scar and Stays Pain Quickly without blistering, allowing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. $2.00 per bottle, delivered with full directions. Book 5-C, free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1.00 bottle. Cures Strained Gouty Loose Veins, Varicocele, Goitre, Varicose Veins, Prostatitis. Kills pain.

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 188 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents: LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal.

MORE CARLETON COUNTY FARMERS SUGGEST IDEAS TO AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

The fifth and concluding meeting of the agricultural commission in Carleton County was held at Bath on Saturday last. Gladstone Perry presided and there were present: Arthur Taylor, William Giberson, Carey Estey, Patrick Corbett, John Hayes, Fred Oakes, J. R. H. Simms, Thomas Bohan, Isaac Smith, Merril Taylor, B. F. Smith, M. P. P., Hrace Rourke, Avard Kearney, Eben J. Kearney, Herbert Olmstead, Ralph Giberson, Ezekiel Secord, Leonard Rourke, Alfred Giberson, Stephen Kinney, Robert Squires, William A. Squires, Thomas McGinley, Elmer Lloyd, Hardie W. Crain, Rev. G. A. Giberson, Albert Olmstead, J. N. Frost, Charles Giberson, Rev. L. A. Fenwick, M. A. Smith, E. F. Shaw, Hanford Squires, Michael Keenan, Rankine T. Smith, with many others.

In discussing the matter of vacant farms and farms for sale, it was found that vacant lands were mostly in the outlying sections, though some good farms were available for sale on the river front. Taking the parish of Kent as a whole, the commission will have a considerable list of farms of various prices and degrees of improvement. It was agreed by nearly all present that the horses, cattle, sheep and swine all needed the introduction of improved breeding stock, and from the evidence given it would seem that there would be a market for quite a number of animals of each of the above classes.

A great shortage of good brood mares was reported and it was represented to the commission that a large number of good young mares could be sold if they were brought into the district. As in other parishes, the preference shown by the farmers of Kent was largely for heavy horses, and the Clyde seemed to be the popular sire demanded. In cattle, Shorthorns and Ayrshires would be most in demand. At the present time, especially in Front Wicklow, there are some very good herds of Ayrshire, Carey Estey having a herd almost purebred. Last season he shipped his cream to the Woodstock Creamery and they returns per cow for the summer season averaged about $35.

Morris Pierce thought that good sires would be fairly well patronized, as the people were aware that their stock was too small and needed improvement. Shorthorns were well thought of, as they had always done well in the herds.

There were no cheese or butter factories in the parish. A few years ago there had been two skimming stations in connection with the Woodstock Creamery, but the introduction of hand separators had closed these and farmers were now generally making their butter at home.

When sheep raising was under discussion, the farmers from the back districts of the parish reported no trouble from dogs, but those along both sides of the river told of heavy losses. Many farmers were dropping sheep, some on account of dogs, some on account of the difficulty of fences. Morris Pierce said there was a good deal of complaint that sheep destroyed the pasture for other stock. Michael Keenan thought this idea was a mistaken one, for he had noticed that a pasture where sheep had run one year was much improved for cattle for the next year. He thought there would be a good demand for purebred rams, Leicesters and Cotswolds seemed to be the class most popular, though some Shropshires had been used.

Fully one-quarter of the parish of Kent was hilly and especially adapted to sheep, but farmers who had level lands seemed to think they could make more money out of their lands by raising hay and oats than in devoting it to sheep pasture.

The chairman, Mr. Keenan, and several others agreed that what was most wanted to encourage the improvement of stock was an agricultural society. After some discussion in which everybody apparently agreed upon the advisability of forming a society, a committee of twelve was appointed to report in two weeks upon the support which such a society would receive among the people. The district which the society should cover was decided as the parish of Kent and Front Wicklow. This district was already included in the Centreville Agricultural Society's territory, but on account of the distance from Centreville, few farmers had joined and the district got no benefit whatever. The following were the men named on the committee: Gladstone Perry (chairman), Morris Pierce, Stephen Kinney, Michael Keenan, Arthur Taylor, Joseph Curtis, Norman Thompson, Hewlett McNally, Carey Estey, Thos. Kilcollins, Chas. Giberson and Joseph Tweedie.

In discussing the labor question, complaint was made that the western harvest excursions had practically depleted the country of available labor. As elsewhere in Carleton county, it was found that but few men were wanted for any length of time on the farm. During haying and harvest a large number were wanted and from $1.50 to $2 was paid. A few farmers required men for six months.

In discussing agricultural education, B. F. Smith thought that agriculture could as well be used as geometry or any other subject in developing a child's mind and that much useful information which would tend to direct the children's attention to the farm could be given in the country schools. In regard to effecting improvements in the methods of farming he thought that an illustration farm should be started in Carleton county. This proved a very popular suggestion with the meeting, and the following motion was unanimously carried:

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that an Illustration Farm be established to assist in the development of the agricultural possibilities of Carleton county."

When apple growing was under discussion, Marshall Smith, Summerfield, said he had 700 trees, mostly Wealthy, that had grown and were bearing very well with him. He had, unfortunately, planted them only fifteen feet apart, they were entirely too close, and he would advise anyone starting an orchard not to plant closer than thirty feet. He was able to sell his apples from $1.25 to $1.50 per barrel. He found great difficulty in getting a supply of barrels. This year he was going to ship in boxes holding one bushel each. This required a box twenty inches long, eleven inches wide, and ten inches deep, inside measurement.

Continuing, Mr. Smith said that what was wanted was a variety of apples like the Northern Spy. It was pointed out by Commissioner Hubbard that as a general rule long-keeping apples, such as the spy, were trees that were liable to winter killing, and thus far no really satisfactory winter variety had been found that would live long and bear well in either the Upper St. John or the Ottawa Valleys. He thought, however, good returns could be obtained from such varieties as the Wealthy, McIntosh Red, Wolf River, Fameuse, and Alexander, all of which were thriving well and were in good demand when properly placed upon the market.

Carey Estey had about 600 trees, practically all New Brunswickers. He shipped the fruit to Madawaska county and usually realized about $1 per barrel.

It was shown that anyone who wished to could successfully grow apples at least for their own use, and some very fine Fameuse apples were reported from Johnville.

In discussing the question of fertilizers, it was reported that twenty carloads were sold at Bath last season, about twelve of which would be of provincial manufacture. This year the sale had not been nearly as large. There was a strong desire manifested to take some steps to cheapen the cost of fertilizer and several present thought that there should be an export duty on hardwood ashes. In this district teams are continually gathering ashes, which they pay for with soap, and these ashes are taken to the American side. This was a loss of fertilizer, that the farmers themselves could prevent. Several present agreed that ashes, at 30c per bbl., were excellent value as fertilizer. Tobique land plaster was largely used some years ago, but its use had been discontinued, the farmers claiming that the quality had deteriorated and the results from its application were not apparent. It was agreed that when the plaster was properly mined and ground fine it paid to buy it, but of late years it had been very impure and was too coarsely ground to be of use.

B. F. Smith, M.P.P., strongly urged that more stock should be kept and less fertilizer imported. He was of the opinion that if farmers applied a reasonable quantity of manure and gave their land good cultivation, they could raise as much hay and oats from 100 acres as they were now raising from 200, and he believed that if the farms of the county were well stocked, that it would not diminish the amount of hay and grain for sale very much, and at the same time the farmers would have large quantities of dairy products and meats, which would add to their income.

There was some further discussion in regard to seeds, the feeding of stock and poultry raising. Mr. Estey and others who kept stock, found it of great advantage to raise turnips for feeding. Corn was grown by some of the farmers present and most years produced a good crop.

In speaking on the seed question, Marshall Smith said that the land could be greatly improved by clover growing and that if the land was put in good tilth and fifteen pounds of seed per acre sown, there was little trouble about a catch. He thought the man that only sowed five or six pounds of clover seed to the acre was simply throwing his seed away. Several men present claimed there was no difficulty about getting a catch of clover, but there was great difficulty in getting it to live through the first winter.

The meeting was concluded with short addresses from B. F. Smith, M.P.P., and the commissioners.

Miramichi Presbytery.

Newcastle, July 1.—Miramichi Presbytery met here at 11 a.m., Moderator Colquhoun in the chair.

The following were present:

Revs. S. J. MacArthur, Newcastle; James Wheeler, Bathurst; J. M. MacLean, St. John's church, Chatham; J. R. MacKay, Tabusintac; A. D. Fraser, Blackville; A. J. W. Myers, Black River; Geo. S. Mitchell, Redbank; R. H. Stavert, Harcourt; H. J. Fraser, Loggieville; Geo. P. Tattrie, New Carlisle; W. B. MacCallum, New Richmond; J. N. MacLeod, New Mills. Only one lay member, James Edgar, Chatham, was present.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Moderator—S. J. MacArthur.

Clerk—J. N. MacLeod.

Standing Committees were chosen as follows:

Home Missions—Revs. MacLean, F. C. Simpson, Douglastown; Myers, J. G. A. Colquhoun, Millerton; H. J. Fraser; and elder from Dalhousie.

Church Life and Work—Revs. MacArthur, Dr. Carr, Campbellton; Stavert, Mitchell and elder from St. Andrew's church, Chatham.

Sabbath Schools—Revs. Myers, A. D. Fraser, Geo. Wood, Chatham; J. H. Kirk, Dalhousie; MacCallum and elder from New Mills.

Young People's Societies—Revs. A. D. Fraser, C. A. Hardy, Flatlands; Tattrie, MacKay, Wood.

Statistics—Revs. McLeod, Dr. Carl, Hardy, Wheeler and elders from Campbellton and Millerton.

Systematic Beneficence—Revs. D. Fraser, A. D. Archibald, Rexton; Colquhoun, Stavert, Myers, McLean, MacCallum and elder for Rexton.

Augmentation—Revs. McLeod, Dr. Carr, H. J. Fraser, Wheeler and elder for Black River.

Temperance and Moral Reform—Revs. F. C. Simpson, MacArthur, H. J. Fraser, A. D. Fraser and Kirk.

Rev. MacArthur reported the general assembly at Winnipeg.

Rev. Colquhoun was reappointed treasurer of the Presbytery Fund.

Rev. Mr. MacLean reported on Home Mission work.

Rev. Mr. MacLean was appointed Moderator of Doaktown, vice Rev. Colquhoun resigned.

It was agreed to ask from Church and Manse Building Fund a grant of $150 for Hardwicke church, which was also granted permission to borrow $800.

Memorials were received from St. John's church, Chatham, and the churches at Napan and Hardwicke, asking for incorporation.

A. H. Barker was licensed to preach.

Rev. Myers reported on Sunday school institutes. He was empowered to make arrangements for holding them, beginning July 20th.

It was decided to hold the next quarterly meeting at Newcastle on the last Tuesday of next September.

Black Watch
Chewing Tobacco
Rich and satisfying.
The big black plug.
2268

WAR OF BROTHERS IN HELPLESS MOROCCO

Prince of True Believers is Held on His Throne by France

The Moor is Suffering While Mulai Hafid and Abd-el-Aziz Are Quarrelling, But the Future of the Country Lies in the Hands of the French Who Rule by the Grace of Europe.

(Tangier Correspondence of N. Y. Evening Post.)

When Victor Hugo set out to describe the battle of Waterloo, he began with the letter "A." In the same way must one go about it who would interpret ever so meagrely for Americans the situation in this nearest of all African States to Europe, and yet most remote from her influence and civilization.

In the past, at least, America has been indifferent to Morocco. We as a nation have not been educated up to international politics. Luckily it is a subject which does not concern us, and we do not concern ourselves with it. Our recently acquired possessions in the Pacific, it is true, have turned eyes in that direction, and we take an interest in happenings in Japan and China, but the intricacies of diplomacy in Europe and Africa we feel can safely be ignored.

And Morocco? What have Americans learned from the brief cable dispatches flashed from this unknown corner of the Dark Continent, except that some one was fighting somebody?

So one must go back to the beginning of the alphabet and the letter "A," which, in this case, stands for Abd-el-Aziz, who by the grace of his father, ascended the throne as Sultan and Prince of True Believers in 1894. If, instead, it had been his elder brother, Morocco's history might have run otherwise.

The Holy War, and the attempt to dethorne the Sultan in favor of his brother that is now stirring the country, is but a tardy and long smouldering reaction against the Europeanization which the young Sultan began to undergo soon after coming into power. If it had been a virile and patriotic Europeanization, events might have been different, but it was a weak and selfish one, which betrayed his country to other Powers, and shocked the prejudices and superstitions of his people.

Europe's Part in the Quarrel.

But Europe? What has she to do with this family quarrel in Morocco? That is just the question which many friends of the native in Tangier and elsewhere are asking.

"There's Mulai Hafid on one side and Abd-el-Aziz on the other, the poor Moor between, and the French on top," was a comment made to me on the situation.

France's solicitude for Morocco is a natural sequence of her possession of the adjoining country of Algeria, and it required only such an excuse as was furnished by the killing of Europeans at Casablanca last summer for her to shell and then occupy the town. She has not only continued to hold the town since, under guise of the police powers given her by the treaty of Algiers in 1906, but has made a military headquarters of Casablanca and pushed her lines into the interior as far as Settat. That place is on the route from Marrakesh, the southern capital, to Fez, the northern seat of power, and by holding it the French plan to keep Mulai Hafid from getting from the lower to the upper capital. What else they expect to do is one of the secrets of the foreign office.

A "French invasion" is what Tangier calls the movement, where the feeling is strongly against the course that country is pursuing, not only among the Moors, but among all Europeans except a handful of the French themselves. The attitude of France, it is said, is endangering the lives of all Europeans in Morocco, and undermining everything that has been done toward progress.

The position of Spain, on the other hand, is commended as a fair and sensible one. She has a few warships on the coast and troops at several points, but they have been used for strictly defensive or protective purposes, and have remained neutral so far as the strife between the Sultan and his brother goes.

Germany has kept her hands off Morocco since the visit of the Emperor to Tangier in 1905 and the subsequent treaty of Algeciras among the Powers. That visit, by the way is still recalled with chagrin in this town. The people had spent several days and many pesetas in decorating their city, and many pesetas in decorating their city, and many pesetas in decorating arches, and planning erecting triumphal arches, and planning entertainment for the royal visitor. He stayed just one-quarter of an hour, going up to the German legation and then back to his ship. He never saw the triumphal arches, there are still speeches of welcome to be delivered, and somebody is carrying around in his pocket the keys of the city, waiting until the Emperor shall return and accept them from his hand.

Britain Holds Aloof.

Great Britain, like Germany, has also held aloof. There has been no English warship in Tangier Bay in the last two years, and at Gibraltar I learned that although the officers were allowed to visit this city, they were forbidden to go elsewhere in Morocco, lest by some it should be misconstrued.

And now what manner of man is this who is attempting to dethrone the Sultan in the interest of the religion and independence of his people? The impression that I had gained before coming out here was that he was a reactionary figure, who, either as a religious fanatic or assuming that role for political purposes, sought to drive Europeans out of the country and return it to Islam and the simple savagery which still prevails in much of the interior of Morocco.

Not at all, they tell you here, when that view is advanced. In Tangier, Mulai Hafid is spoken of less as "the Pretender" than as the real successor of his father—the true leader, patriot, and even savior of his country.

It is maintained that he is not anti-European but anti-French, and that only to the extent of resenting the encroachments of that country and the follies of his brother, the Sultan, which have brought distress to the Moorish people. This would seem to be borne out, if his own words are to be credited, by his recent circular letter to the foreign ministers at Tangier. A part of this appears below, as translated for Al-Moghreb Al-Akse, a local weekly newspaper, printed in English:

"In the name of the Most Merciful God, safe from whom is neither device nor might. On behalf of the people of Morocco, one and all, many of whom are actual sufferers from what has befallen their dwellings, their brethren, and their families, I lay before you my plaint.

"I call attention to the terrible calamity which has afflicted the people of Morocco, relying upon your well known frank recognition of truth. Thus you can hardly keep silence on what has happened and is happening in this country. From time immemorial your folk have lived among us, for trade and other purposes, without any object of filching our land, exactly as they would live in other friendly countries, and in the manner laid down in the Madrid convention, which was framed upon a knowledge of the conditions of life in Morocco.

"As to the army now occupying the Casablanca district on the pretext of pacifying it and protecting foreigners, this is my duty toward the whole of Morocco, that is to say, to protect both Moslems and Europeans, in their lives and property. I ask nothing better than to follow the path of justice, that these troops may evacuate that land and leave it of its lawful owners. They have but to depart, and no further trouble need be feared. But assuredly, so long as they remain, peace is impossible.

"You have watched this going on for six months. Have you also watched the condition of the other provinces and cities, where no intervention has taken place? Are not the people, yours and mine, living in peace and harmony? Absolutely nothing has occurred to hurt any person of place, nor—thank God!—has any European been molested, despite all that out brethren have suffered.

"As for the dethronement of Mulai Abd-el-Aziz, this was not only the will of the nation, but done by the decision of the lawful court of Ulema, who judged him. Surely there is no crime in deposing a sultan on the just ground that he is unfit to govern. It was done not long ago in Turkey. It has happened among the other Powers, more especially in France.

"I now ask you to give me a faithful answer, and I will abide by the truth. On what principle of international law can there be armed intervention between a nation and the monarch it has deposed?

"I pause for you reply, in the firm belief that, of careful review of the situation, your answer cannot fail to reflect a bright lustre upon your judgement and justice.

Anti-French Sentiment.

In the same issue of the paper, which by the way came out on Washington's Birthday, was an editorial article, paragraphs from which may be quoted, as illustrating anti-French sentiment:

"We are told that the existence of the Anglo-French agreement forms a bar to free discussion of the lamentable state of things in Morocco, that England has given France carte blanche to do what she will in this country, and even that it is unpatriotic to endeavor to ventilate the many grevious evils which have been inflicted upon British interests in this once "Happy Realm" by foreign intervention.

"There is absolutely nothing in the Anglo-French declaration to justify this assumption. There is nothing in that remarkable agreement to warrant the extensive military operations which for six cruel months have ravaged the prosperous province of Shaouya. Nor is there anything to justify a foreign Power intervening in the dynastic struggle between his Majesty Mulai Abd-el-Aziz and his pretenders, whom Fez, Marrakesh, and Mequinez have proclaimed commander of the faithful.

"We are fully cognizant of the ministerial declaration of the Quai d'Orsay as to France's intention not to attack Mulai Abd-el-Hafid. But what the Qual d'Orsay says, and what the French military commanders do, are totally different things. It the presence of French troops at Settat is not a distinct challenge to the Hafidist forces to attack the invader of Moslem soil we should like to know what else it is. To us it seems the work of the agent provocateur on a gigantic scale, the old Donnybrook fair story, "Who'll tread on the tail of my coat?"

Prior to the time that he was proclaimed Sultan at Marrakesh last fall, Malai Hafid had for eight years occupied the post of second importance in the country, that of viceroy in the southern part of the country. He is not a whole but a half-brother to Abd-el-Aziz, and his mother was Moorish, not Circassian. He has strong connections through his wife with the Berber tribes, both south and north. The Moors may be said to be united in their wish to see him Sultan, but the number who care to risk their life or possessions to make him so is another matter.

Mulai Hafid's Forces.

At this writing Mulai Hafid is believed to be midway between Marrakesh, or Morocco City, and Casablanca, with some 50,000 followers. In all there are perhaps 50,000 men in the country who could be counted on to fight on his side if called upon.

The Sultan is couped up in Rabat, on the coast. He once had 5,000 men there, but they have run away until they hardly number half that. Elsewhere in the country he has perhaps another 2,500, but all are behind in their pay, and as money is all that holds them his forces are melting daily.

What then, you ask, is to prevent Mulai Hafid becoming Sultan? Ah, but you forget Europe. And in the end this is a European and not a Moroccan question at all. What Europe will do no one can predict.

"Morocco is helpless," was one comment made to me. "Her interests were entirely ignored in the treaty of Algeciras. It was made by men who knew nothing about the country and cared less. Its sole purpose was to keep Germany from flying at France's throat."

So the future of young Abd-el-Aziz does not rest in his own puny hands, not yet in the more powerful ones of his brother. It depends upon what France does, and that in turn on how far Europe will let her go.

There are many guesses as to that the outcome will be but when one puts the question to the prudent and the best informed they shrug their shoulders and say that it is too hard for them. All that they are certain of is that meanwhile the poor Moor is ground between wheels and European interests are going to the dogs.

And while Europe waits, and Morocco suffers, Abd-el-Azis, Allah's Anointed, and the Prince of True Believers, continues a ruler in name, but is in truth a tin Sultan supported upon a putty throne by the lilies and the legions of France.

ARTHUR H. WARNER.

MARITIME MEDICOS IN CONVENTION AT HALIFAX

Halifax, July 1.—The Maritime Medical Association convened in Halifax today with an attendance of about seventy. Dr. Murdoch Chisholm, the president was in the chair. The association were the guests of the Studley Quoit club at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Among the New Brunswick doctors in attendance are the following: F. H. Wetmore, Hampton; A. B. Atherton, Fredericton; A. Pierce Crocket, St. John, N.B.; S. C. Murray, Albert, N.B.; C. T. Purdy, Moncton; Geo. McIvin, St. John, N.B.; A. G. Ferguson, Dalhousie, N.B.; Fred White and W. W. Ferguson, Moncton.

North Shore Pulp Mills Down.

Chatham, N. B., June 30 (Special).—The two pulp mills close down to-day, one for an indefinite period and the other for one week, during which time repairs will be made.

Manager Spaulding, of the Miramichi Pulp Mill, states that his mill closes down to-day for an indefinite period.

Mgr. Stephen, of the Dominion Pulp Mill, said that the Dominion Mill would close for a week, commencing with the holiday to-morrow, for the purpose of making repairs. "Make that plain," he added. It has been reported that the mill was closing down because of financial conditions. That is entirely erroneous. The Dominion is only stopping for a week in order that repairs may bje made. All the men will be kept employed.

I. O. G. T. Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., for New Brunswick, meets at Moncton, July 7, at 10 a. m.

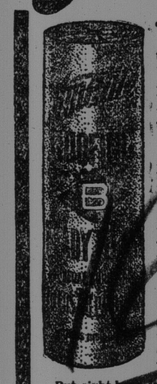
Tea is more susceptible to foreign influences than even butter. This is why it should never be exposed to the air or sold in bulk form. The sealed lead packets of "Salada" Tea preserve the tea in all its native goodness. Insist upon "Salada."

Towed from Louisburg (C. B.) by the tug Underwriter—a distance of nearly 1,000 miles—the dismasted and all but wrecked Boston fisherman Mooween has arrived at Boston. Capt. McDonald began without delay to take out his 60,000 pounds of halibut.

Better Than Spanking

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 70, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Amatite ROOFING



THIS advertisement will bring to your attention the *best and cheapest ready roofing* on the market. Here is how we prove it the best.

In the first place Amatite is made in one standard thickness, whereas other ready roofings range from a thin, flimsy half-ply to a three-ply thickness.

The three-ply thickness (which by the way is only one sheet of felt) is the only kind that can be compared with Amatite.

But right here is the point. Amatite is better made, has better waterproofing material, and weighs more per square foot than the three-ply grade of other makes, and *costs much less.*

These facts make Amatite the most desirable roofing made.

But in addition to its superiority in material and manufacture, Amatite has one distinction which makes it stand out above all others. *It has a real mineral surface.*

It is hardly necessary to state the advantages of such a mineral surface, the freedom from painting or coating, the perfect protection against all kinds of weather, the great durability.

This mineral surface is embedded in a layer of Pitch, *the greatest known waterproofing material.* Beneath this in turn are two layers of the best grade of wool felt—cemented together by more Pitch, making the whole a roofing that is *absolutely waterproof.*

No other ready roofing can compare with this mineral surfaced, waterproof, weather-proof, durable roof. That's why we say—*Don't buy your roofing until you have seen Amatite.*

Free Sample & Booklet

Send for Free Booklet and Sample to-day. It will pay you to get acquainted with Amatite. Address nearest office.

THE CARRITTE-PATTERSON M'F'G CO., LTD.
St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

HOW NEW ZEALAND DEALS WITH THE DRINK EVIL

(Sir Robert Stout, Chief Justice of New Zealand, in the Daily Chronicle, London.)

New Zealand, it is said, is trying to solve many social problems. There is none more pressing than that of the regulation of the use of alcohol. Even if we leave out of consideration the economic waste involved in the consumption of alcohol, the fact that taking alcoholic stimulants lessens the efficiency of men and women is sufficient to force social reformers to consider the question. The economic waste is, however, great. In this dominion, with less than a million people, and of mainly temperate people, the estimate is that nearly £3,000,000 is spent on beer, wines, and spirits. The cost of these intoxicants, it should be remembered, is much higher than in England.

Under the provincial or quasi-Federal system of government that existed down to the year 1876, the Provincial Legislatures passed many licensing laws. The first general Act that consolidated the provincial legislation was the Licensing Act, 1881. Among other things it provided that alcoholic liquors could be sold only by licensed persons. The Colony was divided into licensing districts, and no new license could be granted unless the ratepayers by a vote had determined that the number of licenses in the district could be increased. The administrators of the law were committees for each licensing district, which had the power to refuse any license on various grounds.

There was a strong party in the Colony against all licensing, and in some districts they succeeded in electing committees who refused to grant them. In one district all licenses were refused, and the question arose as to the committee's power to so act. The Court of Appeal set aside their action, holding that the majority of the committee had not really exercised a judicial discretion in determining whether the licenses for the hotels were required in the neighborhood. In consequence of this decision a reform of the law was affected in 1893, when the Alcoholic Liquors Sale Control Act was passed. This statute has been several times amended, and the law now is shortly as follows:

Every electoral district of the Colony, save the four large cities (Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin), is a licensing district. The four cities, although each comprising three electoral districts, are each only one licensing districts in the colony.

At every General Parliamentary Election each voter can demand a license ballot paper, on which he can declare that the number of licenses existing in the district (1) continue, or that the number be (2) reduced, or that (3) no licenses be granted. On poll. If continuance is carried, then the licenses must be renewed till there is another poll. If reduction, the number of licenses must be reduced by not less than 5 per cent and not more than 25 percent of the total number. If three-fifths of the voters record their votes for no-licenses, then no licenses can be issued in the district. But if three-fifths do not vote for no-license, and there is no majority for continuance of reduction then no issue is carried, and the licenses continue as if continuance had been carried. The carrying of no-license entails not only the prohibition of the issue of licenses to sell liquor in the district, but also the right of any club to supply its members with intoxicating liquors. Liquor can, however, with certain restrictions, be received into the district by private persons.

The specialty of the New Zealand legislation is that the electors can in every licensing district determine whether liquor shall or shall not be sold in that district. The law came into force, as already stated, in 1893, and there have been several polls taken under it, with one or two modifications of the questions put.

The result of the last four of the elections were as follows, omitting the polls for Reduction:

	1896.	1899.	1902.	1905.
Electorates carried.				
Continuance..	52	37	25	17
No issue..	10	19	27	40
No-license..	0	1	5	3

Three of the polls for no-license in 1902 were set aside through alleged irregularities, and it was decided by the Privy Council that licenses were to continue in these districts. There are now, since the poll of 1905, six electoral districts in which no liquor can be sold, namely Invercargill, Mataura, Clutha, Oamaru (all in the provincial district of Otago and Southland), Ashburton, in the Canterbury provincial district, and Grey Lynn in the provincial district of Auckland. The European population of these six districts was at the last census (March, 1901) 61,661, and the European population of the whole Colony was then 757,455, so that there is between one-twelfth and one-thirteenth of the European population of the dominion now under no-license. The increase in the no-license vote for the dominion can be ascertained from the following table:

Year.	For Continuance.	For No-license.
1896	139,530	93,312
1899	142,443	118,375
1902	148,449	151,524
1905	182,884	198,768

It will be seen that in nine years the Continuance vote has increased by 43,304 votes, while the No-license vote has increased by 100,456 votes. If the Temperance party makes the same progress during the next decade as it has made in the past, the number of No-license districts will be considerably increased. Even at the last election No-license was within a few votes of being carried in many electorates.

The important question is, what has been the effect of No-license in the No-license districts? This may be viewed from different standpoints. So far as crime is concerned the result has been entirely beneficial, as is shown in the police statistics. Take the Ashburton district as an example:

Police Returns for Crime.	License. July 1, 1901, to May 23, 1903	No-license. July 1, 1903, to May 23, 1905.
Drunkenness..	167	38
Theft (all kinds)....	28	26
Vagrancy..	16	2
Assault (all kinds)....	17	10
Sly grog-selling and keeping for sale....	1	41
Other offences, etc...	342	196

Another test was applied as follows: One hundred and twenty-two business people, taken haphazard and from a directory in the licensing district of Ashburton, were asked to state their opinions as to whether (a) the closing of hotel bars had increased the money-spending power of the people, (b) if No-license had benefitted or harmed their business, (c) if No-license had been a failure or success so far as the business of the town generally was concerned, and (d) what had been the effect of No-license, morally, socially and commercially, etc. Out of the 122 that replied eighty-nine favored No-license, twenty-five favored License, and eight were indefinite.

It is too soon, however, to gauge the results on the people at large. In only one district (Clutha) has there been No-license for any period of time. It is a farming district, and it may be that No-license, while succeeding in a farming district, will not be successful in a large town. In Ashburton and Mataura, also farming districts, No-license has been in force for only about three years. This may be said: that the perpetual discussion of the alcoholic question is an education in itself, and it makes for temperance. Our refreshment cars on our railways supply no alcoholic liquors. Drunkenness such as Colonial visitors say exists in the large cities of England, Scotland and Ireland, is unknown. Women do not visit bars for the purpose of drinking, and intemperance amongst them is very uncommon.

MAKING A CITY TO ORDER

The wonderful city of Gary, the new made-to-order city of the United States Steel Corporation on Lake Michigan in Indiana is described in the current number of Municipal Engineering by W. L. Hammons.

Probably no city offers at the present time more and better examples of the most modern municipal engineering and public utilities than are found at Gary, Ind., the new made-to-order city of the United States Steel Corporation. For two years this construction work has been carried on, and while wonderful developments have resulted still the work has only well begun.

When the first surveyors stake was driven, the country was only a great stretch of waste and dunes, swamp and clumps of scrub oak. Located twenty-six miles from the heart of Chicago, with unsurpassed water and railroad transportation facilities, the United States Steel Co. saw at this spot an excellent site for a great steel and iron manufacturing plant. Backed by unlimited capital, and with plans extending far into the future, they are building a modern commercial city with all the latest and best municipal improvements.

One of the finest and most important examples of municipal engineering at Gary is found in its paved streets and sidewalks.

Broadway, the main street running north and south, is 100 feet wide, with 17-foot cement sidewalks on each side, two roadways 20 feet wide and through the center space for double track electric lines. This street is already paved for two miles of its length and almost another mile is under course of construction.

Fifth avenue, the main street east and west, is 99 feet wide, with 17-foot sidewalks but no space for electric lines. This leaves a clear space of 56 feet of concrete paving; and with its smooth, white finish, gracefully curved surface, broad cement sidewalks and its two miles of length, it makes a fine, attractive and durable commercial thoroughfare.

All railroads passing through Gary are to be elevated and several large concrete abutments have already been completed. The walls of the harbor are of solid concrete, 5 feet wide on top and 19 feet wide at the base. This great mass of concrete rests on wooden piles driven 30 feet into the sand.

All underground foundation work at the steel plant is of concrete and millions of yards of this have been used. The longest buildings are 1,400 feet, and in the open hearth buildings with the furnaces, over 40,000,000 bricks will be used in the construction. At the Gary plant, from what was formerly allowed to go to