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New York Census Shows Increase

Population of American Metropolitan Areas More Than Five Millions—Invested Capital Gains—Horsepower Leads in Standpoint of Graded Per Centage

Along with an increase of population from 4,766,893 to 5,334,000 (estimated) in the years 1909-1914, New York city experienced an increase of 19.4 per cent. in capital employed in manufactures, 25.4 per cent. increase in wages paid, together with an increase in the number of wage-earners. These figures are set forth in a preliminary statement of the general returns of a census of manufacturers, with a comparison for 1909 and 1914. Director Sam L. Rogers, of the Bureau of Census, issued the statement and the comparison of the two years was by William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures. Reports were recorded as for the year ending December 31. In both census compilations there were excluded the hand trades, the building trades, and the neighbourhood industries, and account taken only of establishments conducted under the factory system. Statistics were not collected for establishments having products for the census year valued at less than \$500, except that reports were taken for establishments idle during a portion of the census year, or which began operation during that year, and whose products for such reason were valued at less than \$500.

Horsepower Leads List.
The world "establishment" as used in the census reports may mean more than one mill or plant, provided they are owned or controlled and operated by a single individual, partnership, corporation, or other owner or operator and are located in the same town or city.
In the order of their importance, from a percentage standpoint, the increases for the several items incident to manufacture ranks as follows:
Horsepower, 28.5 per cent.; salaries, 25.4 per cent.; capital, 19.4 per

cent.; salaried employees, 19.1 per cent.; number of establishments, 14.2 per cent.; value added by manufacture, 13.6 per cent.; value of products, 13.1 per cent.; materials, 12.7 per cent.; wages, 10.5 per cent.; proprietors and firm members, 8.1 per cent. and wage-earners, 5.7 per cent.
Capital invested, as reported in 1914, was \$1,626,104,000, a gain of \$264,244,000, or 19.4 per cent., over \$1,361,860,000 in 1909.

Offers Herself As Sacrifice To Stop the Plague

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—For the sake of thousands of little babies, Miss Theodora Booth, to-day is prepared to sacrifice her health and happiness that the infantile paralysis epidemic may be checked.
Miss Booth offers to make the supreme sacrifice of inoculation with the virus of the disease, in the hope that her healthy body will withstand the malady, and she may offer her blood as a serum to save the lives of hundreds of little sufferers.
New York scientists and health authorities are reluctant to accept the proposition of the young woman.

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WILL THEY?

It is rather amusing to note the Republican bosses' reliance upon Colonel Roosevelt, now that Candidate Hughes has failed to set forth any constructive programme in answer to the question: "What would you have done in the circumstances for the handling of which you denounce President Wilson?" Teddy will tell them, they declare; he'll answer; there'll be no doubt about what Mr. Hughes would do when Teddy gets through with his campaign speeches.
Well, perhaps the colonel will reply for Mr. Hughes; that little job would not bother him in the least. In fact, he learned a bit that way in his Lewiston speech last night. But what if he does? Are the people of the United States going to make Mr. Hughes their President on the strength of what another man says he would have done or would do?—Boston Post.

Dirty Politics

It is a sorry thing to find certain violently partisan Republican papers trying to make political capital of the President's attempt to avert with peace and honour the calamity of a great railroad strike, an attempt that may yet succeed.
These sheets are actually chuckling over the prospect of disaster, in the futile belief that somehow or other they can impute it to the President of the United States. They do not mention, of course, that if he had not tried to find some way out of the difficulty, the strike would have been declared many days ago and would now be under way, with all of its assured inconveniences and possible dangers.
It is certain, however, that if the President had not intervened in the case, these protesters for purely partisan purposes would have denounced him for failing to do an obvious duty; so what does it matter, after all? The country is not to be taken in by such obviously malicious tactics.—Boston Post.

PLAIN FACTS

The Republican stump-speakers and newspapers having failed completely in their attempts first to deny and then to minimize the great prosperity the country is enjoying, and finding no success in their shouts that it is merely temporary, are now falling back upon the assertion that, anyway Mr. Wilson isn't responsible for it in the slightest degree. But there they are wrong again.
Admit, for the sake of argument, the contention that the European war has been the sole cause of our prosperity—which isn't so, by any means—but admit it.
If that be so, the fact that we have not been mixed up in the contest has assured us this war prosperity, as they call it. We couldn't have had it if we had been fighting. But there never has been an hour since the war began that President Wilson could not have dragged the United States into the struggle had he been a pugnacious swash-buckling President. By keeping the peace, and with honour, he is therefore responsible for our prosperity according to the logic of the Republicans themselves.

A fish in the basket is worth two in the angler's story.

MY MOST THRILLING MOMENT

Famous Detectives Tell of Incidents That Impressed Them and Prove That it is Not Always Melodrama That Most Interests a Sherlock Holmes

Detective Burns and the Man Who Talked Too Much

WILLIAM J. BURNS says criminals are caught because they talk too much.
As an illustration: Some years ago, while I was engaged in the aldermanic graft cases in San Francisco I casually met a man who was then and ever since has been a mystery to me. He arrived only a short time before from Honduras, for years the haven for criminals from the United States, because no extradition treaty existed between the two countries.
"Knowing that I was a detective," he said to me: "Read an account about you while in Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, which appeared in a San Francisco paper. I showed it to an American who had arrived from the United States, having come to Honduras for reasons of his own. He was a man of fine appearance, excellent education, and gave all indications of having been a man of importance at home, but he confided in no one. No, I will not tell you his name nor indicate his identity."
"It was evident he had come to Honduras because of some trouble at home. Before I left the question came up whether you would keep your word to a criminal once you had given it. The newcomer expressed the opinion that you would not break your word to a criminal, adding that he had known of a counterfeiting case in which you had been engaged while with the United States secret service, and which convinced him you would not violate your promise."
"This ended the conversation," continued Detective Burns, "but from the few things said I at once identified the mysterious individual who had gone to Tegucigalpa as a man with whom I had come in contact professionally in the United States. He had been a prominent lawyer in an eastern city, but had committed a crime. I then pieced this and that to-

gether and satisfied myself beyond question that I knew who he was. Webster unwittingly had talked too much, and so, too, had the man, who remained in the Honduran capital, and who had left a track by which he might easily have been traced had I been interested in doing so. The man did not think he had told enough to disclose his friend's identity, and was greatly surprised when I remarked that his last incarceration had cost him two fingers of his right hand.

"This only goes to show that frequently it is the little, seemingly insignificant things which criminals do that lead frequently to their detection, although apparently deep mystery surrounds their cases."
Next: "Inspector Faurt Wins With a Finger Print."

Liquor Prohibited in Rumania

BUCHAREST, Sept. 5.—(Via London)—The police commissioners have forbidden the sale and consumption of alcoholic liquors in all establishments throughout Rumania, under penalty of severe punishment.

The One Who Kicks.

"Does it annoy your wife when you take home unexpected company?"
"No, but the maid raises the deuce about it."

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

Courses of lectures covering the requirements of the Licentiate in Arts of the Council of Higher Education and of the Second or Sophomore year in certain Canadian Universities will be organized for the next Academic year, beginning October 1st, 1916, and ending April 30th, 1917. The following and possibly other subjects will be included: English, Mathematics, Latin, French, Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy. Candidates passing successfully through such of these courses of lectures as are required for the Second Year in Arts in the Universities, will be admitted as Third Year students in the Universities, provided they are otherwise qualified. Each of the lecture courses will be open to qualified students, whether they have graduation in view or not.
For further information, application should be made as early as possible to one of the Superintendents of Education.

A Hero of the Crimea

James McCartney, Survivor of Famous "Charge of the Light Brigade," Dies in Eureka—Veteran of Civil War

EUREKA, Sept. 6.—To enter the Crimean War at the age of sixteen, to fly in the face of death as one who participated in the immortal Charge of the Light Brigade, to wear the great-coat of General McMahon and, subsequently, to fight in the War of the Rebellion, were a few of the experiences which entered into the life of James McCartney, old-time resident who died at his home in this city last Wednesday night. Had the life of Mr. McCartney been chronicled by an able writer it would have read like a thrilling novel of romance and adventure, for few men experience such vicissitudes as entered into the life of this grizzled warrior.

When the eyes of the world were turned towards Crimea, Mr. McCartney, then a youth of but sixteen years, enlisted in the forces of Britain and when the order was given for the charge of the Light Brigade, he, with 2,000 other valiant soldiers entered "the jaws of death." With but twenty others he survived the awful experience. Weeks later the little detachment was banqueted by Queen Victoria in London.

In the Civil War Mr. McCartney did valiant service for his country, his soldier career in Europe fitting him for similar hazardous work in America. It was while he was fighting in Europe that, wounded and exhausted, he was given succor by the famous General McMahon who, wrapped his great-coat about the suffering young man.

Cotton Crisis in Egypt

LONDON, Sept. 5.—"The rise in the price of cotton," says Reuter's Alexandria, Egypt, correspondent, "threatens a serious disturbance here. The Bourse has decided not to allow dealings in cotton, at any price higher than \$23, until September 20, thus constituting a special moratorium. It is understood that this decision is due to the uncomfortable position of jobbers, who have been selling short in anticipation of a fall in the price of the staple, and are now unable to meet their big losses, especially as prices are still rising.

"The decision of the Bourse has an inquiry, owing to the fact that the so-called moratorium is likely to halt the fellsheen sales and result in serious losses if a fall in price comes."

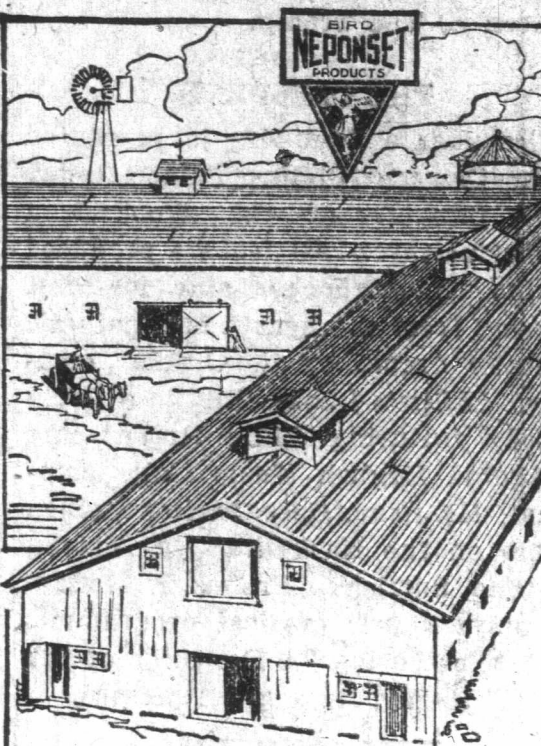
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Now that the holidays are over the boys will need a new suit for school.

We Can Supply Them.

NORFOLK—2 garment belted suits, Tweed and Serge. Sizes 1 to 8. \$2.40 to \$4.50.

SUFFOLK—3 garment belted, Tweed and Serge. Sizes 1 to 8. \$2.70 to \$4.50.

RUGBY—3 garment suits, Tweed and Serge; Short pants. Sizes 4 to 12. \$3.00 to \$7.60.

YOUTHS' SUITS, long pants. Sizes 7 to 12. \$4.50 to \$8.00.

CONWAY SUITS for little boys, 3 garment, Tweed and Serge, with detachable linen collar. Sizes 000 to 2. \$2.50 to \$5.20.

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