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THE MODERN HOTEL.

A Product of the Times, It Is Made by Among the silly and absurd articles appearing from time to time concern ing hotel and tavern keeping, one tells us again and again how the modern hotel is shown to disadvantage when compared with the inns of colonial days. In these articles the writer dflates and expatiates on the hospitality of the old time tavern, and the cold, indifferent and almost cruel treatment received from the hands of the modern notel man. Of course every one knows if he will drop sentiment for a moment and give the subject a little sober reflection that the modern traveler, tourist or hotel guest would absolutely re-fuse the accommodations afforded by the inn of a hundred years ago. The only advantage of a hotel of those times lay in the fact that the lack of material comforts drew from the trav-eler a warmer fellow feeling and greater sociability-a condition in which one man was more his brother's keeper than prevails today. Again, the travel by coach and the small number thrown together, en route or at the hotel, made closer acquaintanceship not only possi-ble, but far more desirable than in our

day of big hotels and big crowds.

The modern hotel is a product of the times. The wants, desires, whims, fads and, on top of all these, the imperative demands of those who travel have made the hotel of today what it is from the standpoint of food, accommoda-tions, method of service and management and from every point of view.

The hotel keeper of today responds to
the bidding of the guests. One might
almost say of the man and woman who travel: "Here is your hotel. You have planned it, furnished it. You have outlined its methods of management, and it is what you believe should be com-prehended in the modern hotel."

The colonial tavern, which would not be tolerated for a moment in our days, was adapted to its times. To speak of it as being superior to the modern hostelry is to claim that the old stagecoach, which left you more weary and worn at the end of a hundred miles than the palace coach does today at the end of a thousand miles, was a superior vehicle of travel to those used on the modern railroad.

Hewitt-How did you come to marry your typewriter? Jewett-Well, you see, I got a good wife and got rid of a

Do You Seek Health?

CONSULT DR. HAMILTON AND YOU WILL BE SHOWN THE WAY:

Thousands are in the same boat-sickly bilious and feeling far fr

sickly bilious and feeling far from well.

Trouble is, the system is clogged with impurities which need to be cleared away.

Before downright sickness arrives you should cleanse and purify the system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

At once you'll feel their mighty influence, building up weak spots, clearing out disease, and putting you again on your feet.

These purely vegetable pills change your tired, worn-out condition to one of health and vigor, because they supply the body with nourishing blood that builds up and enlivens the entire system.

that builds up and enlivens the entire system.

Mr. John Whitley, of Stamwood P. O., Ont., knows the merit of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and says; "I wouldn't be alive today had it not been for Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Last winter I was sick with grippe, and when spring came I was weak, bilious and rheumatic. I used enough medicine to cure twenty times, but I didn't get any help till I tried Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They purified my blood, took the yellow color out of my face, put new tone in my stomach and increased my appetite. The bilious attacks and rheumatic pains gradually departed and Dr. Hamilton's Pills made a new man of me. I proved their merit and problaim them a medicine for all men."

GRAND PRE EXPULSION. CHINESE LIKE HAMMERS.

veet Evangeline and the Acadians-Poet's Inaccuracy of Its Causes

Set Right in Canada Archives. By the poet Longfellow the story of the expulsion of the Acadians from Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, is told in such Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, is told in such a way as to suggest that the deplorable event was provoked solely by the barbarity of the British rulers of the eastern provinces. But this is not an accurate view of the case. At all events, the new volume of the Archives of Canada, which give a mass of documents not hitherto printed on this subject, leaves a different impression. It is to be remembered that Acada came to the British as a result of the Treaty of Utrecht. That treaty was signed in 1713, and it was in 1755 that the expulsion took place.

Internecine Difficulties.

What occurred during the 42 years What occurred during the 42 years intervening? This period was one of internecine warfare in Acadia. The King of France was anxious to drive England out, and, with this end in view, the country was constantly harassed. In the operations against the English occupation the Indians were engaged, and there was at one time directly influencing them to raid the British settlements a French priest by the name of Le Loutre, whose correthe name of Le Loutre, whose correspondence with the French authorities is now published. Le Loutre writes, on July 29, 1749, to the French Minister that he is keeping the Indians busy with the English, who are being taught that no English settlement will be permitted in Acadia. If the English persist in their design to colonize there will never be peace, says Le Loutre. Meanwhile Le Loutre and other emissaries appear to have been exercising influence with the Acadians. Bigot reports to France in September, 1749, that ports to France in September, 1749, that the English are trying to induce the Acadians to take the oath of allegiance, and he adds that, if they do, they will have to take up arms against the In-

The Oath Question. It seems clear that the English and the Frénch were puiling the Acadlans, in opposite directions. The English wanted them to take the oath and to become British subjects in the fullest sense of the word, in order, no doubt, that they might offer resistance to the attempts of the Indians under Le Loutré and the French commanders to disclodge the British. On the other hand, the emissaries of France were persuading the Acadians to resist the oath and to leave the country rather than take it. They wanted the Acadians to be neutral, except when openly on the French side. The Acadians were willing to take a restricted oath, such as ecome British subjects in the fulles

French side. The Acadians were willing to take a restricted oath, such as was given them in 1726, eccompanied by an assurance that they would not have to carry arms. But the oath and the assurance given by Governor Phillips were not agreeable to the rulers of a quarter of a century later. In all probability the circumstances had changed. What was regarded as unne-cessary in 1726 may have been thought to be imperative in 1750 and there-

A Decided Refusal.

In 1755, owing to the pressure of the French, and the continued operations of the Indians, representative Acadians were called to Halifax to talk the matter over. The subject was discussed between Governor Lawrence and the Acadians, and the latter made reply. They said they had taken an reply. They said they had taken an oath of fidelity "with all the circumoath of indelity with all the circumstances and reservations granted to us in the name of the King, and we are resolved, with one consent and one voice, to take no other oath." Another party declared that they would other party declared that they would not take such an oath as that which was taken by the natural subjects of His Majesty, nor would they take one "which changes ever so little the conditions and the privileges obtained for us by our sovereigns and our fathers in the past." The Acadians here maintained that the oath taken in 1726, which exempted them from the demaintained that the oath taken in 1720, which exempted them from the defence of the country, was of the nature of a bargain with them, and they were opposing any deviation from that supposed compact.

Threatened by France

It is believed that the unfortunate people were urged, and even coerced, by the representatives of France to take this position. There was war between the two countries, and possibly the view was presented to them that were they to take the oath or to take up arms, the Mother Country, in the event of victory, would treat them as traitors. Be this as it may, the English were not satisfied with the position, and Chief Justice Belcher, of Halifax, made a report upon it. This judge stated that the Acadians had been hostile from the first and had given aid to the Indians and to the French troops. There were \$,000 of them in the province, against 5,000 English. Their attitude, which was helpful to the French, was correspondingly damaging to the English. It distressed the present English settlers and prevented others from coming. It also made it impossible to hold the province without a large force.

Deportation Decided Upon. It is believed that the unfortunate

province without a large force.

Deportation Decided Upon.

For these reasons deportation, or the distribution of the Acadians among the other colonies, was determined upon. The autumn of 1755 saw the assembling of transports at Grand Pre and the passage of 2,242 persons for the Provinces of New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. The compulsation was a nainful episode: for the Provinces of New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. The compulsory migration was a painful episode; but it does not appear from the records that are to hand that families were separated or that neighbors were kept apart. The Acadians went on board ship according to villages and families, and every effort was made to spare the feelings of the unfortunates. Preparations were made for their reception in the other colonies, and many remained there, while others returned when the trouble was over and became the ancestors of the splendid Acadian population we now have. There will never be a unanimous opinion touching the justice of this deplorable event in Canadian history. But everybody is bound to recognize that the Acadians, placed as they were between two strong contending powers, were in a very different position, and that they suffered for the conduct of others.

Ballaghaderin, County Mayo, possesses a population of 1,000 and has seventy-two public houses.

Carpenters Lose Their Axes to Get the Modern Tool.

With the introduction of the pail into his craft the Chinese carpenter was in need of a hammer. His ax is provided with a sort of hammer face, so he came to use that. Though a good ax, the tool is a bad hammer. However, a large proportion of the hammers first introduced from the west by importers were poor imitations of what a ham-mer should be, and the Chinaman rightly judged it no better than his own, so generally repudiated it. Here was another evidence of so called obduracy. At a venture I secured a small consignment of thoroughly good claw hammers for trial with my own men. Shortly thereafter a man chanced to lose his ax-hammer at a juncture where it was very badly needed in the latter function. I presented him with one of the new lot. He "hefted" it and swung it with a grin of dawning satisfaction. When I made the next round he was wielding the new acquisition with energy.

In the course of a few days there occurred again the loss of a native tool, which resulted in the presentation of another of my hammers. At the third occurrence of the phenomenon my suspicions were slightly aroused. Upon the fourth I decided it was time to begin an investigation. These hammers seemed the source of a rare satisfac

It was arranged to begin prematurely a phase of the job in hand which required a great deal of ax work. After giving directions, I retired to watch developments. There was a rather ostentatious struggle to meet the de mand of the work with a short supply of axes. Then the boss carpenter made a plea for a new supply, which was re-fused. Moreover, he was told that as some of the men seemed to be loafing it might be just as well to reduce the force. Alarmed at this possibility of a reduction in his own "squeeze," he took another course. One by one, when my back was turned, the lost axes unearthed. Judicious intervals were interposed between the respective recoveries, but that was merely "face pidgin." They knew that I was in no way deceived, but so long as I had no actual proof their "faces were saved." They were all immensely pleased when they were permitted to keep the new hammers. The remainder of the force was likewise equipped, and thereafter the work progressed smoothly and sat-isfactorily.—Engineering Magazine.

The filing of plans for alterations of the city home of John-Jacob Astor at 844 Fifth avenue, New York, show that the central wall which bisects the grand staircase was erected at the command of Mrs. Astor to separate her portion of the graystone palace from that occupied by her son and family. Two of the Astors, John Jacob and William Waldorf, own the Astor House jointly. Of the Waldorf-Astoria, Wil liam Waldorf Astor owns the Waldorf side, while John Jacob owns the Astoria portion, and these twin hotels are divided by such a partition wall as existed in the Astor home, where the mother and son live side by side.-Argonaut.

Either in an unguarded moment or with premeditation Herr Georg Grell of Coburg signed his name "von Grell" and was straightway taken to court charged with false pretenses and asked to produce documentary evidence jus-tifying his appropriation of the "von." The best he could do was to display an ancient hatbox which contained the "von" in gold letters. The hatbox had belonged to his father. The evidence was not accepted, and, his father being dead, Herr Georg was fined 500 marks for "falsely assuming a title to which he had no right."



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Pump Heels Lined With Chamols.

New Stocking Designs.

Pumps that flip flop up and down, wearing out many fine stockings, have been vexing femininity for a long time, but now the shoe man has hit upon lining the heels with chamois,

pump cling closely to the foot.

Black and white shepherd plaid stockings have been popular this sum-mer and look very chipper with black

which has a tendency to make the

patent leather pumps.

This year the catch on a washable belt is put on with a spring, which makes it possible to remove it easily when the belt is to be laundered.

There's a lovely sporty looking horseshoe pin of gold with a row of pearls around the center and a horse's head of gold in the center across the opening of the shoe. The newest necklaces show locket



STENCILED FAN.

and if there is not a pendant a broad ornamental network across the front takes its place. Garnet chains and bracelets are very fashionable just now. Even in the midst of summer one can predict with safety the continued popularity of soft, clinging ma-terials. Why? Because these are the materials predominating at the races, and it is at the French race tracks in summer that we get the first fall hints.

Ruffled gowns are as much in favor as the embroidered ones. In fact, ruffies and embroidery go hand in hand

this season.

The fad of the moment is to match gloves and stockings.

Decorating one's fan is a vogue at present. The illustration shows a delightful example of this art carried out on gray green satin stenciled in freesia blossoms with their long, grass fike leaves. JUDIC CHOLLET.

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That man has failed who has not been able to keep a good opinion of himself. Self control will succeed with one

talent where self indulgence will fail with ten. What the superior man seeks is in

nself. What the small man seeks is in others. There is no disgrace in unpreventable poverty. The disgrace is in not doing our level best to better our con-

Poverty itself is not so bad as the poverty thought. It is the conviction that we are poor and must remain so that is fatal.

Confidence is the Napoleon in mental army. It doubles and trebles the power of all the other faculties. The whole mental army waits until confidence leads the way.—Success.

The Hazel Tree.

A curious survival of the days when the magicians of Europe sought inde-fatigably for the philosopher's stone is the superstition that attaches to the hazel tree. The old alchemists used to make their divining rods out of hazel twigs, and they fostered the belief that it would mysteriously direct its owner to hidden treasures, if it was manipulated with the absolute faith that was required in all those occult that was required in all those occult enchantments of the middle ages. As time went on, the "rod of Jacob," as a branch of hazel was universally known, gathered new powers. Not only would it lead to the discovery of buried hoards, but it would also act as an infallible agent in locating runaway servants and escaped criminals. It was a sure guide to underground springs as well, and was an unfailing charm against the lightning.

Curious French Market. There is a curious old market near Paris in which everything is sold at secondhand. Working girls can fit themselves out there from head to foot. As a writer says: Mimi can sell her old felt hat and buy a straw on exchange her old dress for a new or and, if she likes, buy a steak and a salad for her dinner, a paper bag of fried potatoes, sweets and some flow-ers for her window. Democracy is king here, and no more attention is paid to here, and no more attention is paid to the millionaire who is looking for something marvelous which he may pick up cheap than to the man with a wooden leg who wants a new boot in exchange for a dozen sardine tins, five gloves and a stocking.

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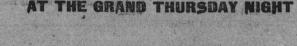
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