

## In Using Baking Powder

Nothing but the purest should be used.

It is a well known fact that this article of food has been grossly adulterated and to such an extent that "The Government" has now deemed it advisable to prosecute all vendors of

## Baking Powder Containig Alum

We are pleased to say that we can supply you with a Pure, Wholesome Baking Powder, entirely free from Alum or any other adulteration, and at a price no higher than is asked for the worthless article.

Price 25c per lb.

Manufactured at

**Central C. H. Gunn & Co.**  
Phone 105  
Cor. E. 12 and 5th Streets

Please Read Me I am

**McConnell's Special**

**SATURDAY, AUGUST 31**  
WHEN WE SHALL SELL FOR CASH

Fruit Jars at present cost price.

Our fine Blend Tea, for the day only, 20c lb.

Ginger Snaps.....5c lb.

Sardines.....5c tin

6 bars Sweet Home Soap.....25c

Mixed Biscuits.....9c lb.

Bacon.....10c lb.

A Japan Tea, new season, usual price, 50c, for.....40c lb.

B. Powder, Standard.....12c lb.

Box bargains in fancy kitchen Flower Pots, decorated in fancy colors, 15c each

We will have a 10c, 15c and 25c counter during the day that will astonish you.

Call in and see them.

**John McConnell**  
Phone 190. Park St., East  
St. n of the Star

## DON'T BE DUPED

There have been placed upon the market several cheap reprints of an obsolete edition of "Webster's Dictionary." They are being offered under various names at a low price.

By any good dealer, grocer, agent, etc., and in a few instances as a premium for subscription to papers.

Associations of these comparatively worthless reprints are very misleading; for instance, they are advertised to be the substantial equivalent of a higher-priced book, when in reality, so far as we know and believe, they are all from A to Z.

**Reprint Dictionaries.** photostatic copies of a book of over fifty years ago, which in 1840 was sold for about 50c, and which was much superior in paper, print, and binding to these imitations, being a work of some merit instead of one of no value.

**Long Since Obsolete.** The supplement of 1860 so-called "new words," which some of these books are advertised to contain, was compiled by a gentleman who died over forty years ago, and was published before his death. Other minor additions are probably of more or less value.

The Genuine Edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, which is the only meritorious one familiar to this generation, contains over 200 pages, with illustrations on nearly every page, and bears our imprint on the title page. It is protected by copyright from cheap imitations.

Valuable as this work is, we have at vast expense published a thoroughly revised supplement, the name of which is WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY. Illustrated pamphlet free.

**C. & C. MERRIAM CO.,**  
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

## SEEDS

ALSTICE, RED CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED, SERO PEAS, CORN, BARLEY AND BEANS.

All kinds of GARDEN SEEDS, guaranteed new and old stock.

**FLOUR AND FEED**  
Baled Hay and Straw  
Wholesale and Retail.

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Phone 201, House Block

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Minard's instrument is used by Physicists.

## MILES' PROMOTION.

A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE OF THE INCREASE IN THE ARMY.

The Regular Army Now Numbers 65,000 Men—The Revival of the Grades of Lieutenant-General Therefore Seemed Necessary.

When Major-Nelson A. Miles was promoted to the lieutenant-generalcy of the United States Army it was a natural consequence of the increase in the number of men in the American army. No other military power, not even the smallest, places a major-general in command of more than ten thousand men, yet we have had a major-general commanding an army of one hundred thousand men, solely because his commission as such antedated the commission of his colleagues, who were his military equals in rank. The history of the rank of the commanding general of our army from the earliest times shows that whenever the strength of the army was increased beyond a certain point the rank of the commander has invariably been advanced. The following table shows the rank of commanding generals of the United States army and the time served in that capacity by each since the adoption of the Federal Constitution:

General.	Yrs. Mths. Days.
U. S. Grant .....	2 7 13
W. T. Sherman .....	14 7 24
P. H. Sheridan .....	2 6 6
Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Army.	

	Yrs.	Mths.	Days
Henry Knox . . . . .	—	5	
Arthur St. Clair . . . .	1	0	
Anthony Wayne . . . .	4	8	
Alex. Hamilton . . . .	—	6	

Henry Dearborn	....	3	4	2
Jacob Brown	....	12	8	2
Alex. Macomb	....	13	0	2
Winfield Scott	....	10	4	2
G. B. McClellan	....	1	4	1
H. W. Halleck	....	1	7	1
J. M. Schofield	....	6	5	2
N. A. Miles, to June				

An official report supplies the information that "the rank of commander-in-chief continued to be that of a major-general until March, 1797, when the strength of the army was reduced to less than 4,000 men, and the rank of the commander-in-chief (former commander Major-General Wayne having died in 1796) was reduced to that of a brigadier-general. Later by act of May 28, 1798, a war with France seemed imminent, the military establishment was increased, and Washington was appointed lieutenant-general and commander of the army. March 2, 1799, Congress abolished the office. During the war of 1812 there were two major and four brigadier-generals. "The war with Mexico caused a temporary increase in the army, which was supplemented by a volunteer force, but upon the termination of the war the volunteer force was mustered out and the regular army reduced to 10,000 men in round numbers, under command of a major-general, until 1855, in that year by act of March 3 the army was increased to 13,000 men, with one major-general and three brigadier-generals. February 15, 1855, Major-General Scott, then commanding the army, was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general by brevet rank, and pay to date back to 1847.

"During the civil war the regular force was but slightly increased in comparison with the large number of volunteers, the army being composed almost entirely of the latter. The highest rank was that of major-general until February 20, 1864, when (President) Lincoln promoted General Grant to lieutenant-general. Congress revived the grade of lieutenant-general, to which Major-General Grant was advanced, and afterward, in further recognition of his service and responsibilities, the grade of general was, in 1866, revived, and the President appointed Lieutenant-General Grant a general and also promoted Major-General Sherman to be lieutenant-general, vice Grant, promoted. The peace establishment, as fixed at that time, comprised 54,000 men, which was deemed an appropriate command for an officer of the grade of general.

"In 1869 General Grant, becoming President, resigned the office of general commanding the army and promoted Lieutenant-General Sherman thereto at the same time promoting Major-General Sheridan to be lieutenant-general, the army then numbering 31,000 men.

"In 1870, by the act of July 15 of that year, Congress limited the grade of general and lieutenant-general to those then holding the same, and declaring that, whenever a vacancy occurred in either or both, all laws or parts of laws creating said offices shall become inoperative and void, and be held to be repealed. Upon the retirement of General Sherman the grade of general on the active list ceased to exist, and the command of the army was held by Lieutenant-General Sheridan.

"In summary it may be said that whenever the regular force has been 4,000 or less the command has been held by a brigadier-general, and when increased to 10,000 by a major-general. Above that number the office of lieutenant-general has existed."

The regular army now numbers 65,000 men, and the addition of volunteers in actual service makes a total force of 100,000. The revival of the grade of lieutenant-general, therefore, seemed necessary.—Albany Argus.

The telegraph was first established in Japan in 1859 when the Japanese government engaged some French engineers to build a line between Yokohama and Tokio, which are only a few miles apart.

## SHE GAVE UP WRITING.

Though She Had Intended to Enter the Newspaper Profession.

The unfamiliar rustle of silken skirts started the woman editor and she looked up to see a girl coming between the littered desks of the city room toward her.

"Good morning!" Her voice rose like a bell above the click of the typewriters. The city editor started to scowl, but thought better of it. The first copyreader forgot the word he needed for the top line of a scare head and began anew. The woman editor acknowledged her salutation and motioned her to a chair.

"I came," she said, with a smile of most engaging confidence, "to ask you a question. You won't mind, will you? You are sure? And you will answer?" "I will if I can."

"Oh, you can. You see, I am going to enter the newspaper profession, and I want you to tell me how to begin."

"Angels and ministers of grace defend us!" the newspaper woman exclaimed.

"I didn't speak—that is, I didn't say anything. I think you know. What makes you think you want to be a newspaper worker?"

"Oh, it's so lovely!"

"Um-m! Is it? What do you want to do? Space or local work?"

"Huh? Oh, I don't know. Anything. I'd just as soon write the dramatic notices so I could go to the theatres all the time."

"That's modest to begin with. Have you ever written anything for publication?"

"No; but I could. I can write lovely letters," Jack said. She paused in sweet confusion.

An inspiration seized the woman editor. She knew that the way into newspaperdom was harder to travel than the traditional Jordan road, but she hadn't the heart to discourage this confident young aspirant to the throne of the dramatic critic.

"I'll tell you," she said, with a side glance at the unsuspecting young chief of the local staff, "you write a nice letter to the city editor. He is too busy to see you now, for the first edition is just going to press; but you write a nice letter—the kind Jack likes—and maybe he will find a place for you."

"Thank you so much. It's so sweet of you. Which is the city editor? That one! Oh, isn't he handsome! Good-by."

She fluttered out. The typewriters stopped their wild chatter for a moment, and the first copy began counting letters over again for a six head.

It was six months before she came into the office again. But then it was with an air of proprietorship beautiful to behold.

"I wrote the letter just as you said," she explained to the woman editor, "and Harry came right up to see me. He said it was customary for editors to teach young reporters all about newspaper business before they came down to the office. And when I learned all about it—he—well, I am not going to bother with writing, after all!"

"Um-m, I see! And Jack?"

"Jack!" Her voice ran up the scale to the note of contempt and down again to the caressing tone of happiness. "Why, I'm going to marry a city editor!"

**Simple Wedding Gowns.** Wedding gowns are most elegant when simple in style, although they may be of the richest possible material—indeed, that is considered desirable for a young bride—where it can be afforded. Fortunately dead white is no longer indelibly prescribed. Cream, ivory and pearl white are equally well worn by brides, so it is possible to suit the individual complexion.

Wedding gowns are notoriously unbecoming and every resource for mitigating the unfavorable effect is valuable.

Gunpowder was not always so powerful and explosive as it is now. In the time of Cromwell, for instance, it was so weak that the pistol was advised not to discharge his weapon until he could place the muzzle of the pistol close to the body of the enemy under the curtains, if possible—and then he could be sure not to waste his powder.

And oh, the music we children used to get from our cane flutes! They were the true Indian flutes—the mild Chocowas used to bring them about to sell. They looked simple; but we knew by experience that it was not easy to make a cane flute that would "play," though it was just a section of cane, with a mouth-hole cut near the thumb joint, the pith extracted, and small notches cut where the fingers might start and stop the breathing melody. What little southern girl, has not worked for many a sunny hour, with her slow, patient little pocket-knife, trying to make a flute that would "sound."

Oh, the cool, wailing, murmuring, rustling, green cane-brake! It is one of the dearest of all my childhood's outdoor pictures! But it will not be very long now, before all the rich old river-bottoms will be cleared up for the growing of cotton crops and corn.

Then good-by to reed baskets, and to blow-guns, and to cane fishing-poles, and to Indian flutes! The little southern children of the next generation will not know them!

**The Art of Breathing.** Breathing is an art. We ought to take in fourteen pints of air per minute. At the usual rate of breathing we do so. But if we get into a rarefied atmosphere we take in, at the usual rate of breathing, less than the fourteen pints. Sedentary people can get all the advantages to health of a long walk or other exercise by simply increasing the rate of breathing during one or two hours a day, thus adding to the amount of oxygen that enters the lungs.

## PASTEBOARD SUN DIAL.

Any Boy Can Make One So That He Can Know Time Without Calling the Cook.

MANKIND first began to note the passage of time thousands of years ago, before the age of clocks, and the original thinker noticed that when the shadow of a tree cast its shadow at a certain spot the day was half over; and then watching the passage of the shadow and marking the places over which it passed, he was able to divide the day first into halves, then into quarters, and at last into twelfths, thus getting the hours. Although we have clocks and watches to-day, it is interesting to retrace these steps in measuring time, and here is a method by which any patient boy can make his own sun dial, so that he can know the hour without calling to the cook to ask if it is time to dress

for dinner. Take bits of ordinary cardboard, the tops of pasteboard boxes will do, and cut out some oblong pieces about a foot wide and a foot and a half long. Fasten two of them together lengthwise, on one side to form the pieces A, B in the illustration. Then bend the edge of a third piece and paste it to B, so as to have it stand at right angles, and for D. Make a slit in it, into which slide an upright piece, C. This last marks the hours by casting the shadow of C along the diagram which is drawn on B by watching the shadow and comparing it with a clock. On account of the difference of the distance of places from the equator and the inclination of the earth to the sun the piece B is made movable so that it can be elevated to the position which experiment shows to be right. In this way every boy can make his own sun dial and set it exactly so that it marks the hours of daylight correctly.

**Southern Garden Plays.** The cane-brakes on the borders of the southern rivers are beautiful. Little folks never go there to play—there are too many snakes! But canes are brought up, in one way and another, for the children. We always had them to play with, writes Martha Young in Little Folks.

Long ago, before the gentle soft-voiced Indians, the Chocowas, left our State, wandering westward, we looked for them every spring to come into our villages, and out to the plantations, bringing their wares to sell. They brought very beautiful baskets made of brightly-dyed and woven cane-reeds. What Alabama girl has not her own pretty Indian basket!

For the little boys they brought blow-guns and arrows.

The gun was a long straight cane, carefully hollowed out the tough fibre at the joints burned through with red-hot wires.

Some of those marvellous guns were three yards long! The arrows were short wires, with a wisp of cotton firmly bound about one end and round and round was the cotton tightly bound until the arrow looked like a rattail growing by the brook.

The arrow was put into the long gun; then you lifted the gun in both hands as if it were a trumpet, and—blew!

How the arrow flew!

It was wonderful how expert at target-shooting we children became—We little girls used to shoot with these long slender blow-guns, as well as our brothers!

Then again we used to think, we little girls as well as our brothers, that nothing made so good a fishing-pole as the long little cane—how those natural rods would spring to the nibble of a fish!

And oh, the music we children used to get from our cane flute! They were the true Indian flutes—the mild Chocowas used to bring them about to sell. They looked simple; but we knew by experience that it was not easy to make a cane flute that would "play," though it was just a section of cane, with a mouth-hole cut near the thumb joint, the pith extracted, and small notches cut where the fingers might start and stop the breathing melody. What little southern girl, has not worked for many a sunny hour, with her slow, patient little pocket-knife, trying to make a flute that would "sound."

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## Western Fair, London.

SEPTEMBER 6th TO 15th, 1900.

Entries Close September 5th.

The most complete exhibits from Farm, Forest and Factory. New and startling special features. Chariot races by imported Grey Hounds, Balloon Ascents, Double Parachute Drop by man and lady, celebrated Gymnasts, Aerial Artists and Acrobats. Fireworks each evening. "The armoured train's attack on the Boer strongholds," and many beautiful set devices. Special trains over all lines each evening after the fireworks. Send for Prize Lists and Programmes.

LT.-COL. WM. M. GARTSHORE.

President.

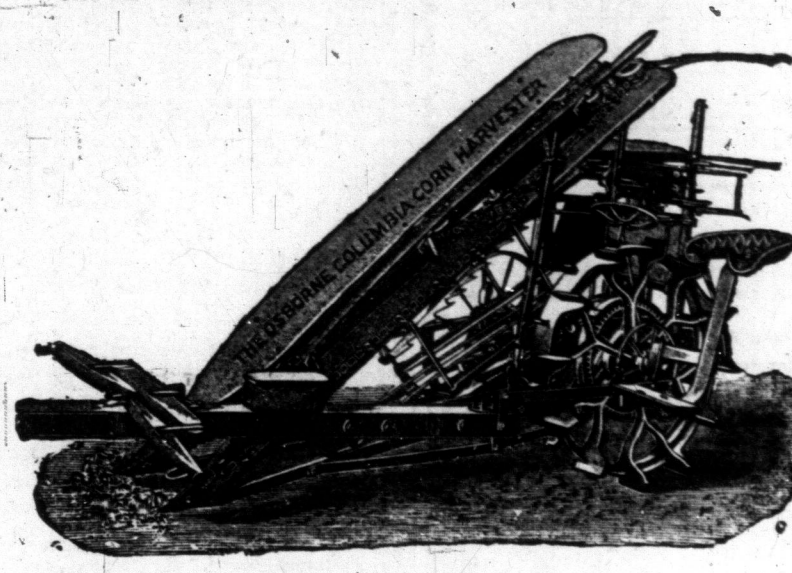
J. A. NELLES.

Secretary.

## FARMERS!

### Read This Testimonial

from a man who used and thoroughly tested one of the Columbia Corn Harvesters last season.



MESSRS. GEO. STEPHENS & CO., Chatham.

DEAR SIR:—The Columbia Corn Harvester I purchased from you last season gave me splendid satisfaction and I am well pleased with it in every particular.

It has number of good features that are not on any other Corn Harvester I have seen (and I think I have seen all that is offered for sale in this locality). One thing that especially commended it to me was the way you can change the sizes of the shafts that enables the farmer to make a great saving in time. The draft is not heavy and the machine is easily handled. In fact it pleases me well. Yours, etc.,

EARNST EDWARDS.

**GEO. STEPHENS & CO.**

**Business Moods.**

When a good man swears on a wet day it's more than likely the profanity comes from his feet.

The shoe that pinches spoils the temper, irritates the nerves, impairs digestion, and obscures the merry sunshine of life.

Success or failure in life oft hinges upon a man's mood at critical moments, and the way his feet feel sometimes sways his destiny.

A pair of "Slater Shoes" may unconsciously save a fortune, but can't cost more than \$5.00.

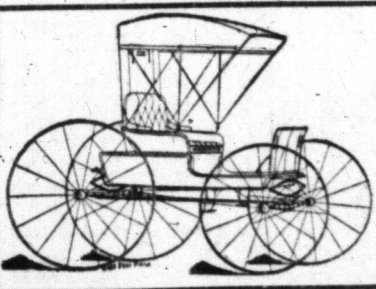
It's cheaper to throw away a shoe that hurts than to keep it, and mark this—new "Slater Shoes" need no breaking in.

A tag on each pair tells just what leather it is made of—how it will affect the feet—and the wear it will, or will not give, according to use.

The makers name and price stamped on the sole protects against imitations of Goodyear Welt, and ensures value every time to the wearer. \$3.50 and \$5.00.

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