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THE MERCANTILE MARINE

DAILY ALMANAC.

Sun rises today . . . 5.04 a. m.
Sun sets today . . . 7.56 p. m.
Sun rises tomorrow . . . 5.05 a. m.
Sun sets tomorrow . . . 7.55 p. m.
High water . . . 1.27 a. m.
Low water . . . 7.30 a. m.
High water . . . 1.54 p. m.
Low water . . . 8.02 p. m.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived July 22.
Schr. Nellie Eaton (Am.), 99, Halton, Lynn, Mass., A. W. Adams, bal.
Schr. R. W. 121, McLean New York, P. J. Purdy, 249 tons coal, R. P. and W. P. Starr.
Coastwise—Schr. Walter C. 18, Belknap, Musquash.
Coastwise—Schr. Bay Queen, 31, Graham, Bellevue Cove, and cld.

Cleared July 22.
Coastwise—Schr. Walter C. 18, Belknap, Chance Harbor; Leonie, Bellevue, Meteghan River; Ida M. Moffat, River Hebert.

Vessels Bound to St. John.

Barby, 1599, Philadelphia, July 9.
Benin, due at St. John Aug. 3.
Coley, Montevideo July 4, for Portland Island f. o.
Martin, due at St. John July 22.
Morris, 2192
Pontiac, due at St. John Aug. 15.
Riojano, 3556, Newport News July 21.
Westenby, 2475, due July 22.

Vessels in Port.

Kings Town, 808, R. P. and W. P. Starr.
Kanawha, 2488, Kellman, Wm Thompson and Co.
Indrani, 2339, Robert Reford and Co.
Iaca, 1931, Beavan, John E Moore and Co.
Riojano, 2475, due July 22.
Barks.
Anselo, 917, Sunde, W. M. Mackay.

Yuba, 1428—master, Schuoners.

A. B. Barteaux, 398, Barteaux, A. W. Adams.
Albert D. Wills, 336, J. A. Likely.
Basile, 153, Forthier, Geo E. Barteaux and Co.
Brookline, 485, A. Malcolm.
Barcelona, 99, Oakes.
Cora May, 117, N. C. Scott.
Elma, 299, Miller, A. W. Adams.
G. H. Perry, 99, McDonough, C. M. Kerrison.

George Pearl, 118, A. W. Adams.
Irma Bentley, 392, R. C. Elkin.
Jessie Lena, 278, Maxwell, R. C. Elkin.
Lucia Porter, 284, Sprag, J. F. Moore.
Flyaway, 156, Britt, A. W. Adams.
Nettie Shipman, 285, Burnie, A. W. Adams.
Nellie Eaton, 99, Halton, A. W. Adams.
Orozimbo, 131, Britt, A. W. Adams.
R. Bowers, 374, Kelson, R. C. Elkin.
R. W. 121, McLean, D. J. Purdy.
Rescue, 277, Weldon, C. M. Kerrison.
S. A. Fowles, 123, Buck, C. M. Kerrison.
Stella Maud, 99, Ward, C. M. Kerrison.

Tux, 124, Westerly, Scott.
Hunter, 187, Sabean, D. J. Purdy.

Canadian Ports.

Liverpool, July 23—Ard: Sch Moanan, Quilnan, from Gloucester and cld for fishing.
Montreal, July 24—Ard: Strs Ionian from Glasgow; Montreal from London; Sld: Megantic for Liverpool; Montcalm for Bristol; Mount Temple for London.

Foreign Ports.

Philadelphia, July 24—Ard: Str Manchester Corporation from St. John, N. B.; Sch Margaret M. Ford from Hillsboro, N. B.
Delaware Breakwater, July 24—Passed out: Strs Mongolian from Philadelphia for St. John, N.B., and Glasgow.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of The Standard:

Sir:—In your issue of the 19th you published a very interesting article by which contains the following statement: "She once intimated herself, according to a biography published in McClure's Magazine, that the ideas came to her in a mesmeric trance, nor did she ever claim that the ideas of Christian Science came to her in a trance. She discovered them in her most sane and conscious moments, having arrived at conclusions which were the outcome of many years of experience."

One might well ask if she borrowed her ideas of Mr. Quimby what she did with them, for they certainly do not appear anywhere in her writings. There is no kinship whatever between the peculiar beliefs and practices of Mr. Quimby and those of Mrs. Eddy. The confusion on this point has doubtless grown out of the fact that Mrs. Eddy was once a patient of Mr. Quimby, and at the time she was under his treatment she was very susceptible concerning his method, and in the early days she attempted to reconcile her spiritual ideas with Mr. Quimby's manipulations, but later when she discovered Christian Science, she became aware that man's plan was not God's method but was the direct opposite thereto, and she was obliged to abandon everything she had adopted from Mr. Quimby. He was well known as a "mesmerist" and was a great manipulator, and patients by rubbing them, or starting at them, or making passes over them.

Your article contains the statement that Mrs. Eddy "seldom drifts out of an sure you will be glad to learn the fact that during a period of more than two years Mrs. Eddy has missed her daily drive only once, and that was when the weather was too bad for the horses to be out. Consistent Christian Scientists have never speculated concerning Mrs. Eddy's prospective longevity. Your story contains the statement, "Whether she retains her vigor of mind and herself directs the destinies of the church is unknown to either the public or even to her followers." I am wondering what would be required to give the public information of this sort, since the fact has been repeatedly stated by officials of her church who are dealing directly with her, that she directs the movements of the church.

Regarding Dr. R. C. Hannon's assertion that he had an agreement with Mrs. Eddy that he was to inherit the leadership of the Christian Science church, such a proposition is utterly ridiculous. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Eddy will never be succeeded by any other person, but as is the case with all religious leaders, she will be succeeded by her ideas. Already her writings have been passed on to a large extent in the Christian Science movement. Mrs. Eddy is the discoverer and founder of Christian Science, and it would be as foolish to talk of her successor as it would be to talk of a successor to the discoverer of America. While Mrs. Eddy, by virtue of her unique position, is necessarily the leader of the Christian Science movement, it is not proper to speak of Christian Science as established by a church which will need no personal leaders whatever.

Yours truly,

ALFRED FARLOU.

Boston, Mass., July 21, 1910.

HOTELS.

Royal Hotel.

R. C. McAfee, Kansas City; C. A. Jones, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. W. Baldwin, Burlington, Iowa; A. McGill, Ottawa; J. G. Forbes, J. Saunders and wife, Toronto; C. Thomson, J. J. Towkins, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Nesbitt, Mrs. Helen Ald, W. J. MacLaren, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Parker, Springfield, Mass.; C. C. Chestney, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. Jas. S. Sellman, J. Laurence, Sellman, J. Archer Sellman, Baltimore, Md.; A. R. Blackadar, Ottawa; E. M. Poirer, Westford, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Gill, Detroit; W. H. Stevens and wife, Boston Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. James McCandill, Boston; Miss Nellie J. Jones, Boston; E. M. David, Mrs. M. D. David, Philadelphia; P. Liscombe, Providence; T. J. Barter, Boston; H. J. Willner, Halifax; R. F. Randolph, Fredericton; J. S. Leighton, N. S. Brooke, Raymond Archibald, Montreal; C. V. Vaughan, Ohio; R. Chas Stoddard, Vancouver; H. Borden, Washington, DC; Mrs. S. P. Wardrop, Chicago; C. H. Mayo and wife, Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. G. Arnsworth, Boston; Wm L. Cole, Brookline, Mass.; J. A. Curran, Boston; Mrs. L. Straus, S. Mildred Straus, New York.

Dufferin.

E. B. Blakely, New York; W. A. Manning and wife, London; H. D. Pickett and family, Moose Jaw; J. D. Peters, Guelph, Ont.; W. A. Applegate, J. S. Brown and wife, Toronto; H. H. Brown, Toronto; M. Hatheway, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Botsford, J. N. Gould and wife, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Cave, R. L. Day, Boston; A. L. Hoyt, McAdam Jct; Robert Deyo, J. A. Laporte, D. McDonald, J. F. Forrester, Montreal; Miss Herman, New York; J. B. Black, Windsor; G. K. King, Annie G. King, Red Bluff, Cal.; T. D. deBello, Montreal; T. B. Williams, Ottawa; C. H. Hamlin, and wife, W. R. Hamlin, Mass.; F. R. Hamlin, Easthampton, Mass.; W. T. Haines, Philadelphia; Wm L. Cole, Brooklyn; Wm Jack, Mrs. Morrison, M. Elliott, Taunton, Mass.; S. Wood, Digby, N. S.; T. S. Peters, Gagetown; F. D. R. Pell, New York.

OBITUARY.

The death of Mrs. J. H. McCordock, widow of W. J. McCordock, superintendent of public works, occurred yesterday morning. Mrs. McCordock's death came as a great shock to her many friends, for although, ailing for some time, her passing away so soon was quite unexpected. Mrs. McCordock was of a kind disposition, and will long be remembered for her kindness to the poor. The funeral will take place this afternoon from the residence of Mrs. Bell, 95 Coburg street.

New York, July 24—Sld: Schs Helena Montague for St. John, N.B.; Arkona for Halifax.

Transatlantic Vessels.

Cherbourg, July 21—Ard: Str Geo Washington from New York for Bremen and proceeded.
Rotterdam, July 22—Ard: Str Potsdam from New York.
Genoa, July 22—Ard: Str Koenig in Lulse from New York.
Liverpool, July 22—Ard: Str Devonian from Boston; Sld: Str Virginian for Montreal.

EDWARD MOONEY WRITES OF THAT PAVING MIX-UP

Thinks City Engineer Used Other Contractors Unfairly in Permitting the Hassam People to Change the Method of Mixing Concrete for the Work—Specifications Not Being Followed

To the Editor Standard:

Sir:—It is time something was done so that local contractors can learn beforehand how far a bidder for city work can go in cheapening his work by modifying the specification. Witness those put out for street paving.

Mr. James L. Carleton's resignation from the inspectorship of Main street paving should open up an avenue for a thorough investigation of our public works department's way of giving out tenders, specifying the doing of certain work in a certain way, and then when a certain party or parties, get the work, they are allowed to change the reading of the specification, so that it lessens their cost of doing said work, about thirty per cent. This is a source of great profit to the contractors, and cheapens the work so much that it is not any thing like what the specification calls for.

Mr. Carleton I know to be a most conscientious man and a thorough mechanic, who has had years of experience in concrete work, and when a man of his calibre throws up his job there is good reason to believe that he is going to do it right. The Standard says he objected to the method of dumping the rock, raking it to the grade (the neglected to mention the rock then being rolled to an almost Macadam finish) than the mixture of cement and sand being poured over this surface.

Mr. Carleton's objections were that the stone to be used in the concrete was spread between the large stones that were on the bottom being forced up, or by the compression of the stone after the steam roller had gone over the rock crushing it to a smoother surface. From my experience with concrete in many of its different branches, which comprises railroad, bridges, concrete pipes, concrete dams, building walls and floors, etc., extending over a number of years I would give as my most sincere opinion that to put down a floor (and this concrete base is a most important kind of floor) in the manner now being done on Main street would be a very shoddy piece of work.

Now the specifications demand that the stone to be used in this footing shall not be larger in any dimension than two inches, the stones being used are nearer four or five inches and there are pertinent reasons why they should be smaller. Again, the specification calls for one measure of cement to three of sand, to be thoroughly mixed dry, and then made into a mortar to which is added a small amount of broken stone, thoroughly mix this until each particle of stone is completely coated with mortar.

Concrete to be efficient, must have enough sand and cement with which the stone to be placed there will be enough sand and cement between each particle of stone so that there will be no voids left. It is this sand and cement that has the binding qualities and whose duty it is to form the mass into a solid monolith; this is an utter impossibility to do by the method used on Main street, and I do not wonder that the concrete is crumbling through this bed of crushed rock wetting the entire mass of stone, let alone a thick mixture of cement and sand.

There are methods of mixing concrete, other than those laid down in the specification, which are equally as good, but concrete, to be concrete, has to be mixed, and well mixed to be of any use whatever.

The specification says that other methods of mixing can be used provided they are as good or better than those laid down, but if any man says this method of spreading rock, rolling this method of spreading rock, rolling through this bed of crushed rock wetting the entire mass of stone, let alone a thick mixture of cement and sand, is as good as the mixing process, he must be grossly ignorant of concrete and its uses, or else he has discovered a new method that will lessen the cost of concrete construction by half.

Then again, the specification calls for the concrete to stand a compression test of five hundred pounds (500) per square inch after being exposed one day in air and six days in water. Now, this is a very important phase of the contract, for if the concrete floor is not strong enough to stand the compression due to the heavy

weight of the street cars, it would be a failure.

I may lay this long letter at the door of Mr. Carleton, an experienced cement man, for had he not resigned I would not have cause to write it, and by the same token I would like to enquire on what grounds has been selected Mr. Carleton's successor.

No doubt one reason is, on his honor as an honest man, but a man may be as honest as the sun and may be the best judge of a saw in St. John, but this is sufficient reason for selecting him to fill an important position overseeing a piece of work, the nature of which is completely out of the sphere of his training and trade, and which is supposed to be done according to a thoroughly considered specification, or is the specification an after thought and the inspector a figurehead who is supposed to sit "Billiken" like and preserve peace and good fellowship amongst men by holding a sublime silence?

Another little question I would like to ask is Germain street paving. How came it that whoever made up the figures for the paving of the street added \$1200 to the Westmilitaire pavement tender.

Was it through ignorance or favoritism? EDWARD MOONEY, JR.

traction on this street, it would be but a matter of a short time until the granite pavement would be as rough as our worn out wood block pavements (lacking the softness of the frayed decayed wooden block) due to the disintegration of the cement and perhaps it would not come in five years, but come it must and long before the life of the granite block it ended.

I would like to know how a "pot" could be made by the Hassam process to give this flooring a good, honest test.

Without a doubt there are other methods of testing the strength of this pavement, but it is up to the date, any tests made, or is this just a filling in phrase.

The Evening Times, speaking editorially, says, that one alderman expresses himself as not having fully understood the clause in the specification which reads: "The foregoing method of making the concrete must be employed unless a method equally as good or better be proposed and accepted by the engineer." And he understood that this clause gave to the city engineer such autocratic power he would have opposed it.

Now I contend that the engineer should hold this power, but he should be a man, who, drawing up such a contract should be competent to judge as to whether another method of mixing (mark the word mixing) would produce equal results with the specification's method.

Now, if the city engineer considers this method of spreading rock, rolling with a 12 ton roller, then slush cement and sand grout over this rock surface, is as good a method as that laid down by all experts and investigators of the cement world, he will find few outside of himself and the paving contractors, who will agree with him.

Mr. Murdoch in the Daily Telegraph of July 27th, says:

"There were some matters which had been arranged between me and the contractors before the work started and which I neglected to explain to Mr. Carleton, indeed I did not see any necessity for doing so."

Again, to The Standard, he says: "The specifications could not call for this method (meaning the Hassam) because it is a patent pavement, and would have barred every other tenderer out."

"But provision was made to adopt any method which meets the engineer's approval, and this method is quite satisfactory."

Now what I would like to know is, how long before the work started were those "some matters" arranged and did they by any possible chance ante-date the signing of the tender.

I must say those contractors who figured on the work against the Hassam people must feel very grateful to the city engineer for his great consideration in not calling for the Hassam base, because of it being a patent pavement, it would bar the other tenderers out.

But to my mind there was no surer way of eliminating all tenderers but the Hassam people by forcing them to do the concrete work by the mixing process, which means a mighty advance in the cost of production, to that of the method now used, and having it understood that Messrs. Low and Clarke, could do it their own way which I presume is the "Hassam."

This very easily seen how they could figure a few hundred dollars lower than other firms and still have an immense profit.

There has been considerable talk circulated about Mr. Carleton's objection to leaving the old concrete under the car tracks, but this is not the bone of contention, but is merely a little side issue thrown forward to cover up the real cause.

Ald. McGoldrick, the chairman of the Board of Works, says: "Of course there is no particular reason to hold an investigation," but I feel sure that all tax payers will agree that there is good cause for an investigation and a rigorous one at that.

All citizens who are interested in the paving question and the expenditure of public money, I would advise to read the editorial in the Montreal Star of July 19, 1910, on "Short Weight Contracts."

Also in another page of same issue of how the board of works stopped paving on one street last week to investigate some matters that do not exactly comply with the specifications. A housecleaning once in a while is good in the best regulated homes and by the interest evinced by the Montreal Board of Control (which council has been thoroughly cleaned during the past six months) in the contracts now under way, shows that a contractor can put in his bid on an equitable footing with his fellow contractor and be sure that the work he figures on will be done as laid down in the specification.

Another little question I would like to ask is Germain street paving. How came it that whoever made up the figures for the paving of the street added \$1200 to the Westmilitaire pavement tender.

Was it through ignorance or favoritism? EDWARD MOONEY, JR.

WILL FIX A LEGAL MARK FOR ALL FOODS

Dr. A. McGill, Chief Analyst of Inland Revenue Department, in the City, Talks of New Project.

Dr. A. McGill, chief analyst of the Inland Revenue Department was in the city yesterday on his way to St. Andrews. Speaking to a reporter, he said, the department was engaged in defining a legal standard for food stuffs. An advisory board consisting of Dr. McGill, Prof. Ellis, of Toronto, and Dr. Donald, have been appointed to fix upon a standard for the various classes of foodstuffs, and beverages, which will be legalized as soon as possible.

"The reason the department has determined to define a legal standard is this," said Dr. McGill. "We had a party prosecuted in Montreal for selling adulterated maple sugar. He was convicted, but appealed the case, and the conviction was overruled by the judge. The judge wanted to know what maple sugar was. We were unable to give him a legal definition."

"Well," said he, "if you don't know what maple sugar is, how can you expect me to decide the matter for you? I must decide the case."

"Many prosecutions of a similar nature have been thrown out for the same reason—the lack of a legally recognized definition of what any particular foodstuff should be. So the department has determined to provide a remedy. The advisory board is now considering what should be a legal definition of milk and milk products, meat and its products, grain and its various products, beverages, fruit and fruit products, whiskeys, wines, spices and so forth. The first four classes have been pretty thoroughly discussed and we hope the standards will be legalized before long."

"Section 26 of the Food Adulteration Act empowers the governor-in-council to define legal standards for food stuffs, and it is under this section that the department is proceeding. In European countries and the States, the authorities have defined legal standards for foodstuffs years ago, and we have realized the necessity of making similar provisions in Canada. In the United States the standards in many cases are too academic, and it is found impossible to enforce them. We intend to try to fix upon a practical standard for all classes of food stuffs, and are consulting with manufacturers so as to avoid making any conditions in regard to preservatives, for instance, that might handicap legitimate business. But the standards will make it possible for people to get what they ask for. When you ask for cream you don't want milk thickened with gum and coloring matter."

"No, there will be no new machinery necessary. We have all the machinery now required to enforce the adulteration act. What we need is a legal definition of what constitutes pure products, so that when we institute a prosecution we can say to the judge that the food product complained of is not what it is supposed to be."

Asked whether he had any particular business in St. John, Dr. McGill said he was merely passing through on his way to St. Andrews to consult with his colleague, Prof. Ellis, who is at the famous summer resort.

AMUSEMENTS

HOWE'S GREAT LONDON SHOWS.

What Boy Ever Lived That Wouldn't Go and See the Circus Unload?—An Essentially Children's Show.

"There is nothing that recalls a man's boyhood days more vividly than the circus. It is a trite saying that many fathers are mighty glad that the taking of their children gives an excuse to attend all the circuses that come to the city, but there is a little side issue thrown forward to cover up the real cause of the fact that they are merely boys grown up, and so to the circuses because they enjoy them. The odor of the animals and sawdust brings back the days when, knowing the circus was coming, they would get up before daylight, not to see the big vans unloaded from the trains, for circuses did not travel by railway those days, but to walk out in the country a few miles to meet the caravans, which travelled overland from town to town. To walk into town beside the elephant was the greatest fun imaginable. There was not as much to the average circus then as there is today, but there was plenty for all to see, and the boy who was not permitted to at least hang around the show grounds was indeed in bad luck."

The children will be delighted with the miniature menagerie, with boy trainers, drivers and caretakers. Let the boys and girls tell their parents that Howe's London Shows will be here July 28th, on the Fairville Grounds.

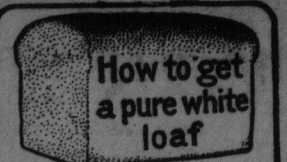
New Singer and Good Bill at Nickel.

Today the Nickel will introduce to its numerous patrons still another good singer in Miss Mildred Prescott, of Boston, whose pleasing contralto voice will be heard in the late picture ballad "When the Bells are Ringing, Mary." Miss Prescott comes from the Bangor Nickel, after a long and successful engagement. Miss Betty Don will enter upon the final week of her two month's stay with the superb favorite lullaby from "Jocelyn." This is a number sung by Mr. Robert Buchanan and Miss Gertrude LeRoy at the Nickel and is always greatly enjoyed. The picture part of the show is to be as follows:—Biograph comedy-drama, "A Midnight Cupid," an industrial picture, "Oyster Fishing," a rich spectacular film, "The Good Princess," and a couple of good clean comedies. Orchestra as usual.

TONIGHT AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

Miss Sadie Calhoun and Local Players in The Lion and The Girl.

The Lion and The Girl which will be produced tonight and tomorrow evening at the Opera House by Miss Sadie Calhoun and a local cast is under the auspices of the Artillery Band and will rank high with any previous entertainments which the band have presented. The play itself tells a



THE object of all expert bakers and cooks is to make a pure white loaf. And this object is attained by the use of

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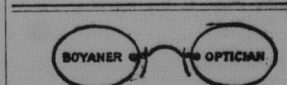
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Try a Barrel.

DEATHS

McCordock.—In this city, on July 24th, Emily F., widow of W. J. McCordock.
Funeral on Monday, 25th, from 95 Coburg street, at 2.30.



D. BOYANER, Scientific Optician, 38 Dock Street.

The only exclusive optical store in New Brunswick.
Store closes 6.15. Saturday 9.30.

story of the Canadian woods. The dialogue is clever and the situations of a strong dramatic character. It is an ambitious piece for amateurs to attempt but the opinion of well known critics who have seen them at rehearsal is that the production will be an excellent one. Between the acts of the play there will be specialties by well known local favorites. A novel feature will be the Grey Bonnet Girls who will appear in a singing and dancing specialty. There will also be a dancing specialty by Miss Isabelle Gibb. Miss Calhoun who heads the producing company is one of the best known actresses who visit this city. She will be remembered here for her splendid work in Sweet Clover and The Dixie Girl. In the supporting company are Mr. George Lund, a well known actor, F. Godfrey Kenney, A. E. McGinley, Rupert